

THE NEW OFFICIAL GUIDE **Japan**



JAPAN NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION

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Foreword

An entirely new edition of "THE NEW OFFICIAL GUIDE: JAPAN," an object of wide patronage by the travel world over the past sixty years, has now been completed after two years of earnest revision work by the Japan National Tourist Organization.

The present volume, the compilation of which has been wholly subsidized by the Government, contains every kind of the most up-to-date and authentic information on Japan that may be considered useful and interesting to the visitor to our land. It deals extensively with almost all aspects of Japan, such as her natural environment, culture, government, economy and the life of her people as well as her towns and villages, resorts, means of transport, accommodations and other related facilities, etc., from one end of the country to the other.

I therefore feel that I can say with confidence that the new volume will take its place as the foremost guidebook on Japan.

Lastly, I wish to express my sincere hope that this guidebook will not only serve as the most reliable companion available to the traveler to our shores, but that it will also afford delightful fireside reading for all those interested in our country, thereby contributing toward a better understanding of Japan and her people in the international community.

Kyuei Sato

Kyuei Sato
Director General
Department of Tourism
Ministry of Transport

February 1975

Preface

We, Japan National Tourist Organization, with the all-out cooperation of the Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport, launched a program to compile a new, comprehensive guidebook more than two years ago to replace the current edition of *The New Official Guide: Japan* issued in 1966. *The New Official Guide: Japan* has been regarded as the most authoritative and reliable guidebook about Japan over the past half century. We earnestly desired to bring the most up-to-date as well as the most accurate cyclopedic travel guide to our land, one that would be different—not only in appearance but also in the arrangement of the contents—from its predecessor.

The present volume consists of two parts. The first one provides general information about Japan aimed at helping people know this country better and gain a general insight into the life and cultural background of the Japanese people. The latter volume offers practical information to foreign travelers on all the principal sights and places of interest throughout Japan. With a detailed index, the present volume will also serve as a complete “thesaurus” on things Japanese.

We are deeply indebted to all those institutions and individuals who rendered valuable assistance to us in the way of information and material. Our special thanks are due to the authorities who contributed information, in parts or in whole, on various subjects for this book.

Contributors:

Mr. Tokiji Chuzenji

Professor, Kokushikan University

Mr. Akio Fujii

Assistant Professor, Waseda University

Mr. Tadao Fujimatsu

Manager, Public Relations Department, Japan Air Lines

Dr. Shokin Furuta

Professor, Nihon University

Mr. Akira Iwasaki

Motion Picture Critic

Mr. Tsutomu Kagawa

Senior Planning Officer, Planning Bureau, Economic Planning Agency

Mr. Toshio Kawatake

Professor, Waseda University

Mr. Yuji Maeda

Deputy Secretary-General, Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association

Mr. Genshichiro Miyamoto

Editorial Manager, The Asahi Evening News

Mr. Juichi Miyazawa

Music Critic

Mr. Tadaaki Oba

Head, Public Information Relation Section, Japan Highway Public Corporation

Mr. Jo Okada

Director, National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo

Mr. Susumu Shibamura

Head, Upper Secondary School Education Division, Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau, Ministry of Education

Mr. Koji Terasawa

Advisor, Foreign Department, Saitama Bank

Mr. Kenji Tomiki

Professor, Waseda University

Mr. Yoshito Umehara

Director, International Department, Japanese National Railways

Dr. Seiichi Yoshida

Professor, Ozuma Women's University

Mr. Masaomi Yui

Assistant Professor, Waseda University

Last but far from least we wish to express our sincerest gratitude to Mr. Andrew M. Adams, Tokyo, for his conscientious assistance in looking over the manuscripts.

Japan National Tourist Organization

March 1975

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NOTES

1. In this guidebook, Japan is described in eight sections, in addition to general introductory information. Honshu, the largest of the four islands forming Japan, is treated in five sections (East Central, Central, West Central, Western and Northeastern Honshu), while Shikoku plus the Inland Sea, Kyushu and Hokkaido make three independent sections.

2. Listing of travel agents, hotels, *ryokan* (Japanese-style hotels), youth hostels, restaurants, shops and stores, government and public institutions (travel information offices, universities, museums, churches, hospitals, etc.), foreign exchange banks, foreign diplomatic delegations and sports facilities are placed in the supplement at the end of this guidebook.

As for hotels and *ryokan*, only members of the Japan Hotel Association and Japan Ryokan Association respectively are listed. Of the listed *ryokan*, those marked with an asterisk are registered with the Ministry of Transport, which means that their standards of accommodation are recommendable. The restaurants and stores are members of the Japan Restaurant Association and Japan Quality Store Association respectively.

3. All names of Japanese people are given in Western manner, i.e., the given name before the surname.

4. For weights and measures, the metric system is used.

5. The population of each city is as of March 1973 and given in round numbers.

6. All data, unless otherwise stated, are based on those of September 1974.

7. The code number consisting of numerals and a letter enclosed in parenthesis and put after a place of interest, such as Nagoya (13B3), indicates the map to be referred to.

8. The following abbreviations are used in this guidebook, both in the text and in the maps and plans:

a. = are(s)
 alt. = altitude
 Bldg. = Building
 C. = Cape
 C. = Centigrade
 cm. = centimeter(s)
 cub. m. = cubic meter(s)
 d. = died
 E. = east, eastern eastward
 ELEC. = Electric
 gr. = gram(s)
 ha. = hectare(s)
 hr(s). = hour(s)
 Is. = Island
 Isls. = Islands
 kg. = kilogram(s)

 Pt. = Point
 R., r. = River
 RR = Railroad
 RY = Railway
 S = south, southern, southward
 SE = southeast, southeastern,
 southeastward
 sq. = square
 sq. km. = square kilometer(s)

kl. = kiloliter(s)
 km. = kilometer(s)
 kw. = kilowatt(s)
 lit. = liter(s)
 lit. = literally
 m. = meter(s)
 min. = minute(s)
 mm. = millimeter(s)
 Mt. = Mount
 Mts. = Mountains (Mountain
 Range)
 N = north, northern, northward
 NE = northeast, northeastern,
 northeastward
 NW = northwest, northwestern,
 northwestward
 Pen. = Peninsula
 pop. = population
 Skt. = Sanskrit
 Sta. = Station
 SW = southwest, southwestern,
 southwestward
 t. = ton(s)
 W = west, western, westward
 Wf. = Waterfalls
 yds. = yards

MAPS AND PLANS

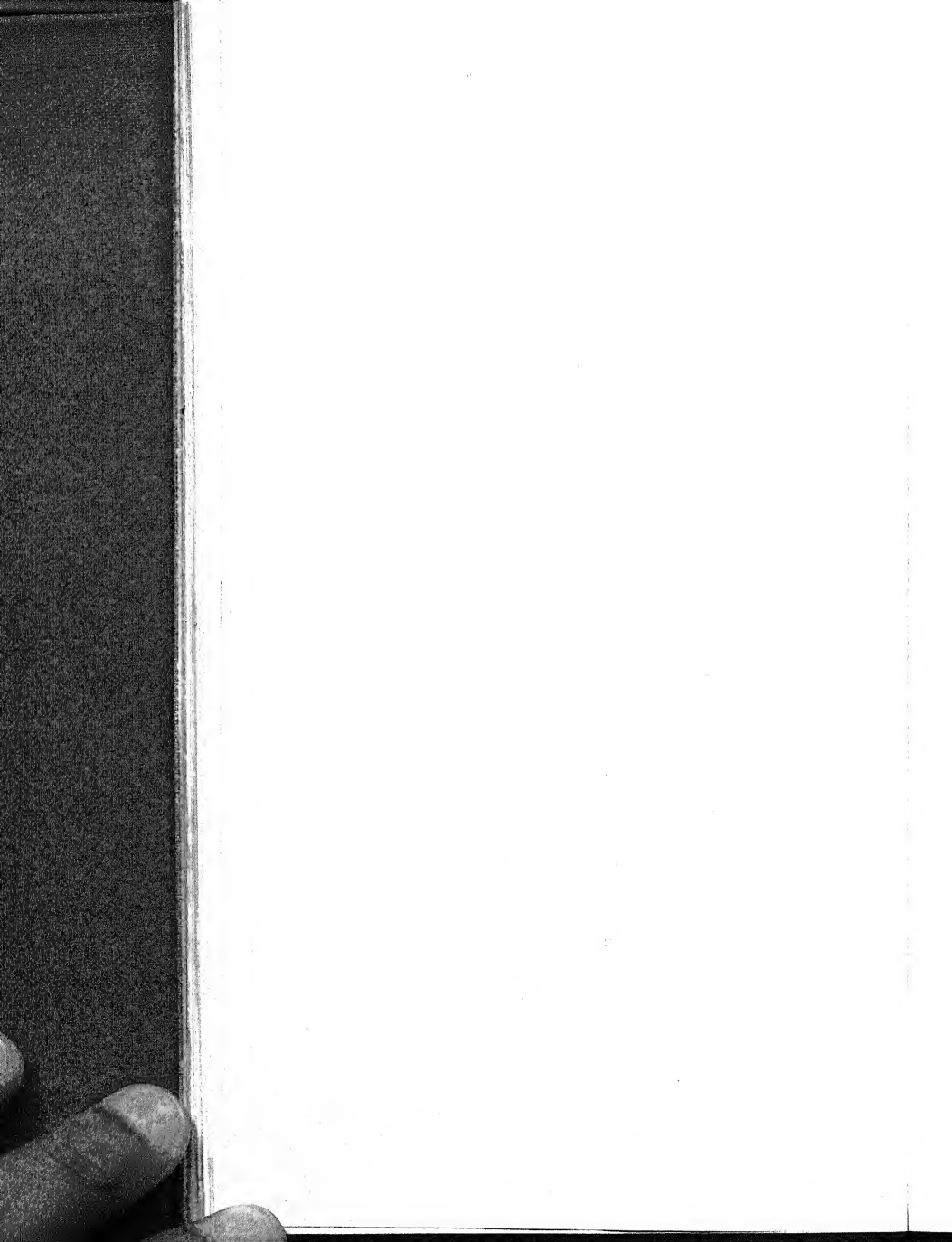
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LEGEND

		JAPANESE NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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		SUBWAY
		CABLEWAY
		ROPEWAY
		LIFT
		MONORAIL
		PREFECTURAL BOUNDARIES
		" " IIN HOKKAIDO
		CITY BOUNDARIES
		WARD BOUNDARIES
		NATIONAL HIGHWAY
		PRINCIPAL ROAD
		LOCAL ROAD
		TRAIL
		TOLL ROAD
		" " IIN CITY MAP
		CAPITAL OF PREFECTURE
		CITY
		TOWN, VILLAGE
		NATIONAL PARK
		QUASI-NATIONAL PARK
		PARK
		RIVER
		LAKE, POND
		DAM
		SHRINE
		TEMPLE
		SCENIC SITES
		MAIN BLDG. ETC.
		GOLF LINKS
		SKIING GROUND
		CEMETERY
		CASTLE
		SPA
		MOUNTAIN
		PASS
		BRIDGE
		WATERFALL
		AIRPORT



GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Preparatory Remarks

Japan

Japan consists of four main islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu—and numerous minor islands. Most of these islands lie within the Temperate and Subtropical Zones, extending 2,790 km. from lat. 45°33' N to lat. 20°25' N. According to the 1974 Japan Statistical Yearbook published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Office of the Prime Minister, the total area of Japan actually under Japanese jurisdiction is 377 435 sq. km. The national census of October 1, 1970, put the population at 103,720,060, an increase of about 5,450,000 over five years ago. This means that the population density of Japan is 274 per sq. km. Compared with some of the U.S. states, Hokkaido (83,511 sq. km.) is somewhat smaller than Indiana, Honshu (230,841 sq. km.) is a little larger than Minnesota, Shikoku (18,787 sq. km.) is a bit smaller than New Jersey, and Kyushu (44,296 sq. km.) is a bit larger than New Jersey and Massachusetts combined.

If a comparison is made with the British Isles, Honshu is a little larger than England, Scotland and Wales combined; Hokkaido is somewhat smaller than Scotland; Kyushu is a little larger than half of Scotland, and Shikoku is a little smaller than Wales.

Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, only a comparatively limited area is available for agriculture and industry. Japan has a coastline of 26,505 km., including countless gulfs, bays, bights and inlets. These physical features add much to the unique nature of Japan's landscape.

The central section of Honshu is traversed from the Japan Sea coast to the Pacific by the Fuji Volcanic Chain and the depression called the "Fossa Magna." Honshu is thus divided into two parts—the northeastern half and the southwestern half. A series of mountains from the northern to the western end also slices through Honshu. Thus, Honshu is separated by mountains into four sections—the Japan Sea side of the northeastern half, the Pacific side of the northeastern half, the Japan Sea side of the southwestern half and the Inland Sea side of the southwestern half. Each of these four sections differs considerably from each other in many respects—climate, customs, manners, etc.

Honshu is usually divided into the following five districts:

Tohoku District. The six prefectures of Akita, Aomori, Fukushima, Iwate, Miyagi and Yamagata in the northern part of Honshu are included in the Tohoku District.

Kanto District. The area covered by the Tokyo Metropolis and the six prefectures of Chiba, Gumma, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Saitama

and Tochigi is called the Kanto District.

Chubu District. The nine prefectures of Aichi, Fukui, Gifu, Ishikawa, Nagano, Niigata, Shizuoka, Toyama and Yamanashi in the central part of Honshu form the Chubu District.

Kinki District. The seven prefectures of Hyogo, Kyoto, Mie, Nara, Osaka, Shiga and Wakayama comprise the Kinki District.

Chugoku District. The five prefectures of Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimane, Tottori and Yamaguchi in the western part of Honshu make up the Chugoku District.

Besides the five districts described above, there are several other popular ways of dividing Honshu. The regions thus categorized are also known as districts. Some of the more familiar of these are as follows: **Hokuriku District**—Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures; **Sanriku District**—Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures; **Shin-etsu District**—Nagano and Niigata Prefectures; **Tokai District**—Aichi and Shizuoka Prefectures; **San-in District**—Shimane and Tottori Prefectures and the northern half of Hyogo and Yamaguchi Prefectures, and **San-yo District**—Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures and the southern half of Hyogo and Yamaguchi Prefectures.

In feudal times, the four main islands of Japan were administratively divided into provinces, but the country is now separated into 47 regional divisions consisting of one *to* (Tokyo Metropolitan District), one *do* (Hokkaido), two *fu* (Kyoto and Osaka) and 43 prefectures: 31 prefectures in Honshu, four in Shikoku and eight in Kyushu—corresponding somewhat to the counties of England. Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is situated in the middle of Honshu on the Pacific coast. Yokohama, about 30 km. south of Tokyo, is the first Japanese port of call for vessels coming from America. Kyoto, the former capital, lies in the west-central part of Honshu, while Osaka—one of the main manufacturing and commercial centers of Japan—is located 43 km. southwest of Kyoto. Kobe, not far from Osaka, is the first port of call for most vessels arriving from Europe. It lies at the east end of the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), celebrated for its beautiful scenery. At the west end of the Inland Sea lies Shimonoseki, which is connected by road and rail across a bridge with Moji in Kyushu. Nagasaki, the oldest open port in Japan, is situated on a peninsula in western Kyushu.

In spite of the difficulties caused by the mountainous nature of the country, Japan has one of the world's most complete systems of modern railways, most of which are state-owned. The country is also covered by an extensive bus network, while many of the important cities are connected by air service.

Routes to Japan

Japan is located on the main air and sea lanes to the Orient, and tourists, whether arriving from the east or west, will find the finest traveling accommodations available.

AIR ROUTES

The following tables show direct connections by regular air services between the principal cities of the world and Tokyo. Figures indicate the total number of weekly round trips.

1. EUROPE—MIDDLE AND FAR EAST—TOKYO

	AF	AI	AZ	BA	EGY	JL	KLM	LH	PA	PIA	SAB	SAS	SR
Hong Kong	6	3	3	2	4	2		7					2
Manila					1		2					2	
Bangkok	6	3		3	6	2	1	7			1	2	2
Rangoon				1									
Calcutta	3		1										
Delhi	2	3	2			4	2		7				
Bombay	3	1		3	2						1		2
Colombo				2								2	
Karachi						2	2		3	2		2	
Kuwait	2												
Teheran			1			4						1	
Beirut	4					3	1		7				
Cairo					3	3							
Istanbul								7					
Athens	2		2			2	2				1		2
Rome		4	4	1	1	6		1				2	
Geneva													3
Zurich												2	3
Copenhagen					1							2	
Frankfurt	3			3				2	7			1	
Amsterdam							2						
Brussels												1	
Paris	2	5				2							
London	6		2	1	4				7				
New York	6								7				

ROUTES TO JAPAN

2. EUROPE—(VIA POLAR ROUTE)—TOKYO

	AF	AFL	AZ	BA	JL	KLM	LH	SAS
Rome		1			1			
Copenhagen		1			3		2	
Frankfurt		1	1		2		5	
Hamburg					1			
Amsterdam		1			2	3	4	
Paris	6	2			6			
London		2		5	6			
Moscow	2	8	1	2	6		1	1

3. U.S.A.—CANADA AND SOUTH AMERICA—TOKYO

	AF	BA	CPA	JL	KAL	KLM	LH	NWA	PA	SAB	SAS	VARIG
Honolulu			21	4				14	7			
San Francisco				7				14	7			
Los Angeles			6	4				14			3	
Seattle								7				
Washington								7				
Cleveland								7				
Chicago								7				
Minneapolis								7				
New York				7				7	7			
Vancouver			3	4								
Mexico City			2	3								
Lima	2		2								3	
Buenos Aires			2									
Rio de Janeiro											3	
San Paulo								7				

4. ASIA—AUSTRALIA—AFRICA—TOKYO

	AF	BA	CAAC	CATHY	CPA	JL	KAL	MAS	NWA	PA	PAL	PIA	QANTAS	SIA	SR	THAI	VG	VNA
Pusan						6	13											
Seoul						12	36		10									
Peking			2			2												
Taipei				32				4	9					7		14		3
Hong Kong	2	1		39	2	36		4	7					14	2	14		
Manila	2					6			3		5	2				14	3	
Bangkok				7		4				2							3	3
Singapore				14		9								14				
Kuala Lumpur								4						2				3
Saigon																		3
Jakarta			3			5								1				
Guam						9			7									
Sydney												1	3	6				
Melbourne												1		2				
Nairobi																		
Johannesburg																		

Note: AF = Air France; AFL = Aeroflot Soviet Air Lines; AI = Air India; AZ = Alitalia Airlines; BA = British Airways; CAAC = General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; CPA = Canadian Pacific Air; EGY = Egyptian; JL = Japan Air Lines; KAL = Korean Air Lines; KLM = Royal Dutch Airlines; LH = Lufthansa German Airlines; MAS = Malaysian Airline System; NWA = Northwest Orient Airlines; PA = Pan American World Airways; PAL = Philippine Air Lines; PIA = Pakistan International Airlines; QANTAS = Qantas Airways; SAB = Sabena Belgian World Airlines; SAS = Scandinavian Airlines; SIA = Singapore Airlines; SR = Swissair; THAI = Thai Airways International; VARIG = Varig-Brazilian Airlines; VG = Air Siam; VNA = Air Vietnam.

ROUTES TO JAPAN

AIR PASSAGE FARES

Listed below are the one-way air passage fares in U.S. dollars from the principal cities of the world to Tokyo via the most direct route. The fares are based on the Fare Construction Unit (FCU) in the air tariffs, and round-trip fares are double the one-way fares.

Cities	F	E
Amsterdam	1,465.50	885.30
Athens	1,322.90	801.00
Baghdad	1,089.90	734.90
Bangkok	432.00	313.40
Belgrade	1,465.50	855.30
Bombay	653.20	490.70
Brussels	1,465.50	855.30
Budapest	1,429.30	867.30
Buenos Aires	1,525.40	992.20
Cairo	1,203.70	769.80
Calcutta	591.80	432.20
Chicago	899.60	569.60
Copenhagen	1,465.50	885.30
Dallas	874.70	550.20
Delhi	653.90	464.90
Frankfurt	1,465.50	885.30
Geneva	1,465.50	885.30
Hamburg	1,465.50	885.30
Helsinki	1,465.50	885.30
Hong Kong	290.30	214.80
Honolulu	591.80	373.40
Istanbul	1,285.00	790.10
Jakarta	534.10	392.90
Karachi	704.60	498.10
Kuwait	1,057.90	716.50
Lima	1,321.90	852.80
Lisbon	1,472.70	893.20
London	1,465.50	885.30

ROUTES TO JAPAN

Los Angeles	751.20	464.90
Madrid	1,472.70	892.80
Manila	290.40	220.30
Melbourne	876.30	641.20
Mexico City	911.50	593.90
Montreal	936.00	593.90
Moscow	1,140.90	705.40
Munich	1,465.50	885.30
New Orleans	901.70	583.50
New York	948.50	608.40
Oslo	1,465.50	885.30
Paris	1,465.50	885.30
Peking	283.70	202.60
Rangoon	501.10	348.10
Rio de Janeiro	1,508.00	978.70
Rome	1,465.50	885.30
Saigon	423.90	290.20
San Francisco	752.00	464.90
Santiago	1,464.40	950.60
Seattle	761.30	464.90
Seoul	123.80	95.30
Singapore	485.80	344.10
Stockholm	1,465.50	885.30
Sydney	875.70	641.20
Taipei	189.30	136.70
Teheran	1,046.30	709.50
Tel-Aviv	1,171.70	762.80
Toronto	919.40	583.50
Vancouver	761.30	464.90
Vienna	1,465.50	885.30
Zurich	1,465.50	885.30

Note: F = First class. E = Economy class.

SEA ROUTES

The following steamship companies maintain regular passenger service from Australia, the South Pacific and Asia.

From Australia and the South Pacific

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.: Melbourne-Sydney-Brisbane-Rabaul-Yokohama. Frequency of Service: Once a month. Fare: Melbourne-Yokohama (18 days), Australia \$541-Australia \$1,281.

KAMBARA LINE: Rabaul-Lae-Mandang-Guam-Yokohama. Frequency of Service: Once a month. Fare: Rabaul-Yokohama (15 days), ¥121,000-¥259,000.

From Asia

FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINE: Hong Kong-Yokohama. Frequency of Service: Four or five times a month. Fare: Hong Kong-Yokohama (4 days), ¥26,950-¥77,000.

NAKHODKA-YOKOHAMA: Frequency of Service: Four to seven times a month. Fare: Nakhodka-Yokohama (2 days), ¥23,870-¥55,055.

Currency, Weights and Measures

Currency: A foreign visitor is allowed to have in his possession any currency, personal ornaments and other valuables, or to take out the foreign currency and valuables he brought in, subject to the confirmation of the Customs Officer.

A foreign currency can be used as a means of payment at hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, etc., provided these establishments accept it.

The unit of currency is the yen (indicated as ¥). Coin denominations are 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 yen. Bank notes are 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 yen. Coins most frequently used are 10, 50, and 100 yen. A 10 yen coin may be used, for example, to purchase a postcard for domestic mail, or to phone someone on a public telephone for a three-minute city call. 50 and 100 yen coins are widely used for bus rides, vending machines for short-distance train and subway tickets, cigarettes, soft drinks, candy, etc. 100 yen bank notes have not been issued since 1973 and few remain in circulation.

Yen can be purchased at foreign exchange banks and other authorized money changers on presentation of one's passport. The official basic exchange rate is subject to fluctuations due to the floating of the yen (US \$1.00 was equivalent to ¥302.68 as of August 15, 1974).

Currently, the Australian dollar, Austrian schilling, Belgian franc, Canadian dollar, Danish krone, Dutch gilder, French franc, German mark, Hong Kong dollar, Italian lira, Norwegian krone, British pound sterling, Portuguese escudo, Swedish krona, Swiss

franc and U.S. dollar are convertible into yen.

Travelers cheques in Australian dollars, Canadian dollars, French francs, German marks, Indian rupees, Italian liras, pounds sterling, Swiss francs and U.S. dollars can be cashed in yen.

When leaving Japan, a foreign visitor may take with him yen currency up to ¥30,000 either in bank notes or in coins. Reconversion of unspent yen can also be done up to an amount equivalent to US \$1,000 on presentation of one's passport at a foreign exchange bank or authorized money changer. Any amount exceeding this limit may be reconverted upon presentation of the "Record of Purchase of Foreign Means and Payment" issued at the time the initial exchanges are made.

Weights and Measures: The metric system has been in use since 1893 and was adopted in 1924 as the official system of weights and measures.

CONCISE CONVERSION TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Length

Metric Unit	British or U.S. Equivalents
1 centimeter (cm.)039370 inch
1 meter (m.)	3.28084 feet or 1.09361 yards
1 kilometer (km.)62137 mile

Area

1 square centimeter (sq.cm.)	0.1550 square inch
1 square meter (sq.m.)	10.7639 square feet
1 square kilometer (sq.km.)	0.3861 square mile or 247.105 acres

Weight

1 gram (g.)	15.4324 grains
1 kilogram (kg.)	35.2740 ounces or 2.20464 pounds
1 ton (t.)	0.9842 ton (Br.) or 1.1029 tons (U.S.)

Volume or Capacity

1 cubic centimeter (cc.)	0.06102 cubic inch
1 cubic meter (cu.m.)	35.3147 cubic feet or 1.30795 cubic yards
1 liter (l.)	0.21998 gallon (Br.) or 0.26418 gallon (U.S.)

British = British Imperial System. U.S. = U.S. Customary System.

Clothing and Sanitation

Seasonal Wears: Japan has about the same climate as that of the lateral middle belt of the United States and central and southern Europe. In winter a great deal of snow can be seen, especially in Hokkaido and the Tohoku District, although some parts of southern Kyushu remain subtropical. Though cherry blossoms,

often regarded as symbolic of Japan, bloom and fade within a few days, one may enjoy cherry-blossom viewing for as long as a month. This is done by following the blooms from southern Kyushu to northern Hokkaido.

The traveler's wardrobe for a visit to Japan depends upon the time of year, the length of his stay and the places he plans to visit. However, clothing worn during different seasons in the corresponding sections of the United States and Europe, as mentioned above, is generally suitable for Japan. Every city of some size has department stores where one can procure clothing to suit the season.

But whatever the season, the tourist is advised to bring a light raincoat, a woolen sweater and an oversized pair of socks to slip over his stocking feet. This last is a necessity in cold weather, as one is obliged to take off one's shoes when stepping on *tatami* (straw mats).

Hotels offer reliable laundry service, including overnight service. However, it is convenient to have on hand two or three wash-and-wear garments made of dacron-cotton. Wearing clothes made of 100 percent synthetic textiles is not recommended in the sub-tropical areas of Japan.

Walking or low-heeled shoes are usually worn for climbing temple steps or hiking around mountainous terrain during sight-seeing trips.

Sanitation and Medical Service: The sanitary system in Japan is modern and of a high standard. Matters relating to public hygiene are supervised by the government. All kinds of food including fruits and vegetables, milk, fish and fowl as well as the foods processed from them are supplied to consumers under sanitary conditions. Waterworks are common in most of the cities or towns, and Japan is favored almost everywhere with an abundant flow of fresh water which is generally safe.

In Japan, one need not worry about infectious diseases and fever. Most of the advanced medical methods and treatments being used in America and Europe have been adopted and are available in Japan. There are many doctors and dentists who understand either English or German, or both. Protestant and Catholic hospitals in large cities are also recommended.

Japanese pharmaceutical products are of the highest quality. Medicine is available at the hospitals where medical treatment is received or at drugstores where the doctor's prescription is filled.

Seasonal Attractions

As a tourist land Japan is unique. Each season and even each month has its own special attractions. In January, the New Year is celebrated with great gaiety (extending over three days) as the most important holiday on the Japanese calendar. In February, the flowering of the plum opens the annual cycle of blossoms.

Excursions to view these floral displays mark the beginning of outdoor life, offering visitors a picturesque sight.

In summer the seaside, mountain and hot-spring resorts are at their best. In autumn the multicolored leaves of the maple and other trees as well as the chrysanthemums and the crisp air are great outdoor attractions. Generally, the best time for a visit to Japan is either in spring or autumn.

Japan is often called the land of flowers and has probably supplied more flowering shrubs and trees to the gardens of the world than any other country. In spring the land is covered with Japan's most representative flower—the *sakura* (cherry), of which there are more than 50 varieties.

From the latter part of March in the south through April and even into May in the north, the cherry blossom is in bloom, the date depending on the locality as well as the variety of tree. The earliest kind is known as the *higan-zakura* (lit. spring-equinox cherry), the next is the *yama-zakura* (mountain cherry) or *hitoe-zakura* (single-petaled cherry), while the last to bloom is the *yae-zakura* (multi-petaled cherry).

Although cherry trees grow all over Japan, there are several places particularly famous for their profusion or excellent variety of blossoms. The most noted of these include Arashiyama on the outskirts of Kyoto, Yoshino in Nara Prefecture, Ueno and Chidorigafuchi Parks and Shinjuku Gyoen in Tokyo, Bunsuimachi in Niigata Prefecture and Matsumae in Hokkaido.

Arashiyama is known for the beautiful setting of its cherry trees, while at Yoshino the most striking feature is the great profusion of trees. The entire valley and mountainside are covered with blossoms.

Among other flowers which may be seen in all their perfection in Japan are *ume* (plum), *nanohana* (rape flower), *tsubaki* (camellia), *momo* (peach blossom), *yamabuki* (Japanese globeflower), *fuji* (wisteria), *tsutsuji* (azalea), *botan* (tree peony) and *shakuyaku* (peony), *hanashobu* (Japanese iris), *hasu* (lotus), and *asagao* (morning glory).

In autumn Japan is famous for its *kiku* (chrysanthemum), which has been cultivated here for more than 1,500 years and is used as the crest of the Imperial House. Skillful Japanese horticulturists have developed a large number of varieties with extremely subtle diversity of form and color. Chrysanthemum shows are held annually in many places throughout the country.

Since chrysanthemums may be trained to grow in fantastic shapes, florists and gardeners delight in producing *kiku-ningyo* (chrysanthemum dolls). These are figures usually with a traditional or historical significance, formed by a tableau arrangement of chrysanthemum blossoms on a wire frame. Considerable art is required in harmonizing the colors of the flowers and in enlivening the figures.

Among the many kinds of autumnal plants, *nanakusa* (seven-

SEASONAL ATTRACTIONS

flowering herbs) are the most popular among the Japanese along with *hagi* (bush clover), *kikyo* (balloon flower), *susuki* (pampas grass), *ominaeshi* (patrinia scabiosaefolia), *nadeshiko* (pink), *kuzu* (arrowroot) and *fujibakama* (fragrant thoroughwort). These plants grow wild, but are also cultivated in gardens.

Although the weather is hot in the summertime (temperatures in July average 22.5°C. at Osaka, 21.3°C. at Tokyo and 15.7°C. at Sapporo in Hokkaido), Japan offers many pleasures for the visitor during this season. Its long seacoast provides several bathing resorts, where the fierce heat is allayed by the sea breezes. Sea-bathing in Japan is particularly enjoyable during the hot summer, as the temperature of the water allows the bather to stay in much longer than in the more northerly latitudes.

Those who prefer cooler, drier air, however, will have no difficulty in finding it at any of the mountain resorts for which Japan is famous, such as Kamikochi, Karuizawa, Lake Nojiri, Nikko, Hakone, Fuji Five Lakes district and Unzen. Many of these are also spas, while Beppu in Kyushu and several other resorts have the advantage of offering both sea-bathing and mineral baths.

The most beautiful sight in Japan during the summer is undoubtedly its greenery. The green leaves of cherries, maples, *haze* (Japanese wax tree), oaks, chestnuts, birches and elms contrast with the deeper tints of the evergreen pines, which are everywhere in evidence. During the early and middle summer Japan is practically covered with a rich carpet of green, whereas a few months later in autumn when the leaves turn, many of the same places are transformed into a panorama of color. Large, age-old pines with uniquely shaped branches are highly esteemed by the Japanese. Such pines are found at many tourist resorts, including Matsushima, Amanohashidate, Maiko, Akashi and Niji-no-Matsubara at Karatsu.

The summer pastimes of yachting and boating may be fully enjoyed in Japan, especially on the wide sweep of Tokyo Bay and the island-studded Inland Sea. Angling is another interesting sport in Japan that provides year-round enjoyment, but especially in summer. The coast as well as the rivers and lakes offer numerous fishing grounds.

Mountain-climbing and camping are also popular summer pastimes in Japan, and numerous facilities are provided. The most popular mountain in Japan is Mt. Fuji (alt. 3,776 m.). Although it is the highest mountain in Japan, it is rather easy to climb, and in summer columns of hikers are seen moving up and down along its trails. The climbing season extends from July 1 to August 31.

The mountain range which runs down the central part of Japan, popularly known as the Japan Alps, provides many lofty peaks more than 2,500 m. high. The best time to climb these mountains is from mid-July to mid-August.

The Japanese mountains are mainly of volcanic origin and have

a cone-shaped or truncated aspect, greatly adding to the natural beauty of the country. Typified by Mt. Fuji, they often have many lakes and plateaus on their skirts or summits. Composed of granite and quartz in most cases, the foothills have many swift-flowing streams, offering boaters an exciting descent. The mountains are covered with a thick growth of broad-leaved forests, presenting a scene of sylvan beauty.

The most colorful autumnal sight is offered by some 20 varieties of maple trees. In addition to maple viewing, visitors to Japan in autumn will find the climate at its best.

Winter in Japan is not very cold except in the extreme north and is usually tempered by brilliant sunshine and blue skies, with which this season is favored. Winter sports are very popular. With a wide choice of grounds and slopes and a variety of snow conditions, skiing in Japan is every bit as exciting as it is in Norway, Switzerland or Canada. Many of the *ryokan* and ski lodges offer both hot-spring bathing as well as winter sports.

Intercollegiate contests and local ski club races now enliven the hitherto quiet village life in winter. Good skating may also be enjoyed at many lakes and outdoor rinks.

The hunting season in Japan extends from October 1 to February 15. Those prepared to go far afield will find plenty of sport in hunting wild boar, hare, pheasant and even bear, on occasion. See "Hunting."

National Holidays and Annual Functions

Government and public offices, educational institutions, banks, post offices, etc., are generally open every day except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and national holidays. However, with the recent increase in the number of private enterprises adopting a five-day work week, the government as well as public offices, institutions and banks are studying the system and so it is likely that they will be closed on Saturdays in the near future.

National Holidays: The Japanese nation observes the following 12 national holidays (If a holiday falls on a Sunday, the following day is treated as a holiday):

Jan. 1: *Ganjiitsu*, or New Year's Day. Comparable to Christmas in Western countries, this most important of all holidays in Japan is the time when everyone celebrates the beginning of the new year.

Jan. 15: *Seijin-no-hi*, or Adults' Day. This is the day dedicated to the nation's youths who have come of age on their 20th birthday. Their families and friends encourage them to live an independent life on this day.

Feb. 11: *Kenkoku Kinen-no-hi*, or National Foundation Day. This is the day for fostering patriotism and pondering on the origin of Japan. According to Japanese mythology, this day corresponds

ANNUAL FUNCTIONS

to the first day of the accession to the throne of the first Emperor, Jimmu.

Mar. 21 (or 20): *Shumbun-no-hi*, or Vernal Equinox Day. This day is set apart to promote the love of nature and all creatures, who are a part of it.

Apr. 29: *Tenno Tanjo-bi*, or the Emperor's Birthday. It is customary for the Imperial Family to appear on the balcony of the Imperial Palace and exchange greetings with the public, who are allowed to enter the compound on this and one other day.

May 3: *Kempo Kinen-bi*, or Constitution Memorial Day. This anniversary marks the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

May 5: *Kodomo-no-hi*, or Children's Day. May 5th has been celebrated since olden times as the Boys' Festival, but after the war, it was designated as a holiday for wishing all of the nation's children happiness and prosperity. Adults are reminded of the need to understand children, while children are reminded of the necessity of respecting their parents.

Sept. 15: *Keiro-no-hi*, or Respect for the Aged Day. This is the day for wishing the older people of the nation a long life and thanking them for having contributed to society for so many years.

Sept. 23 (or 24): *Shubun-no-hi*, or Autumnal Equinox Day. This day is set apart for ancestor worship.

Oct. 10: *Taiiku-no-hi*, or Sports Day, is celebrated to promote the mental and physical health of the people through the enjoyment of sports.

Nov. 3: *Bunka-no-hi*, or Culture Day. This day is set aside to foster the love of peace and freedom as well as the advancement of culture. Cultural awards are given by the government to those who have contributed to the nation's culture.

Nov. 23: *Kinro Kansha-no-hi*, or Labor Thanksgiving Day. On this day, the nation honors laborers, promotes respect for labor and rejoices over a bountiful production.

In some rural districts, the annual functions are observed according to the lunar calendar. As a result, the New Year holidays generally come during the first half of February.

New Year Festival (Jan. 1-3): The great holiday of the nation comes at the New Year. Though greatly simplified in many respects nowadays, the traditional way of celebrating the New Year Festival in the ordinary household is as follows: In every household special preparations are made to celebrate the occasion in the most jovial manner, and business is suspended as far as possible during this period. The front of the house is decorated with *kado-matsu* on either side of the entrance way. This consists, as a rule, of pine boughs, plum tree sprigs and bamboo stalks, because these trees are regarded as symbols of longevity, constancy, prosperity and purity. The *kado-matsu* is thus used with the hope that the New Year will bring vigor, long life and strength to the members of the family.

Across the top of the gate or at the entrance to the house is

hung the *shime-nawa*, a rope of twisted straw decorated at brief intervals with strips of white paper. According to Shinto belief, this indicates that the house is pure and no evil spirits are allowed to enter.

Placed among the decorations at the entrance are fern leaves, an orange and a lobster. The fern, with its multiplicity of fronds, suggests increasing good fortune throughout the year. *Daidai* (bitter orange) sounds the same as the Japanese word signifying "from generation to generation" and thus cannot be left out of the good wishes. Because of its curved back, the lobster is supposed to suggest old age and the special wish that one may enjoy long life—until his back is bent like a lobster's.

Special food is eaten during the New Year holidays, the first meal on New Year's Day being a great event. For this meal, fresh water is brought at daybreak—if possible from a well. This is called *waka-mizu* (young water) and is believed to have the power of preserving health throughout the year. The special dish is *zoni* (literally "boiled mixture")—a sort of broth containing *mochi* (rice-cakes or rice-paste) and vegetables. *Zoni* is a "must" during the New Year holidays.

Many other delicacies are served, including *kazunoko* (lit. numerous children—herring roe); *mame* (black beans) because it is pronounced the same way as another Japanese word meaning "robust"; *kachiguri* (hulled, dried chestnuts) to denote success inasmuch as the word *kachi* means "victory" or "triumph," dried *kombu*, a seaweed signifying happiness, and lotus root—the lotus being a sacred plant which, though growing in muddy waters, has a straight stem and a pure white flower.

The yellow petals of a variety of chrysanthemum (eaten in salad) are frequently used to enrich the color scheme of the table. The preparation of this meal—and, in fact, all Japanese meals—is arranged with an eye to color.

Besides the food mentioned above, a ceremonial drink—*toso*—is served at this time in the belief that it has the power to prevent sickness. *Toso* is *mirin* (a sweet *sake*) flavored with cassia bark and other spicy ingredients. *Mochi*, a kind of solidified rice-paste made into flat, round or square cakes of many sizes, is baked and eaten throughout the holidays.

Early in the morning on New Year's Day, many people pay their first visit of the year—called *hatsumode* or *hatsumairi* (first visit)—to their guardian shrines or celebrated Buddhist sanctuaries in their district. At midnight, just as the temple bells peal out the old year, the shrine and temple precincts are crowded with bustling, cheerful people worshiping, exchanging greetings with friends or buying *engi-mono* (a good luck talisman) at the booths in the precincts. In Tokyo, the Meiji Shrine is the most popular *hatsumode* shrine. During the New Year holidays millions of greeting cards are sent and presents are exchanged, as at Christmas time in Western countries.

Of the many indoor games played at New Year's, the most popular is the *utagaruta* game. *Utagaruta* (lit. poem-cards) or *hyakunin-issu* (100 persons-one poem) is a collection of 100 *waka* (31-syllable poems) written by 100 different poets. The collection is said to have been compiled by Sadaie Fujiwara (often called Teika Fujiwara, 1162-1241), a noted poet.

In the *utagaruta* game two decks of cards, each containing 100 cards, are used. On each card in one deck is written one of the *hyakunin-issu* poems, while on the cards of the other deck only the last 14 syllables of the corresponding poems are written. The cards in this latter deck are spread out on the floor, while the "reader" recites the poems aloud, one by one. The players try to be the first one to pick up the matching card, with the one collecting the most cards declared the winner.

New Year is also the time when the battledore and shuttlecock game is played. Also somewhere in the house—usually in the alcove of the living room—large, artistically decorated battledores are displayed.

Passing through the streets on the fourth day of the New Year holidays are carts, wagons and trucks piled high with merchandise and decorated like parade floats with flags and streamers. These are the vehicles of the wholesale dealers making the first deliveries of the year. These deliveries are called *hatsuni* (first merchandise) and are undertaken in the hope that good luck will come during the year. In recent years, however, the custom has been observed with less ostentation than before.

On the fourth day, all normal functions of the country are resumed and government as well as private company offices reopen. Usually on the sixth day, in many parts of the country the *dezome-shiki* (fire brigade parades) are held. In Tokyo, the parade is held along Chuo-dori in Harumi.

Dezome-shiki is particularly interesting, as it has been one of the special attractions of the capital since the Edo period. The acrobatic performances on ladder tops were introduced in the old days to show the agility of Edo firemen when confronted with danger. Even after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the feats were performed in the same traditional spirit as before and the exciting aerial maneuvers continued to thrill Tokyo citizens.

Due to the rapid modernizations in the capital, however, the old system of fire brigades became obsolete and its reorganization was imperative to meet modern requirements. Thus, the new system installed in 1939 brought a temporary end to the time-honored function. Later, however, to the people's delight, the parade was revived.

On the seventh day, as a rule, all New Year's decorations—both inside and outside the houses—are taken down, as the main New Year's celebration comes to an end. The seventh day is also known as *nanakusa* (seven herbs) because of the special dish served on that day—a rice-gruel seasoned with *nanakusa*, or seven herbs.

Setsubun ("Change of Season"): A popular festivity, marking the end of the winter season and the birth of spring (*risshun*) by the lunar calendar takes place in the first part of February. *Setsubun* is observed throughout the country with *mame-maki*, or bean-throwing, with loud cries "*Fuku-wa-uchi, Oni-wa-soto*" (In with good luck, out with the demon!) for insuring good luck for the year. Big temples hold public *Setsubun* on a large scale. To draw the public to such festivities, they select *toshi-otoko* (a man born under the zodiac sign for that year) for throwing roasted beans for expelling the demon and inviting good luck for all present. **Peach Blossom Fete**—popularly known as *Hina Matsuri* (Dolls' Festival or Girls' Festival)—is held every year on the third day of the third month. When the lunar calendar was in general use, the third month witnessed the blossoming of peach flowers—hence the name.

The dolls displayed on this occasion are not those which children play with every day. On the contrary, they are ceremonial dolls, many of which are handed down from generation to generation as heirlooms. In some homes they are actually the principal heritage. They are displayed in the best room of the house for several days centering around March 3, after which they are carefully boxed and stored away until the following year.

Parents who do not possess such heirlooms buy a new set of dolls for a baby girl born since the preceding festival. At the same time, relatives and friends make gifts of dolls. A set usually consists of at least 15 dolls, customarily dressed in ancient costumes.

The display is not complete unless it includes, besides the traditional dolls, miniature household articles and appurtenances, which are often exquisite works of art. These comprise a chest of drawers, *hibachi* (brazier), a dining table set, a toilet stand, musical instruments, a palanquin in which the dolls are supposed to be carried and other tiny articles.

The most highly valued dolls are the *dairi-bina*, which represent the Emperor and Empress dressed in resplendent ancient court costumes of silk. They are attended by their ministers and other dignitaries as well as by court ladies and musicians. All are displayed on a *hina-dan* (doll-stand), a tier of shelves, usually five or seven, and covered with bright red cloth.

The *dairi-bina* invariably occupy the top shelf, the Emperor on the left and the Empress on the right as one faces them. Behind them are miniature folding-screens, forming a background for decorated toy candle-holders and vases containing peach blossom sprigs. Court ladies and toy banquet trays and dishes usually occupy the second shelf, while musicians, ministers, and court officials together with delicacies of many kinds in elaborately decorated miniature boxes are placed on the lower shelves.

Peach blossoms, symbolizing a happy marriage, are indispensable decorations of the display. The peach blossoms also signify the feminine traits—gentility, repose and tranquility. The main

offerings are small cakes, *hishi-mochi* (diamond-shaped rice-cakes), fruit-shaped candy, *shiro-zake* (white sake), mixture of ground rice and sweet sake, tiny white and red dishes of *aka-no-gohan* (rice boiled with red beans) and colored wheat gluten. **Buddha's Birthday:** The birthday of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, is celebrated throughout Japan on April 8. Every important temple observes the ceremony of *kambu-su-e*, or "Baptizing Ceremony of Buddha." This consists mainly of pouring "sweet tea" in tiny ladles over a small statue of the infant Buddha as an expression of devotion. The statue is placed in a miniature temporary temple decorated with flowers called the *hana-mido* (flowery temple). Little children garbed in festival robes walk in a procession through the temple yard. Of the temples in Tokyo, the more popular are the Sensoji (Kannon) Temple at Asakusa and the Gokokuji at Otsuka.

Boys' Festival, or *Shobu Fete*, has been celebrated every year for centuries on the fifth day of the fifth month. Actually, May 5 is as much a day of festivity for small boys as March 3 is for girls. It is called *Shobu-no-sekku* because of the display of leaves of the *shobu* (iris), the long narrow leaf of which is shaped somewhat like a sword blade. The festival is also called *Tango-no-sekku*.

The leaves are used in the display because the sound of two different words both pronounced *shobu*, although written with different characters, can be understood to mean both the name of a flower and a word implying "striving for success." The leaves are steeped in the *shobu-yu*, or *shobu* hot bath, on May 5, imparting to the water their peculiar fragrance. There is a traditional belief that the *shobu-yu* possesses a miraculous preventive power against all kinds of diseases.

For the festival, finely chopped *shobu* leaves are mixed with sake to produce a drink which on account of its flavor was especially enjoyed by the *samurai* warriors in olden times. The *chimaki* and *kashiwa-mochi* (rice dumplings, the former wrapped in *shobu*, or bamboo leaves, and the latter in *daimyo* oak leaves) are special dainties prepared for the occasion. *Shobu* leaves are also placed along the eaves of the house on this day to keep away evil spirits.

As arranged for young boys of a well-to-do family, though there is no set form, this festival is somewhat as follows: A stand similar to that used in the Dolls' Festival is erected in the parlor. On it are displayed dolls representing famous feudal generals and a paraphernalia of swords, armor, helmets, banners, saddles, etc. Among the dolls usually displayed are Hideyoshi Toyotomi; Kiyomasa Kato; Yoshitsune Minamoto; Masashige Kusunoki; the fabled Kintoki, a young Hercules; Momotaro, the Japanese David the Giant-Killer; and Takenouchi-no-Sukune.

On one side of the stand may be a long lacquered bow with a quiver of arrows; on the other, a valuable sword with a richly decorated hilt and scabbard. Near it a lacquered rack is often placed holding spears and other weapons as well as silk banners

bearing the family crest.

On a tall bamboo or wooden pole erected in the yard or sometimes attached to the roof, *koinobori* (paper or cloth streamers in the shape of carp) are hoisted, filling out in the breeze and seeming to swim in the air like real fish. A carp was originally hoisted for each son, a very large one (10 m. or more in length) for the eldest, the others ranging down to a small one if there is a baby boy in the family.

Several legends account for the choice of the carp, the most popular of which is based on the fact that this fish, like the salmon, has the energy and power to fight its way up swift-running streams, cascades and falls. Because of its strength and determination to overcome all obstacles, it is held up as a good example to growing boys. It also symbolizes ambition, energy, strength and perseverance. The festival theme is the encouragement of manliness, the overcoming of life's difficulties and eventual success.

Tanabata Matsuri, or Star Festival, was originally fixed for the seventh night of the seventh month by the lunar calendar. But in most places where the Gregorian calendar has completely replaced the older way of reckoning time, it is now celebrated on the night of July 7.

The festival, perhaps the most romantic of all of Japan's annual functions, owes its inception to a popular belief originating in China. The story goes that two stars in love, *Kengyu* (Altair, or Cowherd Star) and *Shokujo* (Vega, or Weaver Star), which are divided on either side of the Milky Way, hold a joyous union on that single night of each year. The popular custom of praying to the Cowherd for a good harvest and to the Weaver for skill in weaving has been observed in Japan for centuries in connection with the Star Festival. Actually, it dates back to the seventh year of the Tempyo-Shoho (755) when the Empress-Regnant Koken is said to have commanded that the festival be officially celebrated in her presence for the first time.

There are many lyrics associated with the romantic legend in Japanese poem anthologies. The usual way of celebrating this festival, particularly by young people, is by making offerings of melons, peaches, pears and cakes to the stars in honor of their happy union. These offerings (usually made of paper) are hung on the various branches of a bamboo set up in the garden. The bamboo is also adorned with long narrow strips of varied colored paper, on which are written poems associated with the romantic legend. This custom has become wide spread even in school, where the little pupils pray to acquire skill in handwriting by offering to the stars calligraphic exercises written on these strips of paper. In Sendai in Miyagi Prefecture, Hiratsuka in Kanagawa Prefecture, Sayama in Saitama Prefecture and in other localities the Star Festival is observed with great gaiety.

Bon Festival: This festival has been observed yearly in Japan on July 13, 14, and 15 by Buddhist families ever since the introduction

of that faith some 1,400 years ago. It is an observance likened to the Christian All Souls' Day, and is sometimes called the "Festival of Souls" as well as "The Feast of the Dead" or "The Festival of Lanterns." In many country districts it is celebrated according to the lunar calendar. Its purpose is to perpetuate the memory of one's ancestors, to stimulate ancestor-worship and filial piety and to remind festival observers of the deeds their forefathers have done for them.

While it is a solemn occasion, *Bon* Festival is also a time for joy because honored relatives have returned from the spirit world for a brief visit. In the Orient it is believed that the dead are never very far away, and that their souls long to return to their living relatives at the season of *Bon*. While the detailed manner in which *Bon* is celebrated varies somewhat in different parts of the country, its essential features are the same.

In preparation for *Bon*, the Buddhist faithful, in addition to cleaning their houses and beautifying the family grave in honor of their dead, purchase offerings for the ritual at the *kusa-ichi* (grass market)—the *Bon* street fairs held throughout the country.

In the best room, in front of the *butsudan* (family altar), a small mat bought at the fair is spread. On it are placed the *ihai* and other ancestral tablets together with various articles purchased in preparation for the festival. Around these a tiny leaf fence is set up. A meal for the dead is then served in minute portions. Besides the favorite dishes of the departed spirit, it includes a dish of potatoes and sesame cooked together and a dish of sesame, egg-plants and squash.

On the 13th, the graveyards are the scene of pious devotion to family ancestors and the burning of much incense. As darkness sets in, more and more families arrive at the graves, inviting the spirits to visit their old homes and offering to escort them there. Paper lanterns are lighted all through the cemeteries, and a night visit to one of them, when these lanterns flicker in the darkness and the incense rises in clouds, presents an interesting spectacle.

In rural areas, lanterns (birch torches are used in mountainous districts) are carried to escort the spirits home. The guides are careful in pointing out the bad places in the road and generally showing the greatest concern over their spirit-guests. The head of the family kindles a welcome fire in front of the house to which the spirit is being guided. At the entrance, dried hempseed placed in a dish is also set ablaze by means of primitive flint and steel when the ancient ritual is closely followed.

In the house, members of the family talk to the spirits as if they were actually present in the flesh. At night all during the festival, lanterns shed a subdued light throughout the house. On the 15th, the last day of the *Bon* Festival, *okuri-dango* (farewell rice-dumplings) are offered to the spirit-guests to cheer their departure to the *Meido*—that mysterious celestial world of the dead. Also on the 16th, *okuri-bi* (farewell fires) are lighted in front of the

house serving as beacons to show the departing spirits the way back to their abode.

The *Bon Odori* (Bon Dance) is a community-dance held on certain evenings around July 15. It is seen to best advantage in the country districts, where it is the most delightful event of the year for the youth, who gather at the grounds of the local shrine or temple and dance till late at night. It is a rhythmic performance in which participants both sing and dance while clapping their hands and stamping their feet to the beat of drums. The song is changed from time to time, introducing a new rhythm. Thus, the dance continues almost until dawn.

Among the most popular dances of this kind are those in Kiso in Nagano Prefecture, Sado Island in Niigata Prefecture, Tokushima in Tokushima Prefecture in Shikoku and in Shiraishi Island in the Inland Sea.

Shichigosan: This is held on Nov. 15. The word *shichi-go-san* literally means "seven-five-three." On this day parents with girls of seven, boys of five and either boys or girls of three years of age take their children to their guardian shrines or to some large shrines in the neighborhood. Here they express their thanks to the deity for allowing their children to reach their respective ages safely and to invoke future blessings.

In former times, the ritual of putting up the hair of a three-year-old girl, of dressing a five-year-old boy in a *hakama* (pleated skirt) and of giving a seven-year-old girl an *obi* (sash) which is to be worn for the first time, was celebrated in special ceremonies.

The most popular shrines for this festival in Tokyo are the Meiji Shrine, the Hie Shrine, the Kanda Shrine, the Fukagawa Hachiman Shrine and the Hikawa Shrine. They are all crowded with children decked out in their best clothes on this day.

Local Festivals: There are few days in the year when there is not a festival somewhere in Japan. Most of the festivals are of a religious nature and generally include a street procession of the adherents of the shrine or temple, honoring the tutelary deity. They carry or draw the *mikoshi* (portable shrine) of the deity as well as *dashi* (floats) on which dancers and musicians perform.

Some of the more spectacular of important annual festivals and functions are listed below:

In Tokyo:

Azuma Odori (April 1-25) at the Shimbashi Embujo Theater.

Kanda Matsuri (May 12-15) of the Kanda Shrine.

Sanja Matsuri (May 17-18) of the Asakusa Shrine.

Sanno Matsuri (June 15) of the Hie Shrine.

Oeshiki (Oct. 12) of the Ikegami Hommonji Temple.

In Kyoto:

Miyako Odori (Cherry Dance, April 1-May 18) at the Gion Kaburenjo Theater.

Kamogawa Odori (April 15-May 20; Oct. 5-28) at the Pontocho Kaburenjo Theater.

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Mibu Kyogen (religious plays in pantomime, April 21-29) of the Mibu Temple.

Aoi Matsuri (May 15) of the Kamo Shrines.

Shuyu-sai (Boat Festival, the third Sunday in May) of the Kurumazaki Shrine.

Bamboo-Cutting Ceremony (June 20) of the Kurama Temple.

Gion Matsuri (July 16-24) of the Yasaka Shrine.

Daimonji Okuri-bi (Aug. 16) on Mt. Nyoigadake.

Jidai Matsuri (Oct. 22) of the Heian Shrine.

In Nara:

Grass-Burning (Jan. 15) on Wakakusa Hill.

Omizutori (Water-Drawing Ceremony, March 1-14) of the Todaiji Temple.

Lantern Festival (Feb. 3-4, Aug. 15) of the Kasuga Shrine.

In Osaka:

Ashibe Odori (April 1-20) at the Bunrakuza Theater.

Rice-Planting Festival (June 14) of the Sumiyoshi Shrine.

Tenjin Matsuri (July 25) of the Temmangu Shrine.

In Other places:

Yayoi Matsuri (April 13-17) of the Futaarasan Shrine at Nikko.

Takayama Matsuri (April 14-15) at Takayama near Gifu.

Port Festival (April 27-29) at Nagasaki.

Dontaku (May 3-5) at Fukuoka.

Kurofune Matsuri (Black Ship Festival, May 16-17) at Shimoda.

Grand Festival (May 17-18; Oct. 17-18) of the Toshogu Shrine at Nikko.

Nomaoi Matsuri (Wild Horse Chase, July 6-9) at Soma.

Kangen-sai (Orchestra Festival), (Mid-July) of the Itsukushima Shrine.

Nebuta (Dummy Float Festival) at Aomori (Aug. 3-7) and at Hirosaki (Aug. 4-7).

Tanabata Matsuri (Star Festival, Aug. 6-8) at Sendai.

Kanto-Balancing Festival (Aug. 6) at Akita.

Waraku Odori (Aug. 6-7) at Nikko.

Okunchi (Oct. 7-9) of the Suwa Shrine at Nagasaki, (Oct. 28-30) at Karatsu.

Daimyo Procession (Nov. 3) at Yumoto in Hakone.

In connection with these events, Japan Travel Bureau usually organizes the following Special Festival Tours in a package deal:

Date	Tour Name
Feb. 1-3	3-Day Sapporo Snow Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
Feb. 3	<i>Setsubun</i> or Bean-Throwing Festival Tour (Tokyo)
Mar. 3	<i>Hina Matsuri</i> or Dolls' Festival Tour (Tokyo)
May 5	Boys' Festival Tour (Tokyo)
May 15	Kyoto Hollyhock Festival Tour (Kyoto)
May 14-15	2-Day Hollyhock Festival Tour (from Tokyo)

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May 14-16	3-Day Hollyhock Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
May 18	Nikko Grand Spring Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
May 17-18	2-Day Nikko Grand Spring Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
July 17	Kyoto Gion Festival Tour (Kyoto)
July 16-17	2-Day Gion Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
July 16-18	3-Day Gion Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
July 31	Hakone Lake Festival Tour (Hakone)
July 31-Aug. 1	2-Day Hakone Lake Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
Aug. 5-9	5-Day Big Three Summer Festivals Tour from Tokyo, visiting Nebuta Festival in Aomori, Kanto in Akita, and Tanabata Matsuri in Sendai.
Aug. 16-17	2-Day Hakone Bonfire Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
Oct. 22	Kyoto Jidai Festival Tour (Kyoto)
Oct. 21-22	2-Day Jidai Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
Oct. 21-23	3-Day Jidai Festival Tour (from Tokyo)
Nov. 3	Hakone Feudal Lord Festival Tour (from Tokyo)

Remarks: 1. The tour dates are subject to change. 2. Each tour price will be announced about one month before each tour is made.

II. Network of Tourist Facilities and Available Services

Reception of Foreign Visitors

Efforts are being made in Japan to improve and expand tourist facilities for visitors from abroad so that they may travel through Japan in comfort and safety.

Entry and exit formalities have been simplified to a considerable extent, and for the benefit of tourists planning to stay in Japan for a brief period, a special system permitting them to enter Japan without visas has been adopted.

In Tokyo, Kyoto and at Tokyo International Airport, official tourist information centers have been set up where all necessary travel information on tours in Japan is provided in English, French, German or Spanish. A visit to any one of them will ensure a sufficient amount of information on travel in Japan.

As for tourist agencies, they are required to register with the government, ensuring the reliability of their services. They will not only make travel arrangements for foreign visitors, but also offer various package tours.

The Japanese language is reputedly very difficult to learn, but there are a large number of licensed guides who have passed the state language examination. Accordingly, they are qualified to

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speak English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian or Chinese.

As for accommodations, there are a large number of Western-style hotels located throughout the country, including the government-registered hotels meeting international standards. Foreign visitors should feel free to stay at such hotels without feeling any inconveniences which might be caused by difference in manners and customs.

In addition, there are numerous *ryokan*, or traditional Japanese hotels or inns. The *ryokan*, which meet a certain standard of modern requirements, are also registered with the government, and foreign visitors may stay at them quite comfortably.

Moreover, there is a complete network of youth hostels. At the same time, most tourist points of importance are provided by the state with rest-houses, including Western-style toilet facilities.

To the gourmet, probably no country is more enticing than Japan. In any city, large or small, foreign visitors may enjoy meals prepared in the style of various countries to say nothing of such traditional Japanese cuisine as *sukiyaki* and *tempura*. Drinking water anywhere in Japan is assuredly safe.

There is an infinite variety of souvenirs made in Japan, ranging from cameras, transistor radios, pearls and ceramics—all produced against a background of modern technology—to dolls, silk, cloisonné and damascene—turned out by the methods of traditional handicraft. Foreign tourists can purchase all of these fine-quality souvenir articles without having to pay a commodity tax.

The system facilitating inspection of Japanese firms and factories by foreign visitors as well as visits to Japanese homes are gradually being improved.

In regard to industrial tourism, every branch of the Japanese industry has closely cooperated with the local administration, particularly in Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka, in organizing techni-tours for foreign visitors.

Therefore, by taking advantage of such organized tours, foreign visitors may, according to their convenience and taste, inspect on request the modern technological plants Japan takes such pride in.

The networks of transportation facilities throughout the nation are fully equipped. The development of air service has brought practically every section of the country to within a few hours of the nation's urban centers. The railway network has been extended to every corner of the nation and travel by means of comfortable, deluxe buses has also become very popular. In addition, luxury liners ply the world-famous Inland Sea between Osaka, Kobe and Beppu—a hot-spring resort of international fame.

All these matters are dealt with in detail in the pages that follow. By making systematic use of the above-mentioned tourist facilities, it is possible for foreign visitors to enjoy in comfort and safety the natural beauty of Japan and to come into personal contact with the nation's age-old history and culture.

Entry, Landing and Registration

PASSPORT AND VISA

PASSPORT: Any foreign traveler desiring to enter Japan must have a valid, unexpired passport bearing a visa for residence in a given status under the Immigration Control Order.

Abbreviation	Status of Residence	Period of Stay*
4-1-1	Diplomats, consular officers and their suite	Indefinite
4-1-2	Government officials	Indefinite
4-1-3	Transits	15 days
4-1-4	Tourists	60 days
4-1-5	Commercial entrants	3 years
4-1-6	Students	1 year
4-1-7	Professors or educational entrants	3 years
4-1-8	Cultural entrants	1 year
4-1-9	Entertainers	60 days
4-1-10	Missionaries	3 years
4-1-11	Radio and press representatives	3 years
4-1-12	Technicians	3 years
4-1-13	Skilled laborers	1 year
4-1-14	Permanent residents	
4-1-15	Spouse and unmarried children (under 20 years old) of any persons under the categories of 4-1-5 through 4-1-13.	Same period of stay granted for accompanying spouse 180 days
4-1-16(1)	Temporary residents; commercial entrants, missionaries, radio and press representatives, technicians and their dependents	
4-1-16(2)	Special status other than the above	within 3 years

*Maximum period of stay permitted at the time of entry into Japan by the immigration officer under the Immigration Control Order

A passport may be visaed by a Japanese consular officer aboard or, where there is no consular representation, by the head of the Japanese Embassy or Legation. Visas, depending on the nationals, are valid for three to four months for travelers in transit, and six to 12 months for visitors of other categories.

Multiple visa valid for 12 months is issued to the citizens from the following countries:

Austria, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, United Kingdom and Sweden.

ENTRY, LANDING AND REGISTRATION

Multiple visa valid for four years is issued to the citizens from the following countries:

U.S.A. . . . Note 1.

Australia . . . Note 2.

Note 1: Visas are given to Americans to whom the mutual agreement made between U.S.A. and Japan is applicable, such as travelers in transit, treaty merchants, students, etc.

Note 2: Visas are given to Australians under any of the classes enumerated below:

1) Ambassador and other diplomatic or consular officers, and members of immediate family.

2) Other governmental officials or employees, and members of immediate family.

3) Servants or personal employees accompanying persons in 1) and 2).

4) Representatives or executives of a company assuming posts in Japan, and members of immediate family.

5) Business visitors (staying for 90 days or less).

Visa Exemptions: Citizens of the following countries, who do not engage in any business or occupation during their stay in Japan, are exempted from obtaining visas:

For a stay not exceeding 30 days: New Zealand.

For a stay not exceeding three consecutive months: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

For a stay not exceeding six consecutive months: Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Switzerland and *the United Kingdom.

**No visa is necessary for anyone holding a passport with a front cover inscribed with "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" or "Jersey" or "Guernsey and its dependencies" or the "Isle of Man" in which the holder is described as a "British" subject, or a citizen of the United Kingdom, Islands and Colonies.*

A visa is required, however, for those holding a passport bearing any of the following inscriptions:

"This passport is issued on behalf of the government of . . . (name of British Colonial Territory)."

"Holder is subject to control under the Commonwealth Immigration Act."

"Holder is entitled to readmission to the United Kingdom."

Visa Fees: Visa fees range from ¥100 to ¥500 for Transit Visas, from ¥1,000 to ¥2,000 for Entry Visas and from ¥2,000 to ¥4,000 for Multiple Visas, payable in the equivalent currency of the visitor's country of residence.

Exemption from Visa Fees or Reduction thereof: The following visitors, who do not engage in any business or occupation during their stay, are exempt from visa fees:

(1) Australians, islanders of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Russians, and Americans to whom the mutual agreement concluded between the United States and Japan is applicable.

(2) Filipinos who intend to stay less than 60 days for the purpose of business and/or sightseeing.

(3) Indians and Malaysians who are permitted reduced visa fees.

Temporary Landing without Visa: In the following cases, passengers on commercial carriers may be granted a special permit for temporary landing.

1. Shore Excursion: For layovers of a maximum of 72 hours ashore at a Japanese port of call while the carrier is in port. Shore passes will be issued upon application to the immigration inspector through the master of the vessel, etc. (Air travelers making transfer connections at a Japanese International Airport and continuing trips to their destinations beyond Japan may be granted a permit for shore excursion of a maximum of 72 hours, provided they possess a valid passport and visa needed to enter their destinations beyond Japan and also a ticket or a certificate of reservation for a plane leaving the same airport within 72 hours after their arrival in Japan. Application shall be made to the immigration inspector through the representative of the carrier.)

2. Overland Tour: For landing in transit for sightseeing of a maximum of 15 days' duration between ports of call in Japan, provided the passengers travel by a designated route and leave Japan by the same vessel. Permission must be secured from the immigration inspector at the port of entry through the master of the vessel or the representative of the carrier. This does not include passengers of vessels which make Japan their terminal.

Extension of Period of Stay: When a visitor wishes to extend his period of stay in Japan, he must apply to the immigration inspector for the extension at any of the immigration offices 10 days prior to the expiration date. Other detailed information will be furnished at the following immigration offices:

Tokyo Immigration Office

3-20 Konan 3-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo Tel. 471-5111/6

Haneda Immigration Office

Tokyo Int'l Airport Terminal Bldg., Ota-ku, Tokyo 747-0511

Yokohama Immigration Office

51-2 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama 681-6801/4

Nagoya Immigration Office

3-1 Sannomaru 4-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya 951-2391

Osaka Immigration Office

8-1 Otemaenochi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 941-0771/5

Kobe Immigration Office

Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe 391-6377/9

Hiroshima Immigration Office

6-30 Kami-Hatchobori, Hiroshima 21-4411/3

ENTRY; EXIT; QUARANTINE

Shimonoseki Immigration Office	
2-1 Kami-Tanakamachi 8-chome, Shimonoseki	23-1431
Fukuoka Immigration Office	
1 Okihamacho, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka	28-7431/4
Kagoshima Immigration Office	
Kagoshima Kowan Godo Chosha, 2-40-18	
Izumicho, Kagoshima	22-5658/9
Naha Immigration Office	
585 Yogi, Naha, Okinawa	32-9836/40
Sendai Immigration Office	
3-3 Gorin 1-chome, Sendai	56-6076/8
Sapporo Immigration Office	
Sapporo Juridical Office Bldg., Nishi 12, O-dori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo	261-9211

Registration of Aliens: Within 60 days after landing, a visitor intending to stay 61 days or more in Japan must apply to the mayor of the city, or head of town or village for an Alien Registration Certificate. A newborn child must also be registered within 30 days after birth.

ENTRY AND EXIT FORMALITIES

Entry Formalities: At the port of entry into Japan, visitors are requested to fill in an Application for Landing/Exit Record and produce the following items for examination by the immigration inspector, for example:

1) In the case of a transit traveler: A ticket or a written guarantee made by the carrier concerned for onward transportation, valid travel documents (passport, etc.) permitting entry into countries other than Japan.

2) In the case of a tourist: A ticket or a written guarantee made by the carrier concerned for onward or return transportation, travel documents valid for the duration of the authorized stay and for onward or return travel from Japan, a reasonable sum of money to cover the expenses of his stay in Japan.

Exit Formalities: When a foreign visitor departs from Japan, he must have his passport stamped for certification of his departure by the immigration inspector and surrender his Alien Registration Certificate at the port of his departure from Japan, whether or not he intends to seek permission to reenter the country. If an alien wishes to leave Japan temporarily, prior to the date of the expiration of his period of stay with the intention of reentering Japan, he may obtain a reentry permit on application to the immigration inspector at one of the immigration offices.

QUARANTINE

Foreign travelers are required by Japanese law to have a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox, irrespective of the area they are from or through which they plan to pass. However, a certificate against cholera is not necessary unless the

passenger is coming from infected local areas. The latest information concerning infected local areas may be obtained prior to arrival in Japan either from health authorities, travel agents or international carriers stationed at these areas.

CUSTOMS

Declaration of Belongings:

(a) Sea-borne visitors must declare all their accompanied goods in one copy of the form entitled "Declaration of Accompanied Goods and Personal Effects," even if they have no unaccompanied goods. This form is obtainable on board the ship.

(b) Air travelers to Japan may declare their accompanying baggage orally if they have no unaccompanied items.

(c) When these visitors have unaccompanied goods, they are required to declare all their baggage (accompanied and unaccompanied goods) on two copies of the Declaration Form and to have these verified by the Customs at the time and place of entry so that their claim for free entry of their baggage can be supported.

Note that declaration of goods, both accompanied and unaccompanied, must be made upon arrival, as the declaration will not be accepted by the Customs after their entry. When the passengers take delivery of their unaccompanied goods, they will have to submit a copy of the verified Declaration Form to the Customs. If they fail to do so, they may not be able to get their unaccompanied goods exempted from duties and taxes.

Foreign travelers entering Japan either by air or ship must declare orally to the Customs Officer all their cash in hand upon entry into the country. They can bring in yen currency only if it is their own. On leaving Japan, the remaining Japanese yen in their possession may be reconverted only once into the original currency, up to the total amount recorded in the "Record of Purchase of Foreign Means of Payment" forms issued by foreign exchange banks and/or authorized money exchangers at the time of conversion. It is not required, however, to present to the bank the above-mentioned record if the amount to be re-exchanged does not exceed US\$1,000, or its equivalent.

Visitors may take out up to ¥30,000 in Japanese currency on their departure from Japan.

Tax-Free Articles (Personal Effects): Duties and commodity taxes are not levied on travelers' personal effects, such as clothing, toilet articles, personal jewelry and other items intended and necessary for personal use. The following table shows the limits on articles which may be brought into Japan tax-free:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| (A) Tobacco: | 400 cigarettes. |
| | 100 cigars. |
| | 500 grams of pipe tobacco. |
| | 500 grams of powdered tobacco. |
| | 500 grams of chewing tobacco. |
| | The total weight of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco shall not exceed 500 grams. |

CUSTOMS

- (B) Alcoholic beverages: 3 bottles, each holding about 760 cc.
 - (C) Perfume: 2 ounces.
 - (D) Timepieces: 2 pieces.
- Timepieces in use are included in the quantity and those whose market value each is more than ¥30,000 are subject to duty and tax.

Oral declaration to the Customs Officer is required of all currencies in one's possession at the time of departure.

Minors (less than 20 years old) may bring in such personal effects as are deemed reasonable by the Customs, but neither alcoholic beverages nor cigarettes are permitted, even if the minors offer to pay duty and tax on them.

Also admitted free of duty include sports equipment (mountain climbing equipment, skis, tennis rackets, etc.), camera and films, radio (portable), printing or sound reproduction equipment, 10 used records for phonograph, binoculars, movie picture camera (8 mm.), movie picture projector (8 mm.), baby carriage, and typewriter (portable).

Foreign tourists desiring to bring their cars, vessels and aircraft into Japan for their own use are exempted from customs duties and commodity taxes on them, provided that they take them out of Japan within one year from the day when their importation is permitted.

The following items are not allowed to be brought into Japan:

- (1) Opium and other narcotic drugs and utensils used therefore.
- (2) Counterfeit, altered or imitation currencies in coins and bank notes and other securities.
- (3) Any books, pictures, carvings and other items deemed harmful to public order and morals.
- (4) Articles that infringe upon patent rights, utility model rights, design rights or copyrights.

(5) Stimulants; certain fresh fruits, vegetables, plants or animals which are against the Plant Quarantine Law and the Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law.

For the following items permission for entry must be secured prior to the Customs Examination:

- (1) Plants not contrary to the Plant Quarantine Law.
- (2) *Animals not contrary to the Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law.

**Dogs, cats or other pets must have an authorization from the veterinary surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.*

- (3) Gunpowder and other explosives.
- (4) Firearms, swords and other weapons.

Purchase of Souvenir Articles Tax-Free:

Purchases of tax-free articles at the designated stores can be made by having a form titled "Record of Purchase of Commodities Tax-Exempt" duly filled in and attached to the visitor's passport.

The form can be obtained at the stores.

At these stores a "Tax Free" sign is put up at the entrance and the price card has a note explaining that the article is tax-free. The tax exemption rates range from 10 to 40 percent.

Tax-Free Articles:

(1) Articles made of precious stones or semi-precious stones and articles decorated with precious stones or semi-precious stones, (2) Pearls, articles made of pearls and articles decorated with pearls, (3) Articles made of precious metals, articles decorated with gold or platinum and articles plated or covered with precious metals, (4) Articles made of tortoise-shell, coral, amber and ivory as well as cloisonné wares, (5) Furs, (6) Household implements made of fiber, (7) Hunting guns, (8) Transistorized TV sets, (9) Gramophones, record players, record concert equipment of ensemble type, unit of record player, radio sets for record concert equipment of ensemble type and speakers, (10) Radio sets, (11) Magnetic tape-recorders, (12) Cameras, motion picture cameras and projectors, including their lenses, bodies and tripods, photometers as well as flashing apparatuses, (13) Slide projectors, (14) Timepieces with case decorated with precious metals, etc., timepieces decorated with precious stones, semi-precious stones, gold or platinum as well as other timepieces, and (15) Articles used in smoking.

These tax-free articles will be checked by the Customs Officer at the port of departure.

Duty-Free Entry of Automobiles for Re-Export:

An automobile may be imported free of customs duties, either bringing it into Japan at the time of one's entry into this country (except in the case of moving residence to Japan) or by sending it to Japan separately, by presenting the "Temporary Importation Paper" ("Carnet de Passages en Douane"), based on the Customs Convention on Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, to the Customs Office, provided that the vehicle is to be re-exported.

Driving License:

Japan is a member country of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, so anyone possessing a valid International Driving License may drive a car without applying for a Japanese license. Otherwise, application for a Japanese license must be made in accordance with the law. Further information is available at the Japan Automobile Federation (JAF) Headquarters (located at 3-5-8 Shiba Park, Minato-ku, Tokyo) or any of its branch offices located in the principal ports or airports of Japan.

ANIMAL QUARANTINE

When animals, meat products, horns, etc., are brought into Japan, they must be inspected by a quarantine officer at the time of their import under the Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law; dogs are inspected under the Rabies Prevention Law.

1. Animals and Articles that Need a Quarantine Certificate of Origin:

ANIMAL QUARANTINE

The following animals and articles are referred to as "designated quarantine articles" and must be checked with their export quarantine certificate of origin by a quarantine officer.

(1) Artiodactyla (cows, oxen, pigs, goats, sheep, giraffes, buffaloes, etc.)

(2) Horses (donkeys, mules, zebras, ponies, etc.)

(3) Chickens, ducks, turkeys, quails, geese and their eggs.

(4) Rabbits and honey bees.

(5) Bone, meat, fat, blood, hide, hair, feather, horn, hoof, tendon, intestine, raw milk, semen and blood powder made of those listed in items (1) to (4).

(6) Sausages, hams and bacons.

(7) Any causative agent of domestic animal infectious disease. (No person is, as a rule, permitted to import such an agent. However, in case he has obtained permission from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan for the purpose of scientific experiment and research, he may import the agent.)

2. Quarantine Certificates:

When importing the above articles, a quarantine certificate of origin issued by the government of the exporting country is required. But the certificate must verify that the articles, regardless of their quantity and the purpose for which they are used, are not affected by domestic animal diseases or are not likely to be infected.

Import of the above articles, depending on the exporting countries, is not permitted if the export quarantine certificate does not contain evidence that the export quarantine made in the country of origin has been carried out in line with the requirements called for by Japanese quarantine authorities.

In some instances, the import of such articles is not permitted even if the articles have valid quarantine certificates issued by the quarantine authorities of the exporting country.

Articles that may be brought into Japan are listed in the following table:

Designated quarantine articles	Exporting Countries			
	Australia	United Kingdom	France	Other
	Costa Rica	(Great Britain)	Federal	countries
	Canada	the Netherlands	Republic	
	Denmark	Finland	of Germany	
	Ireland	Poland	China	
	Madagascar			
	Mexico			
	New Zealand			
	Nicaragua			
	Norway			
	Northern Ireland			
	Republic of Korea			
	Sweden			
	U.S.A.			
Artiodactyla	○	○	○	×

QUARANTINE FOR DOGS

Meat products made of artiodactyla	○	●	●	◎
Sausages, hams and bacons	○	◇	●	◎
Horn, hide, hair, bone, hoof, eggs and other products made of animals other than artiodactyla	○	○	○	○
Animals and/or meat products of animals other than artiodactyla	○	○	○	○
Intestines of artiodactyla				
casing	○	○	○	○
Digestive organs, womb and bladder	○	■	■	■
Other intestines than the above two items	○	●	●	◎

Note: 1. ○ = Import permitted (export quarantine certificate issued by the exporting country is required).

× = Import is not permitted even if the articles are certified by the authorities of the exporting country.

2. Import permitted under the conditions described below:

● = (1) Heat treated in accordance with the standards designated by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (2) Heat treated at the facilities designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or at the facilities designated by the authorities of the exporting country to meet the standards required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (3) Articles directly imported from the exporting country without any detour.

◎ = Heat treated at the facilities designated by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

■ = Heat treated in accordance with standards regulated by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Import permitted on condition that proper heat treatment be made, including the following additional processing steps:

◇ = (1) Material should be made of animals produced in the country of origin. (2) All bones should be extracted. (3) Material should be processed at the facilities designated by the government of the exporting country as the processing facilities for export under sanitary standards regulated by the exporting country.

QUARANTINE FOR DOGS

Foreign visitors may import and export dogs that have been quarantined.

QUARANTINE FOR DOGS

1. Import of Dogs:

Those wishing to import dogs must have two valid certificates: one certificate stating that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies and the other showing the dog is not affected by rabies. Both of these certificates must be the originals (not copies of the original certificates), and must be those actually issued by the government authorities of the exporting country. The certificate for vaccination against rabies must include the following points:

(1) Date of vaccination.

(2) Type of vaccine used against rabies.

Dogs will be detained at the Animal Quarantine Service from 12 hours to 120 days, depending on their classification. Details of the detention period are given in the following table:

Detention Period	Classification of Dogs
14 days	More than 30 days and less than 150 days have passed since the day of vaccination with a health certificate stating that the dog is not affected by rabies.
30 days	More than 30 days and less than 150 days have passed since the day of vaccination without a health certificate stating that the dog is not affected by rabies.
15-45 days	Less than 30 days have passed since the day of vaccination with a health certificate stating that the dog is not affected by rabies.
31-61 days	Less than 30 days have passed since the day of vaccination without a health certificate stating that the dog is not affected by rabies.
12 hours	Dog imported directly from any of the regions designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (see Note 2) with a certificate stating either that the dog is not affected by rabies or that there has been no outbreak of rabies in the country or area for the past six months.
120 days	Dog imported directly from any of the Note 2 regions without a certificate stating that it is not affected by rabies or that there has been no outbreak of rabies in the country or area for the past six months.
120 days	Other dogs.

Note 1. In case avianized live virus vaccine is used, the certificate is valid for three years after the day of vaccination.

Note 2. Regions designated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are Australia, Cyprus, Finland, Fiji Islands, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Singapore and Sweden.

Note 3. All expenses for detention must be borne by those importing the dogs.

2. Export of Dogs:

Those wishing to export dogs must have a valid certificate of rabies vaccination issued by a local health center in Japan and are requested to fulfill the necessary quarantine procedures in advance at the Animal Quarantine Service in Japan.

PLANT QUARANTINE

When plants are brought into Japan, they must be inspected by a quarantine officer. A phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country is required for bringing in all plants except fruit and cut flowers. The import of plants and vegetables with soil is not permitted.

Plants permitted or not permitted to be imported are listed below:

Principal Plants		
Exporting Countries	Permitted to Import	Not Permitted to Import
Australia Brazil Countries in Africa Europe and Middle East, etc.	Fresh pineapples, unripe bananas, coconuts, seedlings (excluding Brazil), bulbs, seeds and cut flowers, etc.	Fresh fruit (not including those listed in the left column), walnuts, rice straw and paddy rice, etc.
Hawaiian Islands	Pineapples, coconuts, unripe bananas, papayas with a phytosanitary certificate for importing into Japan, orchid seedlings and cut flowers of anthurium	Fresh fruit (not including those listed in the left column), rice straw and paddy rice, etc.
U.S.A. (not including Hawaiian Islands) Canada New Zealand	Fresh oranges, lemons, grapefruit, melons (excluding those brought in via Hawaiian Islands), orchid seedlings, seeds and cut flowers	Fresh apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, walnuts, wheat straw, rice straw and paddy rice, etc.
China Hong Kong Southeast Asian countries (the Philippines India and Pakistan, etc.) Guam Island and Saipan Island	Pineapples, coconuts, unripe bananas, durian, orchid seedlings, seeds and cut flowers, etc. 9630 52	Fresh citrus fruit, fresh plums, papayas, longans, litchies, avocados, rambutans, mangos, star-apples, sapodillas, Java apples, sugar apples, mangosteens, eggplants, tomatoes, peppers, watermelons, cucumbers, balsam pears, pumpkins, ripe bananas, rice straw and paddy rice, etc.

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China

—do—

Fresh apples, pears, cherries and walnuts, etc.

Note: Besides the plants listed in the above table, plants with roots are not permitted to be imported when they are brought from the U.S.A. (including Hawaiian Islands), Brazil, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Accommodation Facilities

1. WESTERN-STYLE HOTELS

Historically, the first Western-style hotel in Japan was built back in 1868 at Tsukiji in Tokyo. This hotel was called Edo Hotel and had 102 rooms.

A year later, another was erected in Yokohama under the name of Club Hotel. Then in 1871, Tsukiji got its second hotel—Seiyoken Hotel, while Hyogo (the present Kobe) built its first one—Hotel Hyogo. Two years later the Grand Hotel and Tokyo Hotel opened for business in Yokohama and Tokyo, respectively.

These were the only hotels that met the requirements of guests from overseas. Afterwards, however, Western-style hotels—though small in scale—were built at such places of scenic and historic interest as Nikko, Hakone, Kamakura, Karuizawa and Kyoto.

As time passed, the number of visitors to this country gradually increased. On November 3, 1890, some 20-odd years after the Edo Hotel had been built, a Western-style hotel was erected at Hibiya, Tokyo, backed by government as well as private funds. This was the famed Imperial Hotel—the first of its kind in Japan. Provided with 70 rooms, this excellently equipped hotel proved to be a very important addition to tourist attractions in Tokyo.

For the next half century, many hotels were built at tourist resorts throughout the land. However, most of these hotels were still not properly equipped. Accordingly, during the 10-year period from 1930 to 1940, government funds were made especially available on a long-term basis and at a low-interest rate for hotel construction purposes. As a result, 15 hotels with modern facilities were erected at some of the principal tourist resorts.

These hotels are located at Gamagori, Kamikochi, Shiga Heights, Akakura, Fuji Five Lakes district, Kawana, Unzen, Aso, Karatsu, Matsushima, Nikko, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama and on Lake Biwa. Thus, a new epoch in the history of hotel facilities in Japan was ushered in.

After World War II the work of rehabilitating the hotel business on a commercial basis finally began to hit its stride in 1952, or thereabouts. It received a further impetus in 1949 when the Law for the Improvement of International Tourist Hotel Facilities was passed. The law intended to assist qualified Western- or Japanese-style hotels registered with the government. Indeed, the law has proved to be instrumental in bettering accommodations for foreign

visitors, who have been coming to Japan in increasing numbers lately.

As of October 1974, the hotel facilities available for foreign tourists consisted of 280 Western-style hotels with a total of 48,696 rooms capable of accommodating 91,047 guests. All are members of the Japan Hotel Association, with 40 of them located in the Tokyo Metropolitan area. Of the total, 261 hotels were registered with the Ministry of Transport under the Law for the Improvement of International Tourist Hotel Facilities.

All of these hotels are equipped with modern conveniences, including central heating and air-conditioning. Although they are Western in style, there are some differences. Some combine Western and Japanese architectural and decorative designs. Many also feature special dining rooms where typical Japanese dishes, such as *sukiyaki* and *tempura*, are served. What is more, quite a number are provided with Japanese landscape gardens.

The range of average room and meal charges at member hotels of the JHA as of July 1974, with some exceptions, is as follows:

Rooms	For One Person	For Two Persons
Single without bath:	¥1,000 to ¥5,400	
Single with bath:	¥1,800 to ¥10,000	
Double without bath:		¥2,300 to ¥6,000
Double with bath:		¥2,600 to ¥12,000
Twin without bath:		¥2,200 to ¥9,000
Twin with bath:		¥3,200 to ¥15,000
Suite:		¥5,500 to ¥150,000
Meals		
Breakfast:		¥250 to ¥900
Lunch:		¥500 to ¥2,500
Supper:		¥700 to ¥3,000

No tax is levied when the amount of the bill, including service charges, is less than ¥1,200 for meals and ¥2,400 for one night's accommodations per guest. A 10 percent tax is imposed on the respective meal and room charges exceeding the above amounts. For room charges, however, the tax is levied by deducting ¥1,000 from the total daily sum of the bill.

A service charge of 10 to 15 percent is added to the bill for the room, meals and beverages. Baggage porters excepted, it is not necessary to individually tip the hotel employees, including those at restaurants and bars.

Besides the above-mentioned member hotels of JHA, about 200 smaller Western-style hotels with 20-50 rooms are located in big cities. These hotels are situated near the railway stations or in the centers of the cities. The room charges are comparatively moderate: single with bath is ¥2,500-¥3,000 and double with bath is ¥4,000-¥5,000, tax and service charge inclusive. Vending machines are installed in almost all of these hotels for soft drinks

and cigarettes; no room service charge is expected, of course. Porters are not usually employed at these hotels.

2. JAPANESE-STYLE HOTELS (*Ryokan*)

Ryokan, the traditional accommodations of Japan, have recently been improved to such an extent that they now play a key role in providing accommodations suitable for use by both foreign and Japanese guests.

As of October 1974, 2,170 *ryokan* were members of the Japan Ryokan Association, offering a total of 93,319 rooms. Of these, 1,296 *ryokan* were registered with the Ministry of Transport, with a total of more than 58,000 rooms built in accordance with the association's standards—adequate facilities for accommodating foreign guests.

The accommodations, facilities and service at *ryokan* differ widely from those provided by Western-style hotels, but foreign guests can enjoy a relaxing, home-like atmosphere at *ryokan* and receive personalized service that is novel to even the most seasoned traveler.

Ryokan are usually two- or three-story wooden structures with the outward appearance of ordinary Japanese houses. Recently, however, solid ferroconcrete buildings eight or nine stories high are becoming more popular in the thriving tourist centers. But whatever the outward appearance, the interior is invariably built in the traditional Japanese style. Moreover, most *ryokan* are provided with all the latest facilities.

A guest at a *ryokan* will most likely be assigned to a sitting room with an adjoining anteroom and a veranda, each section being partitioned off from the others by sliding, paper-paneled doors. Complete privacy is ensured since the rooms can be locked from either the inside or outside. The floor is matted with snug-fitting *tatami*, each section of which measures 180 cm. by 90 cm. (6' x 3') and is 6 cm. thick. The *tatami* is topped by a smoothly woven rush cover soft and pleasant to the touch. The size of the room is fixed by the number of *tatami* mats used.

The furnishings are simple but graceful. In the middle of the room is a low, lacquered table with cushions arranged around it. In one corner is a slightly elevated alcove containing a flower arrangement, while on the alcove wall hangs a scroll with a painting or poem written in artistic calligraphic style. The veranda-sunroom is provided with a table and chairs, so that the guests may sit and view the surrounding scenery. The Japanese sitting room can quickly be converted to a dining room or bedroom. Everything is kept clean and tidy, with clothing and baggage stored away in the built-in cupboards or closets.

Japanese-style hotels customarily charge a daily rate for lodging, which includes two meals—supper and breakfast. The midday meal is extra and is not served unless ordered. Any special dishes or beverages ordered are also extra, including wine, beer etc. The

ordinary rates per day in *ryokan* range from ¥5,000 to ¥10,000 and up. The midday meal costs ¥1,000 to ¥2,500 and up. A 10 percent tax is imposed on the amount obtained by deducting ¥1,000 from the total charges a guest pays for one night's accommodations, including meals and beverages. This tax is not levied when the total of the charges, per person—per day, is ¥2,400 or less. Since a service charge of about 10 to 20 percent is added to the bill, no individual tipping of employees is necessary, except when the guest asks for special service.

Electric or gas heaters are used by many *ryokan*. Most of leading *ryokan* have, like Western-style hotels, been equipped with such modern facilities as central heating and air-conditioning.

Visitors can bathe in a private bath which is provided at most of the high-class *ryokan*, but they are also welcome to try the public bath, generally used by all guests in common.

Japanese guests take their bath before supper, which is usually served at 6 p.m. It should be remembered that it is not proper to wash oneself inside a Japanese bathtub. Instead, the body is soaped, scrubbed and rinsed outside the bathtub, with a basin and a small stool being provided for the purpose. For washing one's face and hands, washstands are provided in the adjoining corridor. Shaving may also be done there or in the guest's own room.

Ryokan guests are requested to remove their footgear at the entrance, but slippers are provided for walking along the passages and corridors. However, these are not supposed to be used on the *tatami* inside the rooms.

A light Japanese *kimono* called *yukata* (lit. bath-*kimono*; often used as a sleeping garment) is supplied to guests. It comes in handy not only when going to the bath, but also when relaxing in the sitting room as sitting on *tatami* in Western-style clothes can be rather uncomfortable. In winter and colder weather, *dotera* or *tanzen* (padded *kimono*) are supplied to guests.

Beds are made up on the *tatami* in the evening by the maid. A thick sponge-rubber mattress is first laid out with one or two layers of soft, fluffy quilts set on top. The sheets are then spread over this, and down-filled quilts—the number and thickness depending on the season—serve as blankets.

The dishes served at *ryokan* are almost all Japanese, although Western-style food is also available on special order. Japanese food does not suit everyone's taste, but several of the dishes are generally considered quite acceptable to foreign guests and provide a welcome change from foreign food. See "Food."

3. YOUTH HOSTELS

Youth hostels are simple, neat and inexpensive accommodation facilities. They are operated to promote wholesome travel by the youth, to encourage cultivation of sound mind and body and to strengthen international friendship through travel between the youth of Japan and those from abroad.

YOUTH HOSTELS

The Japanese government has granted substantial subsidies since 1958 to public bodies for the construction of well-equipped Western-style establishments. As of October 1974, there were 587 hostels scattered around the country. Of the total, 76 are those built with government subsidies and managed by local public bodies, while the rest are managed or contracted by JYH (Japan Youth Hostels Inc.).

These hostels are invariably provided with separate bedrooms for boys and girls, dining rooms, showers and heating systems. Public kitchens equipped with utensils for self-cooking are also available for rent.

In selecting their location, particular care has been taken to offer the visitors convenient opportunities for interesting and instructive field trips to nearby scenic attractions, camping, etc.

These youth hostels, either public or JYH-managed or -contracted, are available to foreign visitors on presentation to the hostel of an identification card, passport (in the case of a public hostel) or membership card if they belong to the Youth Hostel Association of their respective countries, regardless of their age, sex or occupation. It is to be noted that international rules governing youth hostels also apply to those in Japan.

Research work and guidance on youth hostels are handled at the Otsu Youth Hostel Center (address: 18-1, Yamagamicho, Otsushi, Shiga Prefecture; Tel. Otsu 0775-22-8009, 8119) located on the shore of Lake Biwa in west-central Japan.

In 1973, a total of 3,413,833 youths stayed at youth hostels in Japan, including 40,997 hostellers from abroad.

Reservations: Advance reservations can be made 90 days before the visitor's arrival date. Reservations, however, should be made not later than one week prior to the date of arrival. Reservations can be made by sending a letter form obtainable from national youth hostel offices by enclosing international postal reply coupons. The reservation form must be filled in with the applicant's name, address, occupation, age, sex, type of identification card and membership card number in addition to the length of stay, and dates of arrival and departure. The length of stay, limited to three consecutive nights, can be prolonged if there is a vacancy.

Reservations in advance are advisable, especially during the tourist season.

Charges at Youth Hostels per Person—per Service (As of Jan. 1974):

Items	JYH Youth Hostels	Youth Hostels in General
Bed	¥400-¥600	¥400
Sheet	¥100	¥50-¥110
Breakfast	¥200-¥300	¥200
Dinner	¥250-¥400	¥300

Self-cooking	¥20	Actual expense
Air-conditioning	¥50-¥150	¥50-¥100
Meeting Hall	¥20	¥20-¥60

Note: Further information is available at Japan Youth Hostels Inc., located on the 3rd fl., Hoken Kaikan Bldg., 2 Sadoharacho 1-chome, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Tel. (03) 269-5831/3.

4. PEOPLE'S LODGES (*Kokumin Shukusha*)

People's Lodges are accommodation facilities primarily built in natural parks designed to offer the public a chance to enjoy an inexpensive and wholesome form of recreation.

Some of the People's Lodges were constructed by prefectural governments with subsidies from the central government, while others are privately managed and designated as such by the National Parks Association, a non-profit foundation, in accordance with specified standards and on application from private circles. As of October 1974, there were 314 People's Lodges managed by local public entities and some 130 lodges run by the private circles throughout Japan. Public-owned People's Lodges are annually utilized by approximately 5,775,000 people. The People's Lodge is set up to meet the requirements of Japanese travelers with limited budgets. It is advised that reservations be made well in advance through travel agencies or directly with the lodge.

5. NATIONAL VACATION VILLAGES (*Kokumin Kyuka-mura*)

National Vacation Villages are health resorts established in those National Parks or Quasi-National Parks that are blessed with excellent natural environs. These resorts are provided with facilities for various forms of outdoor recreation as well as inexpensive accommodation facilities. The construction of National Vacation Villages started in 1961.

The national or prefectural governments are responsible for the construction of roads, parking areas, camping grounds and other public utility facilities, while the construction and management of lodging, recreation and other fee-charging facilities are in the hands of the National Vacation Village Association, a non-profit-making foundation. As of March 1973, there were 20 villages, which were utilized by 715,270 persons in fiscal 1973.

Domestic travelers and foreign visitors are expected to follow the Japanese way of living when utilizing the facilities. Reservations in advance are advised.

6. YOUTH TRAVEL VILLAGES (*Seishonen Ryoko-son*)

Youth Travel Villages, situated in natural resort areas, are developed with the aim of enabling the youth to enjoy wholesome and inexpensive recreation activities in an ideal natural environment, entirely free from pollution. The development of these resorts is

also meant to help exploit sparsely populated areas through effective utilization of resources available in these areas, such as the use of private homes as lodgings, etc.

Each Youth Travel Village is equipped with a central administration building (concurrently a clubhouse), campsites, lodging facilities (including available private houses) as well as such recreation facilities as open fields, promenades, outdoor facilities for all sports, etc. As of April 1973, there were 30 such villages across the country. Youth Travel Villages are generally utilized by domestic travelers.

Guide Service

Guide-interpreters may be hired through hotels as well as travel agents. In accordance with the Guide-Interpreter Business Law, any person who intends to engage in the guide business must pass a national examination conducted by the Minister of Transport and obtain a license from the governor of his prefecture. The licensed guides are qualified to speak English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese or Russian. As of April 1974, there were 1,959 licensed guides, of whom 1,233 are members of the Japan Guide Association.

Guide Service Charges (in yen):

Number of Persons Served by a Guide	Basic Charges Per Day	Basic Charges Per Half-Day
1 up to 4	7,000	5,000
5 up to 9	7,500	5,500
10 up to 14	8,000	6,000
15 up to 19	8,500	6,500
20 up to 24	9,000	7,000
25 up to 29	9,500	7,500
30 up to 34	10,000	8,000
35 up to 40	10,500	8,500

For 41 persons or over, there is an extra charge of ¥100 for each additional person.

Business Interpreter Service Charges: ¥10,000 (per day). ¥7,000 (per half-day). The charges may increase in accordance with the type of service to be rendered.

Dining

Western-style restaurants are to be found in all the cities of Japan, and even in remote places simple foreign dishes may be obtained in many Japanese restaurants. Eating places in the large cities offer almost every style of European and Chinese cooking at reasonable prices in addition to the finest Japanese dishes.

There are also purely Japanese-style restaurants throughout the country, not a few of which have a high reputation for their cuisine.

Meals are served both à la carte and table d'hôte, although the cost varies according to the style of the meal or the reputation of the restaurant. For example, à la carte entrées generally cost from ¥1,000 to ¥2,000, while the price of a steak ranges from ¥2,500 to ¥5,000. No tax is imposed on restaurant charges below ¥1,200, but a 10 percent tax is levied when bills exceed this amount. At first-class restaurants, a 10 percent service charge is added to the bill before the tax (if any) is levied.

In large cities or at tourist spots, some restaurants offer "tourist menus" that include full-course Japanese, Western or Chinese meals at ¥2,500, including tax and service charge. Such restaurants are invariably equipped with clean and excellent facilities suitable for use by foreign visitors. They can easily be identified by the emblem posted at their entrances reading "International Restaurant," which indicates they have been designated as an "Approved International Restaurant" meeting the standards set forth by the Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport. The names of these designated restaurants are listed on the Supplement and marked by asterisks.

A high-class *ryoriya* (Japanese-style restaurant) can accommodate hundreds of guests in tastefully decorated rooms usually looking out on exquisitely designed gardens. Typical Japanese dishes, the arrangement of which varies on different occasions—ceremonial or ordinary—are as follows: *sashimi* (raw fish cut into thin slices), *yakimono* (broiled fish and fowl), *nimono* (boiled fish and fowl with vegetables), *shirumono* (soup), *mushimono* (steamed fish, fowl and eggs), *sunomono* (vinegared fish or shellfish with vegetables) and *konomono* or *tsukemono* (pickled vegetables).

The dishes in which the food is served are of many sizes, shapes and designs according to their different contents. Each dish offers a picture to please the eye as well as food to fill the stomach.

Night Clubs: There are luxurious night clubs of all sizes and types in large cities throughout the country. The popularity of night clubs in recent years is, among other things, attributable to the exciting and colorful floor shows they present. Cover charges range from ¥1,600 to ¥5,000, varying according to the elaborateness of the floor show. Hostesses are available for about ¥2,500 per hour to serve as dancing and conversational partners for the guests.

Most night clubs also serve excellent meals. The better-class night clubs may be worth a visit by foreign tourists wishing to obtain an insight into the Japanese night life.

Coffee shops found in abundance in large cities, somewhat resemble fancy Parisian cafés, while the better-class bars and cabarets are designed and managed after the fashion of those in Western countries. The charges vary considerably, depending on the policy of the management.

Shopping

A large variety of excellent souvenir items, both old and new, can be found all over Japan. A representative supply of these exquisite articles—cameras, transistor radios, watches, silks, pearls, ceramics, bamboo ware, dolls, damascene, cloisonné, lacquer ware, wood-block prints and curios—is available at specialty shops and department stores, most of which are open for business on Sundays and national holidays as well as on weekdays.

With the "Record of Purchase of Commodities Tax-Exempt for Export" form attached to a visitor's passport at the stores designated by local revenue offices, tax-free purchases can be made of such Japanese articles as referred to in "Customs."

These tax-free items will be checked by the Customs Officer at the port of exit.

Japanese shops and stores along the main streets are usually open from about 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., even on Sundays. Department stores, however, close around 6 p.m. and are closed one day a week. English is spoken at many of these shops.

On the underground levels of these large cities, one can often find shopping centers or arcades, many of which are connected with subway stations or railway terminals.

Given below are some of the representative souvenir items of the principal cities and sightseeing areas in Japan.

Tokyo: Articles for daily use by the Japanese, silver ware, bronzes, cultured pearls, lacquer ware, porcelain, cloisonné, ivories, silks (old and new), brocades and embroidered goods, wood-block prints, Japanese paper, fans, toys, photographs, cameras, transistor radios, books and curios in general. The Ginza and Nihombashi are the main shopping areas in the downtown district.

While the shops in these areas close rather early in the evening, the Asakusa, Shinjuku, Shibuya and Ikebukuro sections—all situated at the junctions of the urban and suburban districts—are crowded with people until late at night. The tourist will find modern department stores in all these sections. However, specialty and curio shops are primarily located in the central part of the city.

Yokohama: Silks, silk goods and crêpes (dress materials for shirts, pajamas, etc.), brocades, lacquer ware, ivory articles, Japanese cottons, tortoise-shell ware, silverware, curios and other Oriental products. Craftsmen and merchants from many parts of Japan have branch shops in Yokohama.

Motomachi, Isezakicho and Nogemachi are the traditional shopping streets, the first two being especially popular with foreigners. The quarter close to the western side of Yokohama Station is rapidly being converted into another shopping center of the city. **Nikko:** Lacquer ware, woodenware, curios, etc. These items are sold at souvenir shops along the main street on the gentle slope near the entrance to the Toshogu Shrine.

Sendai: Lacquer ware, silk fabrics, wooden folk dolls, bamboo ware, woodenware, etc. Higashi-Ichibancho, Omachi, Shintemma-cho and Nakakecho are the city's main shopping areas.

Sapporo: Wooden and textile handicraft items fashioned by the Ainu (the minority living in Hokkaido), etc. The area around the junction of Minami-Ichijo Street and Nishi-Sanchome plus the Sapporo Station vicinity are the shopping centers of the city.

Kanazawa: Porcelain ware called *Kutani-yaki*, lacquer ware, silk textiles, toys, *Kaga* dolls, etc. The street extending from Musashi-gatsuji to Nomachi forms the shopping center of the city.

Nagoya: Porcelain in great variety, lacquer ware, cloisonné, curios and toys. Nagoya is the center of the porcelain industry in Japan. Lacquer ware, cloisonné and fans are the specialties of this city. The areas around Nagoya Station, Hirokoji and Sakaemachi are the city's shopping centers. Several department stores and many specialty shops are located there.

Kyoto: Porcelain ware, new and old embroidery brocades, cut-velvet pictures, wood-block prints, bronze, cloisonné, damascene, curios, screens, lacquer ware, fans, dolls, toys, etc. Shijo-dori and the areas around Shin-Kyogoku (sometimes referred to as simply Kyogoku) and Kyoto Station constitute the main shopping centers. Several department stores and many specialty and curio shops can be found in these districts.

Nara: Articles made of deer-horn, lacquer ware, dolls, fans, reproductions of *noh* masks used in ancient dances, wooden articles, etc. Sanjo-dori, the main street stretching from Nara Station, abounds in souvenir shops.

Osaka: Ancient and modern works of art, silks, a large variety of articles for daily use, toys, curios, etc. The area around Osaka Station, where several large department stores are located, and Shinsaibashisuiji Street famous for its many reputable old shops are the city's two main shopping centers.

Kobe: Silk and silk goods, curios, bamboo ware, tortoise-shell ware, etc. The principal shops and stores including department stores are situated along Motomachi and Sannomiya Streets. Ikuta-Shimmichi Street is also one of the city's shopping centers.

Takamatsu in Shikoku: Lacquer ware, engravings, wooden articles, bamboo ware, Japanese-style parasols, etc. Marugamecho, Hyogocho, Minami-Shimmachi and Kataharacho are the main shopping sections.

Nagasaki in Kyushu: Tortoise-shell ware, coral ware, *Koga* folk dolls, etc. The shopping center is located at Higashi-Hamano-machi Street, along which are two department stores.

Arita in Kyushu: Arita is the home of the porcelain internationally known for its superior quality, boasting a reputation that dates back several centuries.

Kagoshima in Kyushu: Porcelain known as *Satsuma-yaki*, silk fabrics, etc.

Beppu in Kyushu: Bamboo and wooden articles, etc.

Naha in Kyushu: *Bingata* (cotton, linen and silk cloth dyed in paper patterns), *bashofu* (cloth made by banana fiber), porcelain known as *Tsuboya-yaki* and lacquer ware.

Industrial Tourism

There is no need to point out that Japan's scenic beauty, its cultural properties redolent of Oriental tastes and its historical relics set in beautiful surroundings all attract the attention of tourists from various parts of the world. There is no denying, however, that modern industries, which have rapidly developed since the Meiji Restoration (1868), particularly those which have been revolutionized through postwar technological innovations, are no less interesting to visitors from abroad. These industries, along with the nation's natural beauty and cultural assets, could hardly be omitted in any attempt at introducing a true picture of the present-day Japan.

Japanese cameras, transistor radios and pearls, for example, have won world-wide fame as gift items or trade products. Equally as interesting is their manufacturing process, often a unique blend of Japanese dexterity and advanced techniques.

Japan excels in light industry, including the production of cameras, transistor radios, TV sets, watches, measuring instruments and gauges, and precision machines. But it is also prominent in some heavy industries, notably automaking and shipbuilding. Indeed, Japan's shipbuilding industry has led the world in the production of vessels for many years. The scene of mammoth tankers sliding down the ways of a Japanese shipyard at brief intervals is almost breathtaking.

In other manufacturing industries—such as machinery, electrical machinery, food-processing, chemicals, textiles, ceramic, iron and steel and other metal industries—large plants and facilities have also mushroomed, turning out top-grade products. Their advanced techniques, modern production systems and large-scale facilities naturally draw the attention of curious foreign visitors.

On the other hand, peculiar Japanese production techniques applied to such traditional handicraft industries as cloisonné ware, inlaid work, dolls, pottery and porcelain continue to arouse the interest of visitors from abroad.

The procedures involved in Japanese factory tours by foreign visitors—planning of an effective way of showing visitors around, the installation of lounges, training of guides, etc.—have been rapidly improved over the past few years. In fact, some plants—notably camera, pearl and transistor radio factories—have installed facilities for selling their products on the spot.

The following municipal offices, in particular, as well as the Tourist Information Centers of the Japan National Tourist Organization are active in supplying information and making arrange-

ments for industrial tours in the areas concerned for foreigners interested in learning more about Japanese industry:

Tourist Section, Tokyo Metropolitan Government:

Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan, 10-1 Yurakucho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 212-2403.

Tourist Center, Nagoya City Government:

Chunichi Bldg., 4-1-1, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya.

Tel. (052) 262-2918

Trade & Tourist Section, Economic Bureau,

Osaka City Government:

1-4, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Tel. (06) 231-6647

Osaka Tourist Association:

c/o Osaka City Tourist Information Office, JNR Osaka Station, Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Tel. (06) 345-2189.

The Japan Travel Bureau also operates an industrial package tour in Tokyo.

Home-Visit System

The home-visit system, initiated in Kyoto City in 1956, aims at enabling foreign visitors to get in closer touch with Japanese families and their home life.

Most Japanese homes are arranged in partly Western style. Since the end of World War II, Western-style living—calling for the use of chairs and beds—has gradually invaded the Japanese home life. Yet, such purely Japanese features as *tatami* (straw mats), *tokonoma* (family alcove) and landscape gardens still hold their own, greatly adding to the simple, uncluttered and artistic atmosphere of Japanese homes.

At present, scores of Japanese families have offered their homes—out of sheer goodwill—for maintaining this system in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Otsu and Kobe. Further information is offered and visits are arranged free of charge by the following organizations:

- Tokyo: Tourist Information Center, Japan National Tourist Organization:
Kotani Bldg., 6-6 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. (03) 502-1461
- Yokohama: Yokohama International Welcome Association:
Silk Center, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Tel. (045) 641-5824
- Nagoya: Tourist Section, Nagoya City Government:
Nagoya City Hall, 3-1-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya.
Tel. (052) 961-1111
- Kyoto: Tourist Industry Section, Kyoto City Government:
Kyoto Kaikan Bldg., Okazaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.
Tel. (075) 761-0018

TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

Tourist Information Center, Japan National Tourist Organization:

Kyoto Tower Bldg., Higashi-Shiokojicho, Shimo-gyo-ku, Kyoto.

Tel. (075) 371-0480

Osaka: Osaka Tourist Information Office:

Osaka Station, Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Tel. (06) 345-2189

Otsu: Tourist Section, Otsu City Government:

3-1, Goryocho, Otsu.

Tel. (0775) 23-1234

Kobe: Tourist Section, Kobe City Government:

6-7, Kanocho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

Tel. (078) 331-8181

Usually an hour or two is allotted to each visit. There is no charge required for a home-visit, but a small gift would be appreciated as most of the Japanese do when visiting someone's home. Applications should be made by the day before visiting.

Tourist Organizations

GOVERNMENTAL

Tourism can be classified into two aspects, international and domestic.

In the field of international tourism, the Ministry of Transport represents Japan and functions in many cases as the central administrative agency.

The other ministries, such as the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare are also involved in international tourism in their respective fields.

In the case of domestic tourism, many other government agencies as well as the Ministry of Transport are responsible for handling relevant affairs.

On June 20, 1963, the Basic Tourism Law was enforced with the purpose of contributing to the promotion of international friendship, the development of the national life, and the adjustment of domestic regional differences in economic and social conditions through the nation's policies on tourism.

In line with the enforcement of the law, the **Inter-Ministerial Liaison Council on Tourism** was established in the Prime Minister's Office with the aim of promoting closer cooperation and coordinating policies on tourism among the administrative organizations concerned.

Headed by the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, the council consists of 15 vice-ministers of the ministries concerned.

In addition, the **Tourism Policy Council** was set up in the Prime Minister's Office in accordance with the provisions of the law so

that the views and opinions of private circles might be reflected in the tourism administration.

Composed of 30 members of learning and experience, the council is authorized to investigate and discuss fundamental national policies concerning tourism, respond to inquiries not only from the Prime Minister but also from other ministers concerned, and present proposals based on the results of its investigations and deliberations to both the Prime Minister and relevant ministers.

Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport: All matters concerning tourism come under the supervision of the Department of Tourism located at 2-1-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Tel. 580-4488.

The Department has three divisions: Planning, Tourist Promotion and Facilities.

The main function of this department is to supervise the activities of the Japan National Tourist Organization, conduct national examinations for tourist guides under the Guide-Interpreter Business Law and provide assistance to licensed guides. It also registers and supervises travel agents under the Travel Agency Business Law.

Moreover, it is responsible for the registration and supervision of hotels and *ryokan*, using its good offices for the accommodation of construction funds for them in accordance with the Law for the Improvement of International Tourist Hotel Facilities. It also grants subsidies for the construction and improvement of youth hostels and tourist facilities.

Further, it handles the preparation of various kinds of tourist statistics and the maintenance of liaison and cooperation with other tourist administrative organizations, international bodies and various groups related to the tourist industry in foreign countries, and exchanges information with them. Coordination and adjustment of affairs relating to the tourist industry together with the establishment and implementation of plans also come under the department's jurisdiction.

In addition to these three divisions, the **Tourism & Recreation Area Planning Office** was established in July 1972 within the Department of Tourism. The office is in charge of the development of "tourism and recreation" areas, administering the department's financial aid, and conducting its investigation and research.

The Ministry of Transport also has bureaus assigned to take respective charge of administrative affairs related to such basic tourist facilities as motor vehicles, railways, ships, aircraft, ports and harbors, highways and others.

Local Tourist Administration: Part of the administrative affairs pertaining to tourism such as national parks, the travel agency business, guide business, etc., is entrusted to the 47 prefectural governments. Each of these local autonomies has its own tourist sections which deal with all matters on tourism in their area.

Furthermore, 19 branch offices, nine District Land Transport

Bureaus and 10 District Maritime Bureaus belong to the Ministry of Transport and are located in the key cities of Japan. Each bureau has a section in charge of local tourist administration. Their main activities are to supervise travel agencies, conduct tour-guide examinations, maintain liaison with prefectural governments and local tourist organizations, and coordinate local tourist activities.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE

Mentioned below are the major semi-governmental and private tourist organizations in Japan. The Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport, is the administrative organ concerned with tourism and is responsible for their guidance, support and supervision.

Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO), a vitally important body for the promotion of travel to Japan, was founded in 1959 as a non-profit juridical person by a special law (which was revised in 1964 to place more emphasis on the international aspects of tourism). It is under the supervision of the Minister of Transport, with headquarters on the 10th floor of the Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Building, adjacent to Yurakucho Station (10-1, Yurakucho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Tel. (03) 216-1901).

JNTO is financed by governmental capital and subsidies as well as local contributions made by various organizations concerned with tourism and public entities. The total budget amounted to 1,450 million yen in fiscal 1974, an increase of 10.4% over the previous year's budget.

Activities: In order to attain its object, JNTO is engaged in advertising in the leading newspapers and magazines abroad, producing travel brochures in nine different languages—English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Chinese, Thai and Malay—and distributing them throughout the world, disseminating travel information through the world's mass media, producing and lending travelog films and photos, participating in fairs and expositions, sponsoring movies and lectures on travel in Japan and doing research on international tourist markets and various legislative measures adopted by foreign nations in the interest of tourism in their own countries. With an eye to attracting international conventions and functions to this country, the **Japan Convention Bureau**, newly set up within JNTO, conducts relative publicity, making contact with the various organizations concerned, both at home and abroad, surveying and collecting information on such gatherings and their organizers as well as on convention facilities in Japan.

JNTO presently maintains three Tourist Information Centers—two in Tokyo and one in Kyoto—and 16 offices in key cities in various countries. JNTO also has 15 correspondents in major foreign cities in which it does not maintain an office.

Tourist Information Centers: At these centers a variety of information on travel in Japan as well as Japanese culture, industries,

manners and customs and similar data are available free of charge to all visitors from abroad. Further, at the Tokyo Tourist Information Center, Teletourist Service offers free tape-recorded travel information, mainly on the major seasonal events held each week in and around Tokyo. By dialing (03) 503-2911, the answer is given in English and by dialing (03) 503-2926, in French anytime throughout the year.

Acting upon these responsibilities, the centers also provide such tourism promotion services as (1) suggestions for tour itineraries as well as guides to shopping, theaters, etc.; (2) information on industrial tourism, home visits and other special facilities; (3) distribution of printed matter, and (4) screening of travel films and slides.

Other services, such as ticket sales, are in the hands of qualified agents.

Tourist Information Centers

Tokyo Office:

6-6 Yurakuchō 1-chōme, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 502-1461/2

Tokyo Airport Office:

Airport Terminal Building, Ota-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 747-0261/2

Kyoto Office:

Kyoto Tower Building, Higashi-Shiokojicho, Shimogyō-ku, Kyoto. Tel. (075) 371-5649

Overseas Offices: These offices carry out, under the direction of the head office in Tokyo, various activities for tourist promotion, including the handling of travel information, distribution of travel brochures, showing of travelog films, participation in fairs and exhibitions, public relations activities by agents or experts working with the office staff, furnishing of news and articles, advertising in the world's leading newspapers, magazines and travel trade periodicals, and surveys of international travel markets.

New York:

45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.

Tel. (212) Plaza 7-5640

Dallas:

1420 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75201, U.S.A.

Tel. (214) 741-4931

Chicago:

333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601, U.S.A.

Tel. (312) 332-3975

San Francisco:

1737 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115, U.S.A.

Tel. (415) 931-0700

Los Angeles:

624 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017, U.S.A.

Tel. (213) 623-1952

Honolulu:

2270 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815, U.S.A.

Tel. (808) 923-7631

TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

Toronto:

165 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3B8. Canada.

Tel. (416) 366-7140

Mexico City:

Reforma 122, 5^o Piso, B-2, Mexico 6, DF., Mexico. Tel. 535-85-83

São Paulo:

Av. Paulista 1009, Cj-2003, São Paulo, Brazil. Tel. 289-2931

London:

167 Regent St., London, W. 1. England. Tel. 734-9638

Paris:

8 Rue de Richelieu, 75001-Paris (1^{er}), France. Tel. 742-20-19

Genevè:

Rue de Berne 13, Genevè, Switzerland. Tel. 318140

Frankfurt:

Biebergasse 6-10, Frankfurt a/M, Germany. Tel. 292792

Bangkok:

56 Suriwong Rd., Bangkok, Thailand. Tel. 35108

Hong Kong:

Peter Bldg., 58 Queen's Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-227913

Sydney:

115 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, Australia. Tel. 232-4522

Correspondents: Travel information on Japan and travel brochures issued by JNTO are also available at the following offices:

Washington, D.C.:

Regional Manager, Japan Air Lines (JAL), 1008 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

Denver:

Passenger Sales Manager, JAL, Suite 721, Guarantee Bank Bldg., 817-17th St., Denver, Colorado 80202, U.S.A.

Montreal:

District Sales Manager, JAL, Suite 725, 1500 Atwater Ave.,

Montreal 216, Quebec, Canada

Rio de Janeiro:

District Sales Manager, JAL, Edificio Avenida Central, Avenida

Rio Branco, 156-Sala 1708, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Buenos Aires:

District Sales Manager, JAL, Cordoba 645, Piso 3, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Brussels:

Regional Sales Manager, JAL, 6A-Boulevard Emile Jacqmain, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Copenhagen:

Regional Manager, Scandinavia, JAL, Hotel Imperial Bldg., Ved Vesterport 6, 1612 Copenhagen, Denmark

Amsterdam:

Regional Manager, JAL, Leidestraat 17, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Nice:

Mr. Jean Gueit, Park Hotel, 4 Ave. G Gustave V. 06-Nice, France

Rome:

Regional Manager, JAL, Via Barberini, 45 Rome, Italy

Moscow:

Regional Manager, JAL, Hotel Ukraina, Kutsuzovsky, Prospekt, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Johannesburg:

District Sales Manager, JAL, African Life Centre, 113 Commissioner St., Johannesburg, the Republic of South Africa

Singapore:

Regional Manager, JAL, Anson Center, 53, Anson Rd., Singapore 2 Manila:

Regional Manager, JAL, Bay-View Hotel Annex, Roxas Blvd., Manila, Philippines

Melbourne:

District Sales Manager, JAL, Wales Conner Bldg., 227 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia

Japan Tourist Association:

Kokusai Kanko Kaikan Bldg., 8th Fl. 1-8-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 211-1595.

The association is a corporate juridical body, established in 1964 as the central organization for promoting domestic tourism. Its purpose is to advance and popularize sound national travel by ensuring the safety of tourists, increasing available conveniences, and protecting, preserving and developing tourist resources, with the aim of raising the level of life, culture and economy of the nation, thus contributing to the promotion of international tourism. Its local chapters are located in Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu and Fukuoka.

Japan Tourism Development Foundation:

Zenkoku Ryokan Kaikan Bldg., 2-5-5, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 263-1023.

The foundation, established in October 1971 as a non-profit juridical person, aims to promote wholesome travel for the youth through the development of tourism in harmony with the surrounding nature, thus contributing to the enrichment of social life and the promotion of ecology. Its main activities are research and study, planning, counseling, providing of information, guidance, etc. It is also responsible for the development of "Tourism & Recreation" as well as the management of the Otsu Youth Hostel Center and general information facilities for youth travel.

The foundation incorporated the former Public Youth Hostel Management Council in October 1972, whose main activities consisted of publicity, professional training, and studies and research on the management of public youth hostels.

Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA):

Nihon Bldg. Annex, 2-7-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 270-5461.

JATA came into existence in June 1959, consisting of 28 leading travel agents who had come to keenly feel the necessity of forming themselves into an effective promotional body with the purpose

of uniting their individual endeavors and setting a high standard of ethics and conduct for themselves in close cooperation with various related organizations. Composed of 240 travel agents in Japan, as of July 1974, JATA aims at coordinating the activities of its members to serve the best interests of the traveling public and the tourist industry of Japan. A list of members is given on the Supplement.

Japan Association of Domestic Travel Agents:

Sanshi Kaikan Bldg., 1-7, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. (03) 212-3877.

As of October 1974, there were 3,241 travel agents who were members of this association, which aims at rationalizing and improving the travel agency business, thereby contributing to the development of domestic tourism. The association was established in February 1966.

Japan Travel Bureau (JTB):

Nihon Bldg. Annex, 2-7-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. (03) 270-0372.

The Japan Travel Bureau, founded in 1912, was reorganized in December 1963 into two separate organizations: the Japan Travel Bureau, a non-profit juridical person, and the Japan Travel Bureau, Inc., an incorporated business firm.

With the aim of accelerating the development of tourism, the Japan Travel Bureau carries out the following non-profit-making activities: research and study of trends in tourism; research and consulting service for regional tourist development; gathering and furnishing of information on tourism in general and publishing of tourist periodicals; education and training of personnel in tourism.

Japan Hotel Association:

Shin-Otemachi Bldg., 2-2-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
Tel. (03) 279-2706.

With a membership of 280 Western-style hotels, as of October 1974, the main objective of the association is to improve hotel facilities for visitors from abroad and, in particular, to help promote international tourism. The names and locations of the hotels are given on the Supplement.

Japan Ryokan Association:

Kokusai Kanko Kaikan Bldg., 1-8-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 231-5310.

The association is composed of 2,170 *ryokan* or Japanese-style hotels, including 1,296 government-registered inns, as of March 1974. The latter are equipped to meet the requirements of foreign tourists. The association aims at improving facilities and services at *ryokan*. The member *ryokan* are listed on the Supplement.

Japan Tourist Hotel Association:

Kokusai Kanko Kaikan Bldg., 1-8-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 231-5330.

The association has a membership of 8,839 *ryokan*, as of March

1974. It aims at providing good facilities, excellent service and comfortable accommodations for domestic travelers.

Japan Hotel Equipment Association:

Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 3-2-19, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 562-2668.

The association is composed of 79 major Japanese companies, which deal in equipment, accommodations, installations, furnishings, machines and tools for tourist facilities. Its purpose is to contribute to the international tourist industry through the promotion and betterment of tourist facilities for foreign visitors.

Japan Guide Association:

Room 917, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., 3-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 213-2706.

The association was organized in 1939 by licensed guides in a move to improve their services. As of April 1974, its membership totaled 1,233 licensed guide-interpreters.

Japan Quality Store Association:

Nishitani Bldg., 2-5-4, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 567-4922.

The association was formed by 60 accredited quality-goods merchants in March 1974 to improve the quality of souvenirs and introduce them to foreign visitors as well as to advertise their superior souvenir items overseas.

Japan Restaurant Association:

Ozawa Bldg., 8-4-25, Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 571-2438.

This is a nationwide organization of 261 leading restaurants of all kinds which cater to foreign visitors. Their names are listed on the Supplement.

Japan School Trip Association:

Shakaijigy Kaikan Bldg., 3-3-4, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 581-0606.

Established in 1952 as a non-profit juridical person, the association promotes instructive, inexpensive and comfortable school excursions by students and pupils.

Japan Hot-Spring Association:

Kokusai Kanko Kaikan Bldg., 1-8-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 231-1640.

The association consists of 2,048 *ryokan*, transportation companies, local governments, souvenir shops, etc., in hot-spring resorts, as of March 1974. It is a corporate juridical person engaged in the research, guidance, and development of hot springs.

Japan National Trust:

Marunouchi Bldg., 2-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 214-2631.

Established in December 1968, the foundation aims at protecting and preserving any tourist resources that deserve passing on posterity as national properties. It also helps promote tourism through the utilization of such resources, thereby contributing to the cultural enrichment of national life.

Japan Autocamping Federation:

New Ueno Bldg., 1-24, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 357-2851.

Established in April 1969, the federation aims at uniting groups and associations for camping and caravanning throughout the country to facilitate, popularize and promote autocamping activities, thereby contributing to the fostering of public recreation in Japan. As of March 1974, the number of its members totaled 200.

National Travel Association of Agricultural Co-operatives:

Nokyo Bldg., 1-8-3, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 270-0084.

The association was established in August 1967 with the aim of modernizing the technology and management of agricultural production and improving living conditions and the cultural level in rural districts, thereby promoting the public welfare. As of March 1974, 161 groups were registered with the association.

Japan Union Travel:

Sembai Bldg., 5-26-30, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 452-6691.

Financed by 14 organizers, this organization came into existence with the purpose of increasing the conveniences of travel for blue-collar workers and their families.

Research Institute for Environmental Development:

No. 24 Mori Bldg., 3-23-5, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (03) 434-8711.

Established in 1964, the institute conducts research and studies on tourist problems, thus contributing to the stabilization and enhancement of national life, the development of the national economy and the improvement of international friendship.

Domestic Traffic Facilities

AIR SERVICE

Japan's domestic air service was resumed in 1951 by the Japan Air Lines (JAL).

Regularly scheduled domestic flights are maintained on the major routes connecting Sapporo, Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Naha (Okinawa) as well as on local routes linking other principal cities. At present, JAL operates services on the main routes and All Nippon Airways (ANA) on the main routes plus the local routes. Toa Domestic Airlines (TDA) provides local service, but is expected to extend its service to the main routes in the near future.

There has been a steady increase in the number of passengers carried by these airlines. The total stood at 1.25 million in 1960, but it climbed to 15 million in 1970 and 18.8 million in 1972. For some time following the reopening of the domestic air service, the number of passengers carried on the main routes exceeded that of passengers on local routes, but the trend was reversed in 1970, ushering in a full-fledged "air age" in Japan.

One-way

Round-trip

Japan has 65 airports, 19 of which are under the control of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Transport, while the remaining 39 are run by local authorities. Almost all of the airports are connected with each other by regular air service. At present, 126 air routes are operated by the three airlines mentioned above. They radiate from Tokyo to Osaka, forming the so-called beam lines by which medium-sized cities throughout Japan can be reached by air in two hours at the most, either from Tokyo or Osaka.

The largest number of flights is offered between Tokyo and Osaka—29 round trips daily. The largest number of flights on local routes is operated from Osaka to cities in Shikoku and Kyushu. For example, there are 15 round trips daily between Osaka and Kochi in Shikoku, 11 round trips daily between Osaka and Kagoshima in Kyushu and 10 round trips daily between Osaka and Takamatsu in Shikoku.

The aircraft used on the main routes are DC-8-61s (carrying 232 passengers) operated by JAL and Boeing 727-200s (carrying 178 passengers) operated by ANA. Starting from April 1974, JAL added Boeing 747 Srs (460 seats) and ANA added Lockheed L-1011s (345 seats) to their service.

On local routes, ANA uses Boeing 737s (115 seats) and YS-11s (60 seats), while TDA uses DC-9s (105 seats) and YS-11s.

In Okinawa Prefecture at the southern end of Japan, Southwest Airlines (SWAL) operates inter-island air service. In an area like Okinawa, which consists of a string of small islands, the air service is regarded as one of the principal means of transportation. With Naha as the center, the air service covers such islands as Miyako, Ishigaki, Yonaguni, Minami-Daito and Kume. The aircraft presently used are YS-11s, but future plans call for the addition of De Havilland Twin Otters.

In addition, Nippon Kinkyori Airways (NKA) offers services between Sapporo and Hakodate, and between Niigata and Sado Island lying off Niigata with Twin Otter short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) aircrafts.

The head offices and principal booking offices of the airlines mentioned above are listed in the Supplement.

RAILWAY SERVICE

Japanese National Railways:

Railways were introduced into Japan in 1872, when a line between Shimbashi (Tokyo) and Yokohama, constructed under the supervision of British engineers, was opened to traffic. But railways were not altogether new to the country. In 1854, Commodore Perry, on his visit to Yokohama, had set up a model railway along the beach to demonstrate this new means of transportation. Thus, the construction of Japan's first railway may be considered as having been partly encouraged by Perry.

Once a start had been made, railway construction progressed

rapidly. In 1874, a line between Kobe and Osaka was opened, followed in 1876 by an Osaka-Kyoto line. In spite of the difficult topography of the country, extensions of these lines quickly followed. With the exception of the line between Tokyo and Kobe, and a few other lines financed and operated by the government from the start, all railways in Japan were originally promoted and operated as private enterprises.

In 1906, however, a decision was made to empower the government to control all the important lines, and 17 railways then in private hands were purchased by the government. Since then, a number of new lines and extensions have been added, some of them representing very difficult engineering feats. Hand in hand with the development of government railways, subsidiary or local railways have been constructed with private capital.

In 1949, the government railways were reorganized as the Japanese National Railways (JNR), a public corporation. Today, this is the largest enterprise of any kind in Japan, with assets exceeding 4,356,900 million yen and a staff totaling more than 441,000. Most of the tracks on JNR and private railway lines are of 1,067 mm. (3 ft. 6 in.) gauge, narrower than most European and American railways.

Covering 245 railway lines, JNR routes total 21,173 km. and extend to every corner of the four main islands of Japan. Although road traffic has recently been improved, JNR still serves as the major source of transportation for the Japanese public with its 5,273 railway stations. In fiscal 1972 JNR carried 6,700 million passengers. Among its many stations, the following are regarded as the busiest in terms of the number of entraining passengers handled:

Stations	Number of Passengers per Day
Shinjuku (Tokyo)	633,164
Ikebukuro (Tokyo)	447,514
Tokyo	369,134
Shibuya (Tokyo)	313,466
Osaka	307,353
Yokohama	238,552
Shimbashi (Tokyo)	188,034
Tennoji (Osaka)	184,581
Ueno (Tokyo)	176,188
Takadanobaba (Tokyo)	174,591

Electrification is steadily progressing on the JNR. A total of 7,152 km. or 33.9 percent of its total routes, is electrically operated. In addition, non-electrified lines are becoming increasingly adapted to dieselization. It is expected that by 1975 JNR will replace all steam locomotives, finally ending the nuisance caused by coal smoke and adding to the pleasure of rail travel in Japan.

JNR offers frequent train service as well as some of the speediest

trains in the world. Punctual service, moderate fares and smooth-riding coaches equipped with pneumatic springs are some of the features for which JNR is well known.

JNR maintains its own ferry service on five routes, connecting the main island of Honshu with other islands—between Aomori and Hakodate in Hokkaido, Uno near Okayama and Takamatsu in Shikoku, Nikata near Kure and Horie near Matsuyama, Miyajimaguchi and Miyajima, and Obatake near Iwakuni and Komatsuko on Oshima Island in the Inland Sea. Ferry service to Hakodate from Aomori and to Takamatsu from Uno are the primary links between Honshu and other islands. Through trains run between Honshu and Kyushu via the Kammon Undersea Tunnel (from Shimonoseki to Moji). An undersea tunnel connecting Honshu and Hokkaido is scheduled to be completed in 1979.

In addition to train service, the JNR also operates bus service over routes throughout Japan, totaling over 15,362 km. The use of buses has long been restricted to local lines merely as a feeder service, but today they operate on main routes over longer distances, such as on the Meishin (Nagoya-Kobe) and Tomei (Tokyo-Nagoya) Expressways, in competition with private bus services. **Shinkansen:** Literally "The New Trunk Line," the Shinkansen is the nationwide, high-speed train service run by the JNR on standard gauge (1,435 mm. or 4 ft. 8.5 in.) double tracks. In constructing this railway, the most up-to-date technology and engineering skills were mobilized in all their aspects—tracks, rolling stock, mechanical and electric facilities, etc., making it one of the fastest and most reliable means of rail transport anywhere in the world.

At present, the Shinkansen is in operation from Tokyo up to Hakata in Kyushu. The section between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka Stations, a distance of 552.6 route km. (actual distance 515.4 km.), was opened in 1964. The running time between these two points is 3 hrs. and 10 min. by the super-express train "Hikari" (Light), stopping at Nagoya and Kyoto, and 4 hrs. and 10 min. by the "Kodama" (Echo) train, which stops at 11 intermediate stations on the line. Their maximum speed is 210 km./h.

The section between Shin-Osaka and Okayama, a distance of 180.3 route km. (actual distance 160.9 km.), was opened in 1972. It takes 58 min. by the fastest "Hikari" train and one hour and 17 min. by the "Kodama." The section between Okayama and Hakata, a distance of 443.6 route km. (actual distance 398 km.) was opened in 1975. It takes 3 hrs. 54 min. by the "Hikari" train and 4 hrs. 49 min. by the "Kodama" train. Through "Hikari" trains are available from Tokyo taking 8 hrs. 56 min. There are 23 regular return-trip "Hikari" trains running between Tokyo and Hakata, 17 between Tokyo and Okayama, nine between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka, three between Tokyo and Hiroshima, two between Shin-Osaka and Hakata and one between Nagoya and Hakata. In addition, 31 "Kodama" trains connect Tokyo with Shin-Osaka and four connect Shin-Osaka with Hakata. Some

other "Kodama" trains run between the intermediate stations. Besides the aforementioned Shinkansen line, three new Shinkansen lines are scheduled to be constructed. They are the Tohoku Shinkansen (490 km. between Tokyo and Morioka), the Joetsu Shinkansen (300 km. between Tokyo and Niigata) and the Narita Shinkansen (65 km. between Tokyo and the new International Airport at Narita, which has almost been completed). These three Shinkansen lines will be completed in 1977.

Furthermore, the Hokkaido Shinkansen (370 km. between Aomori and Sapporo), the Tohoku Shinkansen—a 170 km. extension of the Tohoku Shinkansen indicated above from Morioka to Aomori, the Hokuriku Shinkansen (690 km. between Tokyo and Osaka via Toyama), the Kyushu Shinkansen (270 km. between Hakata and Kagoshima) and another Kyushu Shinkansen (150 km. between Hakata and Nagasaki) are now in the planning state.

In addition to these trains on the Shinkansen lines, JNR daily operates more than 690 limited express trains and about 1,170 ordinary express trains on its principal lines. To supplement these, it maintains an intricate network of inter-city rapid services as well as 16,000 local trains throughout Japan.

Punctuality of service and frequency of operation make railways a most attractive means of travel in this country.

Brief explanations are given below of the services and regulations currently in practice on the Japanese National Railways:

Railway Stations: At large stations, there are booking offices, baggage and express offices, cloak rooms, information offices, lost-and-found offices, coin operated lockers, restaurants which serve both Japanese and Western-style meals, and newspaper and souvenir kiosks. At most of the main stations, platform vendors sell light refreshments—sandwiches, candy, soft drinks, tea and milk in bottles—and cigarettes. Ticket vending machines have been installed at large stations where passengers may purchase tickets priced up to ¥250. Baggage porters, called "*akabo*" because of their red caps, are on duty at all large stations.

Trains: JNR passenger trains are classified according to their speed, accommodations, etc. The Shinkansen and limited express trains are the fastest and offer the best accommodations. The number of passengers is generally limited to the number of seats available. (The Shinkansen and some limited express trains carry several coaches with non-reserved seats.) The ordinary expresses are also used by many tourists, although their speed and accommodations are slightly inferior to those of the limited expresses. Rapid service trains are operated over short distances of around 100 km. Local trains cater to passengers traveling even shorter distances.

The long-distance limited express trains are equipped with sleepers, dining cars and reclining-seat coaches modeled on Western standards. The dining cars offer Western- and Japanese-style meals as well as wines, spirits, beer and soft drinks at moderate

prices. For those wishing to eat at their seats or who want to buy souvenirs, attendants from car concessions pass through the cars with vending carts selling sandwiches, Japanese-style box lunches and various local specialties.

JNR trains once had two classes of accommodation—first and second, but the former first class coaches are now identified as “Green Cars,” with a green four-leafed clover label displayed on the sides of the cars. Similarly, the former first-class cabins on JNR ferries have been renamed “Green Cabins.” Extra charges are required for the use of these coaches and cabins.

Train conductors can be identified by their red armbands or emblems and JNR uniforms. Conductors on trains are ready to give information and assistance on train changes and other passenger requests. On Shinkansen trains, announcements are made in English through a public-address system for the convenience of foreign passengers. There is no need for tipping on JNR trains.

All the cars on the Shinkansen and limited-express lines as well as on many ordinary express lines are air-conditioned. Those which are not air-conditioned provide overhead electric fans in summer and are heated either by steam or electricity in the winter.

Telephone Service on the Shinkansen Trains and Ferries: Telephone service on the Shinkansen trains is available for communication with the seven cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and Okayama. Since the telephone is set up on a coin-operated dial system, ¥100 coins are necessary when making calls. Telephone service is also available on the Aomori-Hakodate ferries for calls to any place in Japan. Application for calls may be made directly to the information desk on the ferry.

Fares: The basic rates for adult fare per kilometer on JNR lines are as follows:

Up to 600 km. ¥5.10

After the first 600 km. ¥2.50

Children under 6 years of age accompanied by an adult—not exceeding two in number per accompanying adult—are carried free, while those between 6 to 11 years of age are charged one-half the adult fare. When children under 6 years of age occupy reserved seats, they are charged one-half the adult fare.

Fares between principal cities are listed in the following pages.

Surcharges: Besides the fares, extra charges are made on the Shinkansen, express trains, sleepers, reserved seats and Green Cars. These charges are listed in the following pages.

Special Discount for Foreign Tourists: If the tourist is traveling as a member of a foreign tourist party of 15 or more paying members, duly authorized as such and traveling as a JNR passenger, he is entitled to a special discount. In such a case applications must be made to JNR in advance. In order for the group to be authorized as a foreign tourist group, appropriate measures should usually be taken by the Japanese general travel agent through the travel agent in the group's own country who arranges the tour.

"Japan Tour Tickets" are available for foreign tourists. These tickets are sold at a reduced fare price together with hotel and sightseeing coupons, etc., to those who travel on a special route or routes prepared by JNR. Applications for these tickets are accepted at the Japan Travel Bureau or Nippon Travel Agency offices in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe from four to 21 days prior to the date of departure.

Other Discounts on JNR Train Fares or Express Charges: For a round trip, when the one-way distance on JNR trains and ferries exceeds 1,001 km., the return portion of this round-trip fare will be discounted by 20 percent.

When a passenger travels on both Shinkansen and other JNR lines the same day, the limited and ordinary express ticket charges for any lines other than the Shinkansen will be 50 percent less if all of these tickets are bought at the same time before the passenger's departure date. Also, a 50 percent discount will be permitted on express charges for traveling in Hokkaido when a passenger travels by limited or ordinary express train in Hokkaido via travel by the limited express train either on the Tohoku or Ou Lines within that day or the next day.

When a passenger travels by the limited express train "Seto" as far as Uno, near Okayama, and proceeds on to Shikoku within that day or the next day, the limited and ordinary express charges in the Shikoku portion of the trip will be discounted by 50 percent.

Platform Ticket Charge: ¥30 at any station.

Tickets: Besides ordinary fare tickets, there are pass-type tickets, coupon-type tickets, excursion tickets and others.

One-way tickets are good for one day up to a distance of 50 km. and for two days up to 200 km., including the day of issue. An extra day is allowed for each additional 200 km., or fraction thereof. Return tickets are good for twice the period allowed for single tickets. Ordinary express tickets for non-reserved seats are good for two days.

Stopovers: Passengers may make as many stopovers as they wish within the validity period shown on the tickets except in the cases mentioned below:

(1) No stopovers are allowed on tickets for distances within a 50-km area from point of purchase.

(2) No stopovers are allowed in the Tokyo and Osaka city zones and their surrounding environs on tickets purchased solely for trips in those areas.

(3) Holders of coupon-type tickets are not allowed to make any stopovers.

(4) No stopovers are allowed in the city zones of Tokyo, Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Kita-Kyushu and Fukuoka on tickets purchased only for trips in those areas. Also one is not allowed to stop over at any stations on the Yamanote Loop Line on tickets purchased only for the trip on the loop line.

Those who break their journey en route are required to have their tickets stamped at the stopover station.

Advance reservations are required for berth tickets, and seat-reservation tickets (including expressway buses), on limited express and ordinary express trains. These tickets are sold on a "first-come, first-served" basis at stations, Passenger Travel Centers and leading travel agencies one week before train's departure. At JNR stations in large cities, these tickets are sold at any of the windows or counters which have their respective signs over them or in the rooms with green-striped windows called "Green Windows." The stations with these green windows have a computerized automatic reservation system so that applications can be processed in an instant. Some of these tickets can also be purchased 21 days prior to the train's departure date at principal travel agent offices.

Departing passengers must have their tickets punched at the ticket gate, which signifies the start of the train trip according to passenger transport regulations. Train travel terminates when the ticket is handed over to the ticket taker at the station of destination.

Refund: Unused railway tickets or express train tickets, if not punched, will be refundable in full within the valid period allowed for the tickets on payment of ¥30 for each ticket. For tickets for reserved accommodations, refund will be made in full, less ¥100 per ticket, when presented two days before the day of departure, and 70 percent of value of the ticket when presented not later than the time of departure. No refund will be made after the train or bus departure time.

Refund of charges will also be made when a passenger is faced with one of the following situations while he is on his train trip:

1. The Shinkansen train arrives at the designated station one hour or more behind schedule or the limited or express train arrives at the station two hours or more late.
2. The passenger was unable to use the berth or reserved seat on the designated train.
3. When JNR cancels the train service after the train has started. In this case, besides the refund of express charge, the passenger will be directed to another train.

Lost Tickets: A passenger who has lost his train ticket must purchase the ticket again at the fare adjustment office at the station by declaring that his ticket has been lost. The office, then, will issue a special ticket for the passenger, who at the end of his train trip will request the ticket taker to issue a certificate stating that the passenger traveled by the special ticket. When the lost ticket is found at a later date—not later than one year, the amount he paid will be refunded, less a ¥30 handling charge, per ticket in exchange for the certificate.

Hand Baggage Service: Hand baggage may be taken into cars free of charge, but it is limited to two pieces of baggage that can be placed on the rack. No package can exceed one m. in length, with the exception of sports equipment, which may be about two m.

long. The total weight of the baggage must be within 20 kg. Dangerous articles, animals (with some exceptions), articles likely to cause inconvenience to other passengers and the like are not allowed aboard.

Baggage Service: A passenger may check his baggage for transportation within the limit of 70 kg. in weight on presentation of his ticket at the baggage office at the station. However, each piece of baggage must be less than 30 kg. in weight and the total sum of length, height and width must not exceed 2 m. Express baggage service is also available.

Train Fares between Principal Stations (Figures of kilometerage are rounded up):

As of October 1, 1974

From Tokyo to:

Aioi (665 km.)	¥3,210
Atami (105 km.)	570
Beppu (1,229 km.)	4,610
Gifu-Hashima (397 km.)	1,990
Hakata (1,177 km.)	4,510
Hamamatsu (258 km.)	1,280
Himeji (645 km.)	3,210
Hiroshima (895 km.)	3,810
Iwakuni (937 km.)	3,910
Kagoshima (1,497 km.)	5,310
Kumamoto (1,295 km.)	4,810
Kyoto (514 km.)	2,610
Maibara (446 km.)	2,300
Mishima (121 km.)	670
Miyazaki (1,449 km.)	5,210
Nagasaki (1,338 km.)	4,910
Nagoya (366 km.)	1,890
Nishi-Akashi (613 km.)	3,110
Odawara (84 km.)	440
Okayama (733 km.)	3,410
Sasebo (1,294 km.)	4,810
Shin-Kobe (590 km.)	3,010
Shin-Osaka (553 km.)	2,810
Shin-Yokohama (29 km.)	150
Shizuoka (181 km.)	970
Toyohashi (294 km.)	1,480

From Nagoya to:

Beppu (864 km.)	3,710
Hakata (811 km.)	3,610
Hiroshima (529 km.)	2,710
Iwakuni (571 km.)	2,910
Kagoshima (1,128 km.)	4,410
Kumamoto (929 km.)	3,910
Miyazaki (1,083 km.)	4,310
Nagasaki (965 km.)	4,010
Sasebo (928 km.)	3,910

From Osaka to:

Beppu (673 km.)	¥3,210
Hakata (621 km.)	3,110
Hiroshima (339 km.)	1,690
Iwakuni (380 km.)	1,890
Kagoshima (938 km.)	3,910
Kumamoto (739 km.)	3,410
Miyazaki (892 km.)	3,810
Nagasaki (775 km.)	3,510
Sasebo (737 km.)	3,410

From Kyoto to:

Beppu (716 km.)	3,310
Hakata (663 km.)	3,210
Hiroshima (382 km.)	1,990
Iwakuni (423 km.)	2,200
Kagoshima (981 km.)	4,010
Kumamoto (781 km.)	3,510
Miyazaki (935 km.)	3,910
Nagasaki (817 km.)	3,610
Sasebo (780 km.)	3,510

From Shinjuku to:

Kofu (124 km.)	670
Matsumoto (252 km.)	1,280
Otsuki (88 km.)	440

From Ueno to:

Akita (575 km.)	2,910
Aomori (740 km.)	3,410
Hakodate (740 km.)	4,010
Hitachi (153 km.)	770
Karuizawa (146 km.)	770
Mito (122 km.)	670
Morioka (536 km.)	2,710
Niigata (334 km.)	1,690
Otaru (992 km.)	4,610
Sapporo (1,026 km.)	4,710
Sendai (352 km.)	1,790

Shinkansen Fares and Express Charges (As of Oct. 1, 1974, Fares in yen)

Tokyo		Shin-Yokohama		Odawara		Atami		Mishima		Shizuoka		Hamamatsu		Toyohashi		Nagoya		Gifu-Hashima		Maibara		Kyoto		Shin-Osaka		Shin-Kobe		Nishi-Kyoshi		Himeji		Aoi		Osaka	
28.8 km.	150 *500	290 *500	440 *500	590 *500	740 *500	890 *500	1040 *500	1190 *500	1340 *500	1490 *500	1640 *500	1790 *500	1940 *500	2090 *500	2240 *500	2390 *500	2540 *500	2690 *500	2840 *500	2990 *500	3140 *500	3290 *500	3440 *500	3590 *500	3740 *500	3890 *500	4040 *500	4190 *500	4340 *500	4490 *500	4640 *500	4790 *500	4940 *500	5090 *500	
83.9 km.	290	440	590	740	890	1040	1190	1340	1490	1640	1790	1940	2090	2240	2390	2540	2690	2840	2990	3140	3290	3440	3590	3740	3890	4040	4190	4340	4490	4640	4790	4940	5090	5240	
104.6 km.	440	590	740	890	1040	1190	1340	1490	1640	1790	1940	2090	2240	2390	2540	2690	2840	2990	3140	3290	3440	3590	3740	3890	4040	4190	4340	4490	4640	4790	4940	5090	5240	5390	
120.7 km.	590	740	890	1040	1190	1340	1490	1640	1790	1940	2090	2240	2390	2540	2690	2840	2990	3140	3290	3440	3590	3740	3890	4040	4190	4340	4490	4640	4790	4940	5090	5240	5390	5540	
180.2 km.	990	1140	1290	1440	1590	1740	1890	2040	2190	2340	2490	2640	2790	2940	3090	3240	3390	3540	3690	3840	3990	4140	4290	4440	4590	4740	4890	5040	5190	5340	5490	5640	5790	5940	
257.1 km.	1390	1540	1690	1840	1990	2140	2290	2440	2590	2740	2890	3040	3190	3340	3490	3640	3790	3940	4090	4240	4390	4540	4690	4840	4990	5140	5290	5440	5590	5740	5890	6040	6190	6340	
293.6 km.	1790	1940	2090	2240	2390	2540	2690	2840	2990	3140	3290	3440	3590	3740	3890	4040	4190	4340	4490	4640	4790	4940	5090	5240	5390	5540	5690	5840	5990	6140	6290	6440	6590	6740	
366.0 km.	2190	2340	2490	2640	2790	2940	3090	3240	3390	3540	3690	3840	3990	4140	4290	4440	4590	4740	4890	5040	5190	5340	5490	5640	5790	5940	6090	6240	6390	6540	6690	6840	6990	7140	
396.3 km.	2590	2740	2890	3040	3190	3340	3490	3640	3790	3940	4090	4240	4390	4540	4690	4840	4990	5140	5290	5440	5590	5740	5890	6040	6190	6340	6490	6640	6790	6940	7090	7240	7390	7540	
445.9 km.	3090	3240	3390	3540	3690	3840	3990	4140	4290	4440	4590	4740	4890	5040	5190	5340	5490	5640	5790	5940	6090	6240	6390	6540	6690	6840	6990	7140	7290	7440	7590	7740	7890	8040	
513.6 km.	3590	3740	3890	4040	4190	4340	4490	4640	4790	4940	5090	5240	5390	5540	5690	5840	5990	6140	6290	6440	6590	6740	6890	7040	7190	7340	7490	7640	7790	7940	8090	8240	8390	8540	
552.6 km.	4090	4240	4390	4540	4690	4840	4990	5140	5290	5440	5590	5740	5890	6040	6190	6340	6490	6640	6790	6940	7090	7240	7390	7540	7690	7840	7990	8140	8290	8440	8590	8740	8890	9040	
589.5 km.	4590	4740	4890	5040	5190	5340	5490	5640	5790	5940	6090	6240	6390	6540	6690	6840	6990	7140	7290	7440	7590	7740	7890	8040	8190	8340	8490	8640	8790	8940	9090	9240	9390	9540	
612.9 km.	5090	5240	5390	5540	5690	5840	5990	6140	6290	6440	6590	6740	6890	7040	7190	7340	7490	7640	7790	7940	8090	8240	8390	8540	8690	8840	8990	9140	9290	9440	9590	9740	9890	10040	
644.3 km.	5590	5740	5890	6040	6190	6340	6490	6640	6790	6940	7090	7240	7390	7540	7690	7840	7990	8140	8290	8440	8590	8740	8890	9040	9190	9340	9490	9640	9790	9940	10090	10240	10390	10540	
665.0 km.	6090	6240	6390	6540	6690	6840	6990	7140	7290	7440	7590	7740	7890	8040	8190	8340	8490	8640	8790	8940	9090	9240	9390	9540	9690	9840	9990	10140	10290	10440	10590	10740	10890	11040	
732.9 km.	6590	6740	6890	7040	7190	7340	7490	7640	7790	7940	8090	8240	8390	8540	8690	8840	8990	9140	9290	9440	9590	9740	9890	10040	10190	10340	10490	10640	10790	10940	11090	11240	11390	11540	

Shinkansen

Fares and Express Charges (As of Oct. 1, 1974, Fares in yen)

Green Car Charges

up to 100 km.

up to 200 km.

up to 400 km.

401 km and over

500

1,000

1,500

2,000

Kilometer Zone

Charge

Note. Figures in upper lines are fares. Figures in lower lines are express charges. Figures in () are the express charges when utilizing the "Kodama" train between Tokyo and Nagoya.

() indicates express charges to next station, i.e., Tokyo to Shin-Yokohama. In these cases seats are not reserved.

Green Car Charges

Kilometer Zone	Up to 100 km.	Up to 200 km.	Up to 401 km. and over
Charge	500	1,000	1,500
			2,000

Note: Figures in upper lines are fares. Figures in lower lines are express charges.
Figures in () are the express charges when utilizing the "Kodama" train between Tokyo and Nagoya.
* indicates express charges to next station, i.e., Tokyo to Shin-Yokohama. In these cases seats are not reserved.

Express and Berth Charges:

(Other than the Shinkansen. Fares in yen.)

Express Charge:	Up to 100 km	Up to 200 km	201 km & over	Up to 400 km	Up to 600 km	Up to 1,200 km	1,201 km & over
Limited Express		700		1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600
Ordinary Express	200	300	400				
Green Car Charge:	Up to 50 km	Up to 51 km & over	Up to 100 km	Up to 200 km	Up to 400 km	401 km and over	
Express Train			500	1,000	1,500	2,000	
Local Train	200	300					
Green Cabin:			Reserved		Non-reserved		
Aomori-Hakodate			500		400		
Uno-Takamatsu					120		
Berth Charges on Train:		Upper	Middle	Lower	Roomette	Type	
A Class		4,500		4,900	6,400		
B Class		1,300	1,300	1,400			
Loco-hauled passenger car (2-tier system)		1,900		1,900			
Berth on Ferry:			Upper		Lower		
Aomori-Hakodate			1,100		1,100		
Seat-reservation Charge: ¥100-300 depending on types of trains and slack and peak seasons.							
Baggage Charges:	Zone No. 1	Zone No. 2	Zone No. 3	Zone No. 4	Zone No. 5		
Up to 10 kg.	210	280	350	420	480		
Up to 20 kg.	250	350	460	560	560		
Up to 30 kg.	280	420	560	560	560		
Up to 50 kg.	320	470	560	560	560		
Up to 70 kg.	360	520	560	560	560		

Note: Baggage charges are set forth according to weight and zone. Full information on "Zones" is available at the JNR stations.

Private Railways:

Private Railways in Japan, as distinguished from JNR's nationwide network outlined in the preceding pages, are equally noted for their long history and excellent service they offer. These railways are operated mostly in and around major cities as well as between cities and resort areas, providing convenient service for commuters and sightseers.

Of the total 6,065-km. route operated by private railways throughout Japan, 86.6 percent (as of March 1972) is electrified. The services and regulations of private railways, although under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Transport, differ somewhat from those of JNR, which are also under the ministry's supervision.

RAILWAY SERVICE

As is the case with JNR, various plans are under way for improving service with faster schedules, more and better rolling stock, new extensions, new stations and other measures.

Most of the major private lines have tracks of either 1,435 mm. or 1,067 mm. gauge. Some of the private railways running between cities and tourist resorts operate deluxe excursion trains, with snack booths serving coffee, tea, sandwiches, etc.

Listed below are the principal private railways, 100 percent of which are electrified:

Name of Railways	Sections Covered
Tokyo	
Keihin Kyuko Railway	Sengakuji—Shinagawa—Omori— Yokohama—Yokosuka— Miura Kaigan
Keisei Railway	Ueno—Nakayama—Funabashi— Narita
Keio-Teito Railway	Shinjuku—Chofu—Fuchu— Hachioji; Shibuya—Inokashira-Koen— Kichijoji; Shinjuku—Takao; Shinjuku—Tama Dobutsuen
Tokyu Railway	Shibuya—Yokohama—Sakuragicho
Odakyu Railway	Shinjuku—Odawara—Hakone; Shinjuku—Fujisawa—Enoshima; Shin-Yurigaoka—Odakyu-Nagayama
Seibu Railway	Ikebukuro—Tokorozawa—Hanno— Chichibu; Seibu-Shinjuku—Tokorozawa— Hon-Kawagoe
Tobu Railway	Asakusa—Nikko—Kinugawa; Asakusa—Akagi—Maebashi; Ikebukuro—Asaka—Kawagoe— Yorii; Asakusa—Tatebayashi—Isesaki
Nagoya	
Nagoya Railway	Toyohashi—Nagoya—Gifu
Kinki Nippon Railway	Nagoya—Ise—Kashikojima
Kyoto, Osaka & Kobe	
Hanshin Railway	Osaka—Kobe
Keihan Railway	Osaka—Kyoto—Otsu
Hankyu Railway	Osaka—Kobe—Takarazuka
Kinki Nippon Railway	Osaka—Uji—Yamada; Osaka—Ise—Toba—Kashikojima
Nankai Railway	Osaka—Wakayama; Osaka—Mt. Koya
Kyushu	
Nishi Nippon Railway	Fukuoka—Omuta

Monorail: The only regular monorail service is operated between Tokyo International Airport and Hamamatsucho in downtown

Tokyo, covering the 13.2-km. distance in 15 min.

Streetcars: Streetcars are fast disappearing in Japan's major cities, giving way to motor traffic and an expanding subway system. There are a few streetcars still running in some of the large cities, however.

Subways: There are subway systems in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Sapporo. With surface traffic getting heavier and heavier in large cities, subways can often be the fastest and most reliable means of transport in densely congested areas. Many of the hotels, almost all of the department stores, and the shopping and amusement centers are easily accessible by subways.

The following table shows subway lines in Japan:

City	Name of Lines	Between
Tokyo	Ginza Line	Shibuya—Asakuasa
	Marunouchi Line	Ogikubo—Ikebukuro; Nakano-Sakaue—Ho-nancho
	Hibiya Line	Naka-Meguro—Kita-Senju
	Tozai Line	Nakano—Nishi-Funabashi
	Chiyoda Line	Yoyogi-Koen—Ayase
	Yurakucho Line	Ginza Itchome—Ikebukuro
	Toei No.1 Line	Nishi-Magome—Oshiage
	Toei No.6 Line	Mita—Takashimadaira
Yokohama	No.1 Line	Kami-O-oka—Isezakichojamachi
Nagoya	Meiji Line	Ozone—Nagoyako
	Higashiyama Line	Nakamura-Koen—Fujigaoka
Osaka	Midosuji Line	Senri-Chuo—Abiko
	Tanimachi Line	Higashi-Umeda—Tennoji
	Yotsubashi Line	Nishi-Umeda—Suminoe
	Chuo Line	Osakako—Fukaebashi
	Sennichi-mae Line	Noda-Hanshin—Shin-Fukae
	Sakaisuji Line	Tenjinbashi—Rokuchome— Dobutsuen-mae
Sapporo	Namboku Line	Kita-Nijuyojo—Makomanai

COASTAL SHIPPING SERVICE

The regular coastal steamship passenger services count 953 lines and non-regular ones 749. A notable trend of transport on regular routes is the development of vessels called "Car-ferries" carrying automobiles aboard. The operation of such vessels is active between Hokkaido and Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and in Ise Bay. Operated are 220 car-ferry lines with 37 ships, among them 16 ships have more than 5,000 gross tonnage each.

In addition, luxury liners, equipped with bath, observation saloon and amusement hall as well as large hydrofoil boats are operated at various tourist spots.

There are many water routes for travelers and holiday-makers. Reservations are required on boarding these ships.

The Osaka-Kobe Beppu Route:

ROAD TRAFFIC

Operated by the Kansai Steamship Co., with 20-knot luxury liners sailing regularly through the Inland Sea National Park waters. Time required: Osaka-Beppu 14 hrs. 20 min. Kobe-Beppu 13 hrs.

The Misumi-Shimabara Route:

Run by the Kyushu Shosen Co., linking the two national parks of Unzen-Amakusa and Aso in Kyushu. Time required: Misumi—Shimabara-gaiko 1 hr.

The Gamagori-Toba Route:

Hydrofoil boat service is operated by the Kintetsu Shima Kanko Co., connecting scenic Gamagori with Toba, home of Japan's cultured pearls. Hovercraft run by the Meitetsu Kaijo Kanko Co. skim the waters of the same section. Time required: 55 min. by hydrofoil boat. 50 min. by hovercraft.

The Tokyo-Seven Isles of Izu Route and Ogasawara Islands Route:

Operated by the Tokai Steamship Co., linking the Seven Isles of Izu with Tokyo. Time required: 7 hrs. to Oshima Island, the nearest island to Tokyo. 38 hrs. to Chichijima in Ogasawara Islands, the remotest from Tokyo.

Principal Car-ferry Routes from Tokyo:

Tokyo-Tomakomai in Hokkaido by the Nihon Engan Ferry Co. Time required: 31 hrs.

Tokyo-Kushiro in Hokkaido by the Kinkai Yusen Co. Time required: 33 hrs. Four services a week.

Tokyo-Tokushima in Shikoku by the Ocean Ferry Co. Time required: 17 hrs. 30 min. From the end of May to June, 22 services a month.

Tokyo-Kochi in Shikoku by the Nihon Kosoku Ferry Co. Time required: 21 hrs. 20 min. 14 services a month.

Kawasaki (18.2 km. S of Tokyo)-Hyuga near Miyazaki in Kyushu by the Nippon Car Ferry Co. Time required: 17 hrs. Services are available almost daily.

ROAD TRAFFIC

History: In the 7th century the government divided the country administratively into one *kinai* and seven *do*. *Kinai* in English means the "provinces in the immediate vicinity of the capital." *Do* freely translated in English means "circuit" or "area." Each of the seven *do* in those days was comprised of six to 15 provinces. Main highways radiating from the capital led to these *do*, one road to each *do*. Government officials in charge of transportation affairs were stationed on these highways, each of which was called by the name of the *do* through which it ran.

For instance, the highway passing through the Tokaido area was called the Tokaido Highway. Therefore, there were seven main highways each bearing the name of *do*.

These highways were the San-into on the Japan Sea coast of western Honshu, San-yodo on the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea) coast of western Honshu, Saikaido in Kyushu, Nankaido in Shikoku

and part of the Kii Peninsula, Hokurikudo on the Japan Sea coast of central Honshu, Tosando in northern Honshu and Tokaido on the Pacific coast of central Honshu.

Later, in 1574, Nobunaga Oda contributed a great deal to the development of roads by standardizing the width of roads—6.3 m. for trunk roads and 5.4 m. for other roads—and marking the mileage by planting Japanese hackberries at a distance of every *ri* (about 4 km.) along the roads. The mileage marks were called *ichirizuka* (one-league mound). The immediate vicinity often served as a pleasant resting place for travelers.

When Ieyasu Tokugawa set up the shogunate regime in Edo (the present Tokyo), this new seat of government became one of the busiest centers of traffic. The more important of the highways that developed with Edo as their center were Tokaido, Nakasendo, Oshukaido, Koshukaido and Nikkokaido. These highways were the trunk routes of their time, equivalent to the national highways of today.

The road widths were regulated according to the following categories: 10.8 m. for major roads, 5.4 m. for minor roads, 3.6 m. for alleys or horse paths, 1.8 m. for walks and 0.9 m. for by-paths or field-paths.

The development of these roads received a big impetus when the Tokugawa shogunate government adopted in 1635 the *sankin-kotai* system, by which all *daimyo* (feudal lords) were required to make a periodic journey between their respective domains and Edo. The older Japanese roads thus continued their remarkable development.

The importation of gasoline motorcars in 1901 caused traffic to thicken and led to the introduction of the "Road Law" and road improvement by means of "macadamization," newly imported at that time.

Only a half-century later, especially with the restoration of peace following World War II, the rapid increase of motor traffic crowded roads in Japan as well as in many other countries of the world. The new problems thus created induced Japanese administrators to treat the construction of roads as one of the most important domestic policies. Thus began a dynamic construction program aimed at building a high-speed national highway connecting Tokyo and Kobe, trunk routes radiating out of the major cities and a network of roads for industrial areas as well as for popular tourist resorts.

Present: As a result, Japan has an efficient network of modern roads today—ranging from the expressway between Tokyo and Kobe, and the national highways to the prefectural, city, town and village roads. As of March 1973, the breakdown of roads throughout Japan by kilometers was as follows: expressways, 868 km.; urban freeways, 182 km.; national highways, 32,900 km.; major regional highways, 38,400 km.; prefectural roads, 99,800 km.; city, town and village roads, 861,300 km.

Sightseeing Routes: A mecca for tourists from throughout the world, Japan abounds in excellent tourist resorts.

The recent development of roads and other means of transportation (the streaking Shinkansen and numerous long-distance ferry services) as well as the construction of large parking areas and hotels in the resorts has greatly facilitated travel. National parks like Fuji-Hakone-Izu and Nikko, for instance, have first-class parkways, enabling visitors from Tokyo to drive leisurely to and from these parks in one day.

All other popular tourist resorts also boast fine parkways with fancy names. These resorts include Mts. Aso, Kirishima and Unzen, the Amakusa Islands (inter-connected with bridges), Beppu Spa, the Kagoshima and Nichinan Quasi-National Park in Kyushu; Shimonoseki and Hiroshima in the Chugoku District; Matsue, Mt. Daisen and Tottori on the Japan Sea coast of the Chugoku District; Kanazawa and Niigata in the Hokuriku District and Sado Island in the Japan Sea off Niigata; Osaka, Nara, Kyoto and Mt. Rokko near Kobe; Tateyama of the Japan Alps National Park in the Chubu District; the Ise-Shima National Park in Mie Prefecture; Mts. Zao and Bandai, Sendai, Hirosaki, Aomori and Lake Towada in the Tohoku District; Matsuyama with its Dogo Spa, Cape Muroto, Tokushima, Takamatsu and Shodo Island in Shikoku, and Hakodate, Sapporo, Shiretoko and Daisetsuzan National Parks, Lake Mashu and Abashiri in Hokkaido. Excursionists thus can go on pleasure drives to these resorts almost anytime of the year.

Toll Road Projects: The construction of all the roads mentioned above is being stepped up by such public administrative organs as the Ministry of Construction and the various prefectural offices. At the same time, the Japan Highway Public Corporation was organized in 1956 to construct toll roads financed by both domestic and foreign capital. They include the expressways between Nagoya and Kobe and between Tokyo and Nagoya; the Wakato O-hashii Bridge in the northern Kyushu industrial area; the world renowned Kammon Bridge, a suspension bridge opened to traffic in 1973 linking Honshu with Kyushu; the Central Expressway connecting Tokyo and Lake Kawaguchi at the foot of Mt. Fuji, and the highways around major cities and places of tourist interest.

Furthermore, for the purpose of solving traffic problems in and around Tokyo and Osaka, the Tokyo Expressway Corporation and the Hanshin Expressway Corporation were founded in 1959 and 1961, respectively. Since their inception, both corporations have been busy building high-speed freeways based on the toll system in their respective districts.

As of March 1973, the following 10 expressways were opened to traffic.

Expressway	Length	Sections Covered
1. Meishin	189.7 km.	Komaki (near Nagoya)-Nishinomiya (near Kobe)
2. Tomei	346.7 km.	Tokyo-Komaki
3. Chuo (Fuji-Yoshida Section) (Nishimiya Section)	85.1 km. 15.2 km.	Tokyo-Fuji-Yoshida Tajimi-Komaki
4. Kinki	11.2 km.	Kadoma (near Osaka)-Suita (near Osaka)
5. Chugoku	16.2 km.	Suita (near Osaka)-Takarazuka (near Kobe)
6. Kyushu	36.2 km.	Nankan (near Omuta)-Kumamoto
7. Shin-kuko (new airport)	28.5 km.	Miyanogi (near Chiba)-Baba (near Narita)
8. Do-o	23.3 km.	Chitose-Hiroshima (near Sapporo)
9. Hokuriku	22.7 km.	Kanazawa-Komatsu
10. Tohoku	92.5 km.	Iwatsuki-Utsunomiya

REGULAR BUS SERVICE ON MEISHIN, CHUO AND TO-MEI EXPRESSWAYS:

Meishin Expressway

Nagoya-Kyoto; Every 10-20 min. daily. Fare = ¥670.

Time required: 2 hrs. 30 min.

Nagoya-Osaka (via Kyoto); 15 services daily. Fare = ¥830.

Time required: 3 hrs. 15 min.

Nagoya-Kobe (via Kyoto and Osaka); 9 services daily.

Fare = ¥930. Time required: 3 hrs. 35 min.

These services are offered by the Japanese National Railways (JNR), Nihon Kyuko Bus and Nihon Kosoku Bus Companies.

Chuo (or Central) Expressway

Shinjuku (Tokyo)-Fuji-Yoshida (or Kawaguchiko); Every hour daily. Fare = ¥900. Time required: 2 hrs. 5 min. (Fuji-Yoshida), 2 hrs. 10 min. (Kawaguchiko).

The services are offered by Fuji Kyuko and Keio Teito Companies.

Tomei Expressway

Tokyo-Nagoya; Every hour daily in addition to frequent local service. Fare = ¥1,900.

Time required: 5 hrs. 45 min. (by expressway).

The services are offered by JNR and the Tomei Express Bus Company.

Besides the above daytime bus services, JNR operates the following non-stop runs after 9:40 p.m. on the Tomei and Meishin Expressways:

POSTAL SERVICE

Tokyo-Nagoya; One service a day. Fare = ¥1,900.

Time required: 6 hrs. 40 min.

Tokyo-Kyoto; One service a day. Fare = ¥2,550.

Time required: 8 hrs. 40 min.

Tokyo-Osaka; Two services daily. Fare = ¥2,770.

Tokyo-Kobe; One service a day. Fare = ¥2,880.

Time required: 9 hrs. 35 min.

Future: On the other hand, air pollution and noise caused by heavy vehicular traffic have given rise to environmental problems, and the primary consideration in road building has now shifted to coping with the growing power of local residents which often forces a halt to road projects.

Nonetheless, in 1970 the Honshu-Shikoku Bridge Authority was founded to connect Honshu and Shikoku by means of suspension bridges across the Inland Sea. For this purpose, three routes—Kobe-Naruto, Kojima-Sakaide and Onomichi-Imabari—have been mapped out and efforts are being made to start construction at an early date.

Thus, the roads in Japan have been improved and remarkably extended through positive investments over the past 20 years. As a result, Japan may be said to be fast-approaching the levels of major Western nations at least in the density of its network of roads. On the other hand, the improvement of city, town and village roads, which have a more direct impact on everyday life, has lagged behind. Further efforts are consequently called for to minimize environmental disruption and prevent traffic accidents. In short, the road administration in Japan has some problems yet to be solved.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services

Japan presently has a very complete postal system, both for domestic and foreign mail matter. The number of post offices totaled 21,660 as of September 1973, and telephone and telegraph offices amounted to 1,354. Post office operations are under the control of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, while the domestic telephone and telegraph communication services are handled by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, commonly known as NTT. Overseas telecommunication services are managed by the Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (Japan's Overseas Radio and Cable System), generally referred to as KDD.

POSTAL SERVICE

Domestic Mail

Ordinary Mail: Rates of Postage on Ordinary Mail Matter (as of October 1974):

Category	Unit of Weight	Charges
1st Class Mail		
Letters (regular type)	Up to 25 gr.	¥20 Max: 23.5 cm. x 12 cm.
	Over 25 gr. to 50 gr.	¥25 Min: 14 cm. x 9 cm.
Letters (irregular type)	Up to 50 gr.	¥40
	Over 50 gr. to 200 gr.	¥15 extra for each additional 50 gr.
	Over 200 gr. to 500 gr.	¥30 extra for each additional 100 gr.
	Over 500 gr. to 1 kg.	¥250
	Over 2 kg. to 3 kg.	¥1,200
	Over 3 kg. to 4 kg.	¥1,700
2nd Class		¥10 (single)
Postcards		¥20 (with prepaid reply)
3rd Class Mail		
Official gazettes, official reports, and newspapers published more than 3 times a month, posted directly by pub- lishers or agents	Up to 50 gr.	¥6
	Over 50 gr. to 1 kg.	¥1 extra for each additional 50 gr.
Newspapers pub- lished at least 3 times a month, posted directly by publishers or agents	Up to 50 gr.	¥6
	Over 50 gr. to 1 kg.	¥2 extra for each additional 50 gr.
Newspapers and magazines other than the above, but admitted to send by 3rd Class Mail	Up to 50 gr.	¥12
	Over 50 gr. to 1 kg.	¥4 extra for each additional 50 gr.
4th Class Mail		
Mail matter sent or received on behalf of a correspondence school course		¥6 per 100 gr.
Mail matter for use by the blind, consisting of braille points		Free

Agricultural
seeds, foodstuff
samples
Academic publica-
tions designated
by the Ministry of
Postal Services

¥15 per 100 gr.

Registered Mail: There are three types of registration.

(1) Cash Registration: Registered mail matter enclosing cash in a special envelope.

(2) Ordinary Registration: Registered mail matter not containing cash.

(3) Simple Registration: A type of Ordinary Registration, but when the claimable amount of indemnity is under ¥3,000, the charge is less than that of Ordinary Registration.

The maximum amount claimable as indemnity and registration fees charged in addition to ordinary postage are as follows (as of October 1974):

Types of Registration	Max. Amount Claimable	Charges
Cash Registration	¥100,000	¥100 for claimable amount of indemnity up to ¥5,000 and ¥5 for each additional ¥5,000
Ordinary Registration	¥1,000,000	¥100 for claimable amount of indemnity up to ¥5,000 and ¥2 for each additional ¥5,000
Simple Registration	¥3,000	¥60 for claimable amount of indemnity up to ¥3,000

Express Mail (Special Delivery): Express mail is accepted at any post office. Express mail may also be placed in the red mail box used for ordinary mail, many of which can be found along the street. Express mail thus deposited is treated as express mail after it is sorted out at the post office. Express mail is delivered by air if at the time it is accepted indications are that it can be sent faster that way than by rail. No extra charge for this air-mail service is required.

Express Mail Fees: Special fees charged in addition to ordinary postage are:

¥70 up to 200 gr. for ordinary mail matter.

¥100 up to 2 kg. for parcels.

Other Special Services: Certification of Delivery, Certification of Letter or Documents, Certification of Time of Acceptance, Poste Restante, Cash on Delivery, Special Urban Mail, etc.

Money Orders: The maximum amount for a single money order is ¥100,000, both for a Postal Money Order and a Telegraphic

Money Order. Fees for sending money orders differ according to the nature of the order and the amount of the remittance.

Parcel Post: In regard to the destination of parcel post, all prefectures are grouped into the 1st, 2nd or 3rd postal zone. These zones are assigned from and are pertinent to the prefecture from which the parcel is dispatched. For example, the Tokyo Metropolis is assigned the following three postal zones:

1st postal zone assigned from Tokyo: The Tokyo Metropolis and Aichi, Chiba, Fukushima, Gifu, Gumma, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Kanagawa, Mie, Miyagi, Nagano, Niigata, Saitama, Shiga, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Toyama, Yamagata and Yamanashi Prefectures.

2nd postal zone assigned from Tokyo: Akita, Aomori, Ehime, Fukui, Hiroshima, Hyogo, Iwate, Kagawa, Kochi, Kyoto, Nara, Okayama, Osaka, Shimane, Tokushima, Tottori and Wakayama Prefectures.

3rd postal zone assigned from Tokyo: Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Oita, Saga, Yamaguchi and Okinawa Prefectures, and Hokkaido.

Postage Rates on Parcel Post (as of October 1974):

Zones	Weight up to:					
	1 kg.	2 kg.	3 kg.	4 kg.	5 kg.	6 kg.
1st Postal Zone	¥250	¥300	¥350	¥400	¥450	¥500
Within one postal district, or one city, town, village, or ward in the Tokyo Metropolis						
Other districts	¥350	¥420	¥490	¥560	¥630	¥700
2nd Postal Zone	¥450	¥520	¥590	¥660	¥730	¥800
3rd Postal Zone	¥500	¥620	¥690	¥760	¥830	¥900

Postage Rates on Parcel Post by Air from Tokyo:

Destination	Weight up to			
	1 kg.	2 kg.	3 kg.	4 kg.
Shiga Prefecture	¥560	¥740	¥970	¥1,150
Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, and Hyogo Prefectures	¥660	¥840	¥1,070	¥1,250
Prefectures in Kyushu and Hokkaido	¥820	¥1,060	¥1,350	¥1,590
Okinawa Prefecture	¥880	¥1,180	¥1,530	¥1,830

Since 1968, the postal number (or ZIP Code) system has been adopted. All domestic mail is expected to bear postal numbers made up of 3- or 5-digit figures.

POSTAL SERVICE

Foreign Mail

1. Surface Mail:

Category	Weight	Charges	Weight Limit
Letters	Up to 20 gr.	¥50 (30)	2 kg.
	Over 20 gr. to 50 gr.	¥90 (60)	
	Over 50 gr. to 100 gr.	¥120 (80)	
	Over 100 gr. to 250 gr.	¥270 (170)	
	Over 250 gr. to 500 gr.	¥510 (310)	
	Over 500 gr. to 1 kg.	¥840 (510)	
	Over 1 kg to 2 kg.	¥1,350 (810)	
Postcards	—	¥30 (20)	—
Printed Matter	Up to 50 gr.	¥20	2 kg. (for books: 5 kg.)
Printed papers	Over 50 gr. to 100 gr.	¥30	
at reduced rate	Over 100 gr. to 250 gr.	¥50	
(Newspapers,	Over 250 gr. to 500 gr.	¥70	
Periodicals and	Over 500 gr. to 1 kg.	¥130	
academic publi- cations).	Over 1 kg. to 2 kg.	¥210	
	For each additional 1 kg.	¥100	
Printed Matter other than that mentioned above	Up to 20 gr.	¥30	2 kg. (for books: 5 kg.)
	Over 20 gr. to 50 gr.	¥40	
	Over 50 gr. to 100 gr.	¥55	
	Over 100 gr. to 250 gr.	¥90	
	Over 250 gr. to 500 gr.	¥145	
	Over 500 gr. to 1 kg.	¥250	
	Over 1 kg. to 2 kg.	¥350	
	For each additional 1 kg.	¥170	
Small Packets	Up to 100 gr.	¥60	1 kg.
	Over 100 gr. to 250 gr.	¥100	
	Over 250 gr. to 500 gr.	¥170	
	Over 500 gr. to 1 kg.	¥310	

Note: The charges indicated in parentheses apply only to Taiwan, Republic of Korea, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia.

Size Limitations: Postcards = Max.: 14.8 cm. × 10.5 cm. Min.: 14 cm. × 9 cm.

Packages = (1) General, Max. single dimension: 60 cm. Max. combined dimensions: 90 cm. Min.: 14 cm. × 9 cm. (2) Cylindrical, Max. length: 90 cm. Max. combined dimensions (length plus twice diam.): 104 cm. Min. length: 10 cm. Min. combined dimensions: 17 cm.

2. Air Mail:

Category	Weight	Destination		
		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
		Asia,	Canada,	Europe,

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		(excluding Asian U.S.S.R.), Australia, New Zealand, Midway and other Oceanic Islands	U.S.A., Central America, West Indies	Africa, South America, Middle and Near East, Asian U.S.S.R.
Letters	Up to 10 gr.	¥60	¥80	¥100
	For each additional 10 gr. or fraction	¥50	¥70	¥90
Postcards	—	¥35	¥45	¥55
Printed papers, literature for the blind	Up to 20 gr.	¥40	¥50	¥60
	For each additional 20 gr. or fraction	¥30	¥40	¥50
Small packets	Up to 80 gr.	¥130	¥170	¥210
	For each additional 20 gr. or fraction	¥30	¥40	¥50

Aerogram . . . ¥50 per sheet regardless of destination.

3. Foreign Money Orders: The issuance of ordinary money orders to foreign countries is handled by post offices, while telegraphic money orders are issued by post offices designated as exchange offices of foreign postal money orders. Payment of money orders remitted from foreign countries is handled by all post offices.

Charges for issuing Foreign Money Orders (as of November 1973):

(a). Ordinary Money Order: Up to ¥5,000: ¥130. Over ¥5,000 to ¥10,000: ¥170. For each additional ¥10,000: ¥70.

(b). Telegraphic Money Order: Charges for ordinary money order plus actual charges for a telegram.

4. Foreign Parcel Post: Foreign parcels can be sent or received between Japan and a great number of foreign countries under the Agreement Concerning Postal Parcels of the Universal Postal Union concluded among most countries and also under the parcel post agreements concluded between Japan and several other countries.

While the maximum weight for a single parcel is 10 kg. for any destination, the type of contents of parcels acceptable and the maximum measurement of a single parcel differ according to destination. Postage is charged according to weight and destination.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Domestic Telegrams: Telegrams in *kana* letters are handled at any telegraph office as well as at other places, including post offices, Japanese National Railways stations, ships, etc., that are entrusted by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT). Telegrams sent in the Roman alphabet are handled at any of the telegraph offices and at most of the above-mentioned places entrusted by NTT to handle Romanized telegrams. Charges for Romanized telegrams are as follows: ¥150 for the first 8 words in Romanized letters and ¥20 extra for each additional word. The limit for one word is 15 letters.

Overseas Telegrams: Overseas telegrams are handled by the offices of the Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. (KDD) in leading cities. In cities and towns where such offices are not found, they are handled at those local telegraph and telephone offices or post offices so entrusted by KDD.

The following services are available: (1) Ordinary Telegram, (2) Letter Telegram (Night Letter) and (3) other services such as Urgent, Multiple Collated, Reply Prepaid, Deluxe, and Radio-marine Telegrams, etc. Rates per word for ordinary telegrams sent to the major countries of the world are given below:

Destination	Rate per Word in Yen
ASIA	
Afghanistan	164
Bangladesh	132
Burma	116
China	72
Cyprus	248
Hong Kong	68
India	132
Indonesia	102
Iran	118
Iraq	150
Israel	168
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom)	160
Khmer	116
Korea	
Korea Rep.	40
North Korea	108
Kuwait	160
Laos	116
Lebanon	146
Macao	80
Malaysia	
Malaysia	118
Sabah	152
Sarawak	158
Pakistan	132

Persian Gulf	
the Bahrain	218
The Philippines	
Manila	70
Other places	96
Saudi Arabia	
Jedda	160
Other places	184
Singapore	118
Sri Lanka	114
Syrian Arab Rep.	148
Taiwan	72
Thailand	90
Vietnam	
South Vietnam	116
North Vietnam	114
Yemen Arab Rep.	290
NORTH AMERICA	
Canada	108
Mexico	180
U.S.A.	
Alaska	150
Hawaii (See Oceania)	
San Francisco	104
Other places	120
CENTRAL AMERICA	
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama	226
El Salvador	230
SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	220
Bolivia	
Corocor & La Paz	276
Other places	296
Brazil	190
Chile	220
Colombia, Ecuador	240
Ecuador	
Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Quito, Salinas Guayas	240
Other places	250
Peru	222
Uruguay	
Montevideo	248
Other places	262
Venezuela	294
WEST INDIES	
Cuba	
Havana, Santiago de Cuba	206
Other places	218
Jamaica	294

Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo	288
Other places	298
Puerto Rico	184
Trinidad and Tobago	324

EUROPE

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Finland, Gibraltar, Greece	192
Hungary	200
Iceland	212
Italy	194
Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland	192
Poland	204
Spain	200
Turkey (Incl. Area of Asia)	192
U.K. of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	192
U.S.S.R. (Incl. Area of Asia)	106
Yugoslavia	196

OCEANIA

Australia	150
Fiji Islands	
Guam	70
Midway	104

Hawaiian Islands

Oahu	104
Other places	130
New Caledonia and Dependencies	226
New Guinea Territory	182
New Zealand	150

AFRICA

Algeria	192
Egypt	176
Ethiopia	176
Ghana	
Accra	330
Other places	342
Kenya	288
Liberia	266
Libya	192
Malagasy	240
Mauritius	300
Morocco	214
Mozambique	224
Niger	222
Nigeria	330
South Africa	200
Sudan	198

Tanzania	288
Tunisia	192
Uganda	288
Zambia	234

Note: Minimum rate for ordinary telegrams is applied for a telegram with seven words or less. For letter telegrams, a minimum charge is made for a telegram containing up to 22 words. Since the rate of an ordinary telegram is double the letter-telegram rate, it is cheaper to send an ordinary telegram when the message contains less than 11 words.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

Telephone service was opened in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1890, with the first long-distance service set up among Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe in 1899. Common battery-system telephones were introduced in 1925 in six of the largest cities.

Since then, the automatic dial system has come to be used extensively. As of March 1973, the nation's average percentage of "direct dial line" service was 97.8 percent. The number of telephone instruments presently in use totals 31,060,000.

Local Calls: When using a subscriber's telephone, one may place a call by dialing the desired number. Public telephones painted red, pink, blue and yellow can also be used for local calls. Public telephones found almost everywhere in Japan can be classified as follows:

Red, Pink or Blue Telephones: One can call anywhere within the city limits for ¥10. The call is limited to 3 minutes and a warning chime sounds 30 seconds before the time is up.

Extra-large-size Red Public Telephones: When the warning sound is heard, one may continue to talk by depositing another ¥10 coin. The telephone will accept six ¥10 coins at one time before dialing. If the telephone charge is less than the amount deposited, the unused coins will be returned when the receiver is replaced.

Blue Telephones in Public-telephone Booths: These telephones will accept ten ¥10 coins. Unused coins will be returned.

Yellow Telephones: These telephones are set up mainly for long-distance calls. However, deposited ¥100 coins are not returned, even if the telephone charge is less than the amount deposited. They can be used for local calls as well.

Long-Distance Calls: In making long-distance calls, it is necessary to dial the area code first and then the telephone number.

The major area codes are given below:

Tokyo—(03). Nara—(0742). Yokohama—(045). Kobe—(078).
Yokosuka—(0468). Hiroshima—(0822). Kamakura—(0467).
Nagasaki—(0958). Hakone—(0460). Beppu—(0977).
Atami—(0557). Fukuoka—(092). Nagoya—(052). Naha—(0988).
Gifu—(0582). Nikko—(0288). Kyoto—(075). Sendai—(0222).
Osaka—(06). Sapporo—(011).

TELEPHONE SERVICE

International Telephone Calls: The services covered in connection with international telephone calls are:

(1) **Person-to-person Call:** Application is made by giving the name of the person to be called and his telephone number. No charge is made until the conversation begins.

(2) **Station Call:** Application is made by giving only the telephone number of the party to be called. This service is available between Japan and mainland U.S.A., Republic of Korea and the major European countries. The charge is less than that for a Person-to-person Call.

(3) **Collect Call:** Application is made by indicating "collect call" to the operator. Connection will be made to the person called if he agrees to pay the charges.

(4) **Credit-Card Call:** Apply by indicating "credit-card call" to the operator. A credit card may be obtained from KDD.

Rates of International Telephone calls to principal countries (As of October 1974):

To	Rate in Yen	
	Personal Call	Station Call
Asia		
Afghanistan		5,400
Burma		2,880
China		2,160
Cyprus		5,400
Dubai		5,400
India		3,045
Iran		3,600
Iraq		4,200
Korea (Rep. of)	2,160	1,620
Sunday & Night.	1,620	1,200
Laos		3,240
Lebanon		4,320
Macao		2,265
Pakistan		3,045
Saudi Arabia		5,400
Sri Lanka		3,060
Syrian Arab Rep.		5,400
Vietnam (Rep. of)		2,880
North America		
Bermuda		5,400
Mexico		4,320
U.S.A.	4,320	3,240
Sunday	3,240	2,430
Central America		
Costa Rica		5,400
El Salvador		5,400

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Guatemala	5,400
Nicaragua	5,400
Panama	5,400
South America	
Argentina	5,400
Brazil	4,320
Chile	5,400
Colombia	5,400
Ecuador	5,400
Paraguay	5,400
Peru	5,400
Uruguay	5,400
Venezuela	5,400
Europe	
Belgium	4,320
Bulgaria	5,250
Denmark	4,320
Finland	4,320
France	4,320
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	4,320
Great Britain & Northern Ireland	4,320
Greece	4,320
Netherlands	4,320
U.S.S.R.	4,320

Note: Rate in yen shows the charge for the initial 3 minutes.

How to Place International Telephone Calls:

From	To the area to be called and the number to be used in dialing the telephone office	
23 wards of Tokyo	Southeast Asia (except Hong Kong and Macao)	Other countries than in Southeast Asia
	211-4211	109
Area connected to Tokyo by dial (except Okinawa)	(03)211-4211	(03)211-5511
Area in Okinawa connected to Naha by dial	(0988)54-0011	
Area not connected to international telephone office by dial	106	

III. Natural Features

Geographical Features

Japan is formed by an arc of islands lying east of the Asian continent. It stretches for about 2,790 km. from northeast to southwest. A part of the Circum-Pacific Zone, the area in which Japan lies, contains the orogenic, volcanic and earthquake belts spreading across the land and its coastal waters. The activities of these belts have combined to create the scenic beauty of the country and its many hot springs.

Mountains (*yama, san* or *zan, take* or *dake* and *mine* in Japanese): Four-fifths of the area of Japan is composed of mountains, with a chain of mountains running through each of the main islands.

The mountains of Hida, Kiso and Akaishi in the central part of Honshu are characterized by sheer cliffs and peaks reaching a height from 2,500 to over 3,000 m. These mountains are respectively called the Northern, Central and Southern Alps. The Hidaka mountains in Hokkaido, the Echigo and Kanto mountains in Honshu and the Shikoku mountains in Shikoku are also steep-sided, with many high peaks rising from 1,500 to 2,500 m. These steep mountains contrast strikingly with the Kitakami, Abukuma and Chugoku mountains, which are marked by gentle slopes and crests forming comparatively broad plateaus.

Volcanic Mountains: As a result of frequent eruptions and internal explosions, the volcanic mountains of Japan assume a great variety of shapes, adding to the natural beauty of the country. The cone-shaped Mt. Fuji in central Honshu is Japan's highest mountain with a height of 3,776 m. above sea level. Mountains located in various districts resembling Mt. Fuji in shape are often named after the areas in which they are located with the addition of the word "Fuji." For instance, Mt. Yotei in Hokkaido is also called Ezo-Fuji, while Mt. Iwaki in Aomori Prefecture is popularly known as Tsugaru-Fuji. Others are Nambu-Fuji (Mt. Iwate in Iwate Prefecture), Hoki-Fuji (Mt. Daisen in Tottori Prefecture) and Satsuma-Fuji (Mt. Kaimon in Kagoshima Prefecture).

There are volcanic mountains of many other shapes, too. To cite a few examples—Mt. Yari on the boundary between Nagano and Gifu Prefectures has a spear-like peak, while Mt. Myogi of Gumma Prefecture has a saw-toothed summit. Still more fantastic in shape are Mt. Bandai in Fukushima Prefecture and the mountains of Ontake and Norikura, both on the borders of Nagano and Gifu Prefectures.

Following are the different volcanic systems:

The Chishima Chain: This mountain range stretches from central Hokkaido to the Kurile Islands in the northeast. In Hokkaido

are Mt. O-Akan, Mt. Me-Akan (active), Mt. Daisetsu and Mt. Tokachi (active).

The Nasu Chain: This starts at Rishiri Island near the northern tip of Hokkaido, crosses the southern land area of Hokkaido, leaps over to central Honshu and ends at Mt. Asama on the borders of Nagano and Gumma Prefectures. The chain takes in Mt. Taru-mae, Mt. Yotei and Mt. Koma in Hokkaido; Mt. Hakkoda (Aomori Prefecture), Mt. Iwate (Iwate Prefecture), Mt. Zao on the boundary between Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures; Mt. Bandai (Fukushima Prefecture) and Mt. Nasu (Tochigi Prefecture) in Honshu. The chain also extends to Mts. Akagi, Haruna and Myogi in Gumma Prefecture.

The Chokai Chain: These mountains start at Mt. Iwaki (Aomori Prefecture) and end at Mt. Asama. In between are Mts. Chokai, Gassan, etc.

The Fuji Chain: Cutting diagonally across mid-Honshu, the Fuji Chain runs from Mt. Yakeyama (Niigata Prefecture) all the way to the Mariana Islands. Running through Mt. Yatsu, it includes Mt. Myoko (Niigata Prefecture), Mt. Fuji, the Hakone mountains, the mountains on the Izu Peninsula and the Seven Isles of Izu. Mt. Mihara (active) on Oshima Island is also included.

The Norikura Chain: This short chain covers the Hida mountains. It includes Mt. Tateyama (Toyama Prefecture) and Mts. Yake (active), Norikura and Ontake on the borders of Nagano and Gifu Prefectures.

The Hakusan Chain: This chain extends from Mt. Hakusan on the borders of Ishikawa and Gifu Prefectures to Mt. Unzen in Nagasaki Prefecture. The most famous mountain in this chain is Daisen in Tottori Prefecture.

The Kirishima Chain: This chain starts at Mt. Aso in Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu and includes Mt. Kirishima on the borders of Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures plus the well-known Sakurajima overlooking the Bay of Kagoshima. This contains most of the mountains in the Kirishima National Park.

Rivers (*kawa* or *gawa* in Japanese): The rivers of Japan are short and rapid for the most part. The longest is the Shinano, which flows 367 km. and enters the sea at Niigata City. Next comes the Teshio River of Hokkaido followed by the Tone River, which empties into the Pacific at Choshi City, Chiba Prefecture. The Tone River basin is the largest in Japan, draining an area of 16,840 sq. km. The Ishikari and Shinano River basins are next in size.

Since they are short and rapid, the rivers of Japan are of little use as a means of traffic. The upper sections, as a rule, are blocked by rocks. The shallower rivers are suitable only for small boats if they keep to mid-stream. Small steamboats are in use only on the lower courses of some of the larger rivers, such as the Yodo in Osaka, the Sumida in Tokyo, the Shinano and the Tone, mentioned above. Numerous dams have been constructed on the upper reaches of these swift-flowing rivers, which are used mostly for

hydraulic power stations and land irrigation.

Floods are likely to occur when there is an extra concentration of rain during the rainy season of June and July. They are also caused by the heavy rains that accompany the typhoons of August and September.

In many cases where a river has its source in a mountain lake, the water flows down in cascades. In some cases, the river is marked by many rapids, such as the Kiso near Nagoya, the Hozu in Kyoto, the Fuji and Tenryu in Shizuoka Prefecture and the Kuma in Kumamoto Prefecture. The descent of these rapids by boat affords an exciting and interesting pastime.

The streams that flow in torrents through thickly wooded gorges are unique compared to those of Europe and America. They have beauty all their own. Both Kurobe and Tenryukyo in central Honshu offer especially inspiring scenic views as does the Sounkyo Gorge in the upper reaches of the Ishikari River in the Daisetsuzan National Park in Hokkaido.

Plains (*heiya*), **basins** (*bonchi*) and **tablelands** (*daichi*): Only one-fifth of the entire land area of the country is flat—areas characterized by plains, basins and tablelands.

Plains are found along the lower courses of the larger rivers. They are fertile, arable land devoted mainly to the production of rice. Chief among the well-known plains are the Kanto Plain, where the Tone River flows; the Niigata Plain, watered by the Shinano and Agano Rivers; the Nobi Plain around Gifu and Nagoya on the lower reaches of the Kiso River; the Ishikari Plain in Hokkaido, watered by the Ishikari River, and the Sendai Plain in the Tohoku District, where the Kitakami River flows.

Among the more important basins in Japan are the Yamagata Basin in the Tohoku District, which contains Yamagata City; the Kofu Basin in central Honshu with Kofu City, and the Kyoto Basin, centered on Kyoto.

Extensive tablelands are found in Hokkaido and Kyushu as well as in the central and western parts of Honshu. They are utilized primarily as farms and pastures.

Lakes (*ko*, *numa* and sometimes *ike* in Japanese): Japan has many lakes, the largest of which is Lake Biwa (694.5 sq. km.) near Kyoto. The deepest is Lake Tazawa (425 m.) in northern Honshu. Among the scenic lakes located in high altitudes are Lakes Akan, Mashu (the clearest lake in the world with a water transparency of 41.6 m.) and Shikotsu in Hokkaido; Lakes Towada and Inawashiro in the Tohoku District; Lake Chuzenji in Nikko; Lake Ashi in Hakone, and the Fuji Five Lakes on the northern skirts of Mt. Fuji. These are all in Japan's national parks. Lakes Akan, Mashu, Shikotsu, Towada and Ashi were formed by waters collected in volcanic craters or calderas. Lake Inawashiro, Lake Chuzenji and Fuji Five Lakes were created by the natural damming of rivers by lava.

Then there are the man-made lakes, where water is used for

power generation or irrigation. In central Honshu there is the Sakuma Dam, which blocks the upper waters of the Tenryu River, which, in turn, draws its source from Lake Suwa. The Tama River is dammed on its upper reaches, forming Lake Okutama, while the Sagami River creates Lake Sagami.

Seacoasts: Surrounded by seas, Japan has an unusually long coastline in comparison with its area. Compared to 377,000 sq. km. of land area, the seacoast has a total length of about 26,505 km.

Offshore islands, large and small, are common along the coast. Formed of rocks peculiar to their districts, some islands are covered with luxuriant greenery, while others are sparsely dotted with trees or shrubs. The shoreline usually consists of beaches of white sands or precipitous cliffs. In some places the shoreline is fronted by fantastic rock formations marked by caves, caverns, natural bridges and gates.

The best known is the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea) with nearly 1,000 picturesque islands. Along the Japan Sea coast are the Oga Peninsula in Akita Prefecture, the Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture and Sotomo Beach in Fukui Prefecture. The Oki Islands of Daisen-Oki National Park and the Kujukushima Islands of Saikai National Park are also well known. The Pacific coast includes the Sanriku seascapes of Iwate Prefecture, the Kumano coastline of the Kii Peninsula and Capes Muroto and Ashizuri. Geologically, the coasts of Sanriku in northern Honshu as well as Kumano and Shima Peninsula in Mie Prefecture are of Rias-type. The jagged bays with their various inlets offer great scenic beauty, enhancing the splendor of the national parks in which they are located.

In contrast to the above, there are long expanses of white sandy beaches bordered by groves of green pines. Such scenes can be found at Uchiura Bay in Hokkaido, Kujukurihama in Chiba Prefecture, Miho-no-Matsubara in Shizuoka Prefecture, Katsurahama in Kochi Prefecture, Niji-no-Matsubara at Karatsu in Saga Prefecture and Kagoshima Bay and Fukiagenohama in Kagoshima Prefecture.

Plants and Animals

As previously stated, Japan has an abundant rainfall. About 68 percent of its land is covered with forests. As the land stretches from north to south, one generally finds acerose trees in the north, deciduous broad-leaved trees in the central part and broad-leaved, evergreen trees in the south.

The acerose trees found in Hokkaido are the Sakhalin fir and Yesso spruce. In the northeastern sector of Honshu, the Japanese beech is representative of the deciduous broad-leaved trees. Spreading widely in the southern half of Honshu are the evergreen broad-leaved *shii* and *kashi* (both a kind of oak), and the camellia. In southern Kyushu, southern Shikoku and particularly in Oki-

nawa one can find subtropical plants, such as fountain palms and Japanese fern palms. The coniferous pine and the Japanese cedar grow profusely throughout the country, even in the warm southern sections.

The flora of Japan is marked by a variety of species, different seasons presenting different colors with a change of foliage.

The woodlands are inhabited by a large variety of animals. The brown bear makes its home in Hokkaido, and the monkey is seen in deep forests or mountains except in Hokkaido. Deer and wild boar are representative of the animals living in the broad-leaved zone. The *kiji* (native pheasant) and the *yamadori* (copper pheasant), both of colorful plumage, are peculiar to Japan. Neither, however, is found in Hokkaido.

In the highlands the *kamoshika* (antelope) and the *raicho* (snow grouse) are found, but since they have dwindled in numbers, they are now under special government protection.

Climatic Conditions

Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu lie within the temperate zone, with the annual average temperature ranging from 22.3°C. at Naha in Okinawa to 6.3°C. at Wakkanai in Hokkaido. The four seasons in Japan are clear-cut and each possesses its own distinctive scenery.

Owing to its location on the Pacific Ocean, Japan has a relatively higher humidity and a heavier rainfall in summer than Europe. Conversely, it has a lower humidity in winter. The amount of rainfall is greater, as a rule, in the southwestern part of the country than in the northeastern, and in the summer time there is a large rainfall on the Pacific seaboard than on the Japan Sea side of the country. The *tsuyu* or *baiu* (rainy season), which is welcomed by farmers as the proper time for rice planting, sets in about the middle of June and lasts until the middle of July, although it is interspersed by fair days.

Northern Japan is covered with snow for two or three months every winter. Snowfall is much heavier on the Japan Sea coast than on the Pacific. In the southern sectors, however, snowstorms are rare, and when snow does fall it seldom remains on the ground for more than a day or two. No snowfall is seen in the Okinawa Islands.

Average temperatures and rainfall in major cities in Japan are given below:

Average Temperatures in Japan					(In Centigrade)
Locality (from north to south)	Winter (January)	Spring (April)	Summer (July)	Autumn (October)	Annual Average
Asahikawa	-8.5	4.5	20.4	8.5	6.2
Sapporo	-5.1	6.1	20.2	10.4	7.8
Aomori	-2.0	7.6	20.9	11.8	9.6
Akita	-0.7	8.5	22.6	13.0	10.9

NATIONAL PARKS

Sendai	0.6	9.6	22.1	14.0	11.6
Niigata	1.8	10.4	24.2	15.4	13.0
Kanazawa	2.6	11.5	24.8	15.8	13.7
Utsunomiya	1.0	11.1	23.8	14.8	12.7
Nagano	-1.5	9.8	23.7	13.2	11.3
Tokyo	4.1	13.5	25.2	16.9	15.0
Shizuoka	5.7	14.0	25.2	17.9	15.7
Nagoya	3.2	13.1	25.7	16.6	14.7
Kyoto	3.5	13.1	26.1	16.7	14.8
Osaka	4.5	13.9	26.8	17.6	15.6
Kobe	4.5	13.6	25.8	17.7	15.5
Hiroshima	4.1	13.0	25.5	16.8	14.8
Matsuyama	5.0	13.4	26.0	17.4	15.4
Kochi	5.2	14.9	25.9	18.2	16.1
Fukuoka	5.3	13.9	26.5	17.3	15.7
Nagasaki	6.2	15.0	26.4	18.8	16.6
Kumamoto	4.7	14.6	26.5	17.6	15.9
Oita	5.2	13.3	25.7	17.3	15.3
Kagoshima	6.7	15.6	26.9	19.1	17.0
Naha	16.0	20.8	28.2	24.1	22.3

Average Rainfalls and Humidity in Japan (Rainfalls in Milliliters)

Locality	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Annual Average
Sapporo	118 (68)	64 (80)	90 (74)	104 (75)	1,141 (74)
Aomori	194 (70)	80 (83)	106 (76)	86 (81)	1,424 (78)
Sendai	42 (67)	85 (86)	170 (77)	132 (71)	1,245 (75)
Tokyo	49 (66)	122 (79)	140 (74)	203 (57)	1,503 (69)
Kyoto	56 (67)	145 (76)	239 (74)	122 (72)	1,638 (73)
Hiroshima	51 (71)	156 (82)	276 (75)	111 (71)	1,644 (75)
Fukuoka	77 (74)	134 (80)	252 (76)	100 (69)	1,705 (75)
Naha	122 (79)	142 (82)	174 (74)	149 (70)	2,118 (78)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate humidity percentage)

National Parks

Japan lacks the grand-scale scenery found in America and Europe, but it has a unique beauty all its own that makes it one of the most picturesque countries in the world. Seasonal changes, the time of day and even weather conditions enhance the natural beauty of the country. The infinite variety found in the coastline, islands, mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, rocks, forests and plains is a characteristic feature of Japanese scenery. Temples, shrines, feudal castles—both restored and ruined, farmhouses and other typical Japanese structures blend harmoniously with the natural scenery.

The natural parks in Japan are regional parks whose natural scenery is unspoiled. They are classified into National Parks, Quasi-National Parks and Prefectural Natural Parks. There are 27 areas of outstanding natural beauty typical of Japanese scenery that have been designated as National Parks. They occupy a total

area of 2,000,972 ha., or 5.35 percent of the entire area of Japan.

The Shiretoko, Akan, Daisetsuzan, Shikotsu-Toya and Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu National Parks, all in Hokkaido, are generally comprised of volcanoes, mountain lakes, swamps and virgin forests as well as numerous hot springs. The Daisetsuzan, with an area of 231,929 ha. is the largest of the 27 National Parks.

The Towada-Hachimantai National Park is well known for its distinctive seascape. The Bandai-Asahi National Park consists of four sections—the district centering around Lake Inawashiro, the Bandai-Azuma mountains, Mt. Iide and the Asahi-Gassan mountains.

Nikko National Park's special attraction is the harmonious blending of nature and art; there Lake Chuzenji, Kegon Falls and the Toshogu Shrine form a single harmonious whole.

The Joshin-etsu-Kogen (Plateau or Highland) National Park covers two volcanic districts rising to an altitude of about 2,000 m. The two active volcanoes of Asama and Shirane are located here as well as Mt. Tanigawa, with its unique alpine contours. Sugadaira Kogen (Plateau or Highland) and Shiga Kogen (also called Shiga Heights) are both popular hiking and skiing resorts.

The Chichibu-Tama National Park embraces mountains, valleys and forests northwest of Tokyo. It consists of Chichibu mountain district (alt. 1,500 m.-2,400 m.), Tama mountain district (alt. 600 m.-1,500 m.) and Shosenkyo Gorge.

The Ogasawara National Park, formed by the group of Ogasawara Islands and located some 1,100 km. south of Tokyo, is one of the nation's southernmost parks. Situated between tropical and subtropical zones, this national park is famed for its picturesque island and coastal scenery as well as numerous virgin forests of subtropical trees.

The Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park boasts magnificent Mt. Fuji, the five lakes that lie at its base, Hakone hot-spring resorts, a part of the Izu Peninsula and the Seven Isles of Izu.

The Chubu-Sangaku (Mountains) National Park is also called the Japan Alps National Park and comprises more than 100 peaks. Several mountains more than 3,000 m. high, sharply slashed cliffs and snowy valleys present a really spectacular sight.

The Southern Alps National Park, together with the Japan Alps National Park, is one of the most representative mountain parks in Japan.

Mt. Hakusan (alt. 2,702 m.), which together with Mt. Fuji and Mt. Tateyama (alt. 3,105 m.) has formed the "Three Mountains" for religious climbers since olden times, is the focal point of the Hakusan National Park. Special attractions of the park include Japanese beeches which cover the mountainside, pines creeping up to the northern slope and a large variety of alpine plants found near the mountaintop.

Capes jutting out into the ocean, calm inlets, marine terraces worn away by erosion—these are some of the aspects that make

the Ise-Shima National Park famous.

A fantastic seacoast, deep gorges and towering peaks combine to create the Yoshino-Kumano National Park.

The San-in-Kaigan (Coast) National Park extends for 77 km. on the Japan Sea coast of Honshu between the Oku-Tango Peninsula with its famous Amanohashidate and the Tottori Sand Dunes near Tottori City. The seacoast with its grotesque rock formation and the Sand Dunes are the interesting features of this national park. The Daisen-Okii National Park features the graceful figure of Mt. Daisen (alt. 1,731 m.) and the seascape of the Okii Islands with their rugged mountains.

The Seto-Naikai (Inland Sea) National Park covers the Inland Sea together with sections of its coast. It stretches from Mt. Rokko at Kobe in the east to Mt. Takasaki, near Beppu in the west. The sea is studded with numerous islands of all sizes, the most famous of which is the picturesque Miyajima Island where the Itsukushima Shrine is located.

The Ashizuri-Uwakai National Park is located at the southernmost tip of Shikoku Island. Cape Ashizuri, a major tourist attraction, offers a magnificent view of many high, steep granite cliffs directly facing the Pacific Ocean.

Mt. Aso in Kumamoto Prefecture and Mt. Kuju in Oita Prefecture are the centers of attraction in the Aso National Park. The seacoast around Sasebo and the outlying islands to the west plus the coastline of the Goto Islands are the highlights of the Saikai National Park, while the two districts of Mt. Unzen and the Amakusa Islands make up the Unzen-Amakusa National Park. For its part, the Kirishima-Yaku National Park is characterized by volcanic scenery and a natural forest, not to mention its many hot springs. It also includes areas as on Kagoshima Bay and Yaku Island off the southern extremity of Kyushu.

The Iriomote National Park is Japan's southernmost national park, located some 1,200 km. south of Kagoshima in the East China Sea. The main feature of the park is Iriomote Island with its virgin forests of subtropical trees. This park also represents one of the most beautiful "marine park districts" in Japan.

The National Parks are designated as such and administered by the Environment Agency on the basis of recommendation by the National Park Council. Although the Quasi-National Parks are also designated by the agency on the basis of recommendations by the council, it is administered by the prefectural authorities concerned. Almost equal to the National Parks in scenic beauty, the 47 Quasi-National Parks occupy a total area of 1,084,697 ha., or 2.9 percent of the entire area of Japan.

Since Japan has many rocky shores, the sea in the high latitudes is characterized by stone corals and a great variety of fish. "Marine Parks" are set up in some parts of National or Quasi-National Parks in order to conserve the beautiful seascapes and marine life. There are 39 Marine Parks throughout Japan.

hot springs are situated in remote parts of the country where old customs and manners are still retained.

In Hokkaido, the most popular spa is Noboribetsu. It is situated in a region of magnificent scenery, amid boiling mud pools and sulfuric geysers. Another favorite resort is Jozankei Spa, 30 km. from Sapporo. Among the spas near Tokyo are Atami, Hakone, Ito, Kinugawa, Nasu, Nikko and Shiobara.

Beppu in Oita Prefecture, Arima near Kobe and Kusatsu in Gumma Prefecture all provide potent mineral baths. Ibusuki in the southernmost part of Kyushu is noted for its sand baths, while Masutomi Spa in Yamanashi Prefecture and Misasa Spa in Tottori Prefecture are well known for their radioactive springs.

Shirahama in Wakayama Prefecture and Dogo in Ehime Prefecture are both noted as the time-honored hot-spring resorts of Japan. Unzen in Kyushu, famed for its great thermal activity, is also popular as a summer resort. Chief among the mountain spas in Honshu are Akakura in Niigata Prefecture and Zao in Yamagata Prefecture. They are also very popular with skiers in the wintertime.

The temperature of some Japanese hot springs exceeds 100°C., but it is lowered to the appropriate degree for taking a bath. At the same time, there are several cold mineral springs that must be heated before they can be used for bathing.

IV. Language

Although various scholastic attempts have been made to prove the existence of a relationship between the Japanese language and others including Korean, Chinese and Ural-Altaic or Indo-European languages, the most widely accepted theory holds that Japanese is fairly isolated from the other languages of the world. The Japanese language is commonly separated, as is often the case with other languages, into written and spoken divisions. As a rule, the difference between the two lies in the verb ending, auxiliaries and postpositions. The written language was used chiefly in official documents and in most of the publications.

One of the peculiarities of spoken Japanese is that it is further divided into recording and conversational styles. Nowadays, official documents, literary works, journals and newspapers are primarily written in the recording style. The conversational style can be used in the abrupt, plain, polite or very polite forms, according to the situation. Besides these distinctions in the conversational style, there is also a usage peculiar to women. Thus, the phrase "I am a Japanese" may be rendered in more than 14 different ways in subtle yet distinct conversational Japanese.

This attempt to give an elementary idea of the language is confined mainly to the recording style of the spoken form as used by the educated classes in Tokyo. This style has been adopted by the Ministry of Education as a standard for the entire country. **Letters and Pronunciation:** In writing, the Japanese use two different syllabaries—*kata-kana* and *hira-gana*. Both are derived from *kanji* (Chinese characters). *Kata-kana* is formed from either the radical or the component of a *kanji*, while *hira-gana* is taken from *kanji* and written in a cursive style. In the following tables these syllabaries are given together with transliterations into Roman letters, according to the Hepburn system. Consonants are pronounced nearly like those in English and are almost invariably followed by a vowel. Each vowel letter has only one sound, the approximate English equivalent of which is as follows: *a*—as the first element of “ou” in out; *i*—as in pin; *u*—as in bull; *e*—as in met; *o*—as in November.

The *kata-kana* Syllabary

ア a	イ i	ウ u	エ e	オ o	
カ ka	キ ki	ク ku	ケ ke	コ ko	
サ sa	シ shi	ス su	セ se	ソ so	
タ ta	チ chi	ツ tsu	テ te	ト to	
ナ na	ニ ni	ヌ nu	ネ ne	ノ no	
ハ ha	ヒ hi	フ fu	ヘ he	ホ ho	
マ ma	ミ mi	ム mu	メ me	モ mo	
ヤ ya	イ i	ユ yu	エ e	ヨ yo	
ラ ra	リ ri	ル ru	レ re	ロ ro	
ワ wa	ヰ i	ウ u	エ e	ヲ o	ン n

The invention of *kata-kana* is ascribed to Kibi-no-Makibi, a scholar-statesman who lived in the 8th century, although there is some doubt on this point. It may be that the study of the Sanskrit alphabet, which was already being pursued at the time, has led to the establishment of phonetic writing by simplified characters.

The *hira-gana* Syllabary

い <i>i</i>	ろ <i>ro</i>	は <i>ha</i>	に <i>ni</i>	ほ <i>ho</i>	へ <i>he</i>	と <i>to</i>
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ち <i>chi</i>	り <i>ri</i>	ぬ <i>nu</i>	る <i>ru</i>	を <i>o</i>	わ <i>wa</i>	か <i>ka</i>
よ <i>yo</i>	た <i>ta</i>	れ <i>re</i>	そ <i>so</i>	つ <i>tsu</i>	ね <i>ne</i>	な <i>na</i>
ら <i>ra</i>	む <i>mu</i>	う <i>u</i>	ゐ <i>i</i>	の <i>no</i>	お <i>o</i>	く <i>ku</i>
や <i>ya</i>	ま <i>ma</i>	け <i>ke</i>	ふ <i>fu</i>	こ <i>ko</i>	え <i>e</i>	て <i>te</i>
あ <i>a</i>	さ <i>sa</i>	き <i>ki</i>	ゆ <i>yu</i>	め <i>me</i>	み <i>mi</i>	し <i>shi</i>
ゑ <i>e</i>	ひ <i>hi</i>	も <i>mo</i>	せ <i>se</i>	す <i>su</i>	ん <i>n</i>	

This arrangement of *hira-gana* is called "*iroha*." It was worked out in the 9th century and is still very popular. The *iroha* actually forms a poetic verse, which Chamberlain translated as "All is transitory in this fleeting world. Let me escape from its illusions and vanities!"

When ハ (は) and ヘ (へ) are used as postpositions, they are pronounced *wa* and *e* instead of *ha* and *he*.

Kata-kana are used in sending telegrams in Japanese. They are also used to transcribe most foreign proper nouns, usually excepting Chinese ones, or transliterating foreign words. Books for children and compositions by lower-grade pupils in primary schools are written either in *kata-kana* or *hira-gana*. Chinese characters are generally used to express nouns and stems of inflective words.

Most books and publications other than those for children are written with a large percentage of *hira-gana* in combination with a small percentage of Chinese characters. The pronunciation, and sometimes the meaning, of Chinese characters are sometimes indicated in *hira-gana* printed either at the side of, or in parentheses following, the Chinese characters.

The sonants (shown by placing two dots at the upper right corner of the letter) are:

ガ <i>ga</i>	ギ <i>gi</i>	グ <i>gu</i>	ゲ <i>ge</i>	ゴ <i>go</i>	ザ <i>za</i>	ジ <i>zi</i>	ズ <i>zu</i>	ゼ <i>ze</i>	ゾ <i>zo</i>
ダ <i>da</i>	ヂ <i>ji</i>	ヅ <i>zu</i>	デ <i>de</i>	ド <i>do</i>	バ <i>ba</i>	ビ <i>bi</i>	ブ <i>bu</i>	ベ <i>be</i>	ボ <i>bo</i>

The above are *kata-kana* examples. Same rule applies to *hira-gana*. There are also half-sonant sounds (shown by placing a small circle at the upper right corner of the letter):

パ <i>pa</i>	ピ <i>pi</i>	プ <i>pu</i>	ペ <i>pe</i>	ポ <i>po</i>
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Besides the ordinary sounds given above, there are the *yo-on*, or contracted sounds, found principally in words derived from Chinese ideographs. They are formed by the combination of two *kana*

symbols, but pronounced as one syllable. The sounds of *yo-on* are:

キャ <i>kya</i>	キュ <i>kyu</i>	キョ <i>kyo</i>	ギャ <i>gya</i>	ギュ <i>gyu</i>	ギョ <i>gyo</i>	シャ <i>sha</i>	シュ <i>shu</i>	ショ <i>sho</i>
ジャ <i>ja</i>	ジュ <i>ju</i>	ジョ <i>jo</i>	チャ <i>cha</i>	チュ <i>chu</i>	チョ <i>cho</i>	ハヤ <i>hya</i>	ヒュ <i>hyu</i>	ヒョ <i>hyo</i>
ビヤ <i>bya</i>	ビュ <i>byu</i>	ビョ <i>byo</i>	ピヤ <i>pya</i>	ピュ <i>pyu</i>	ピョ <i>pyo</i>	ミヤ <i>mya</i>	ミュ <i>myu</i>	ミョ <i>myo</i>
ニヤ <i>nya</i>	ニュ <i>nyu</i>	ニョ <i>nyo</i>	リヤ <i>rya</i>	リュ <i>ryu</i>	リョ <i>ryo</i>			

In this connection, *soku-on* (stopped sounds), indicated in *kana* by the special use of , may be mentioned. They are romanized either by doubling the consonant, such as in *Nikko*, *teppo* (gun), or by using *t* before *c* such as *matchi* (match).

Successive vowels keep their original sounds. For instance, *ie* (house) is pronounced as *i-e* and *kau* (to buy) as *ka-u*.

Accent: In Japanese, there is a well-marked musical or pitch accent distinguishable from the stress accent in English. However, the stress accent is also heard occasionally when the speaker is carried away by emotion. Sometimes accents placed on original syllables in individual words shift onto other syllables when these words form part or all of a phrase or sentence. Thus, for example, two words individually accented as *Wáseda* (the name of an area in Tokyo) and *daigákú* (university) are accented when combined as *Waséda Daigaku* (Waseda University).

Order of Words in a Sentence: In the Japanese language, as a rule, the genitive precedes the nominative, the attributive adjective its noun (though a predicative adjective follows its noun), the noun its preposition (hence it is called a "postposition" as mentioned below) and the explanatory or dependent clauses their principal clause. The chief verb is found at the end.

Example: "Please shut the door" in Japanese is "To (door) *o* (postposition denoting accusative case) *o-shime* (shut) *kudasai* (please)." "Beautiful flowers" in Japanese is "*kireina* (beautiful) *hana* (flowers)."

In Japanese the preposition follows the noun; hence, it is more properly called a "postposition." These postpositions, called *te-ni-o-ha*, are not independent words, but merely auxiliary particles by which the case of nouns or pronouns is determined.

Nouns have no inflection to indicate number; e.g., *kodomo* (child or children). When wishing to show the plural of the noun, however, one may suffix any of the indicators *ra*, *tachi*, *gata* or *domo*—as in *kodomo-ra* or *kodomo-tachi*, both meaning "children." Generally, however, the plural distinction is not made, but is left to be understood from the context. In the case of pronouns, the distinction of number is more strictly indicated, as in *watakushi* (I), *watakushi-tachi* (we), *anata* (sing. you), *anata-gata* (pl. you), *anohito* (he or she) or *anohito-tachi* (they).

Personal pronouns are very often omitted, being inferred from the context.

Japanese verbs have no person or number. Tense and mood are expressed usually by changing the final vowel or by auxiliary suffixes. As an example, the conjugation of the verb *motsu* (to have) is given below:

Affirmative	Present	<i>motsu</i>
	Future	<i>moto</i>
	Past	<i>motta</i>
Negative	Present	<i>motanu</i> or <i>motanai</i>
	Future	<i>motsumai</i>
	Past	<i>motanakatta</i>
Imperative Gerund		<i>mote</i>
		<i>motte</i>
Conditional	Present	
	Future	<i>motsu-nara</i>
	Past	<i>mottara</i>
Conjectural	Present	<i>motsudaro</i>
	Past	<i>mottaro</i>

Inflection of Verbs: Japanese verbs are divided into two classes according to the changes which they undergo.

(1) Verbs which do not undergo any change in the root; (2) those which undergo a change both in the root and in termination.

1st Class. Verbs which undergo a change in termination only:

Aff. Present	Neg. Present	Future	Past	Gerund	Imp.
(1) <i>kiru</i> (to put on clothing)	<i>kinai</i> or <i>kinu</i>	<i>kiyo</i>	<i>kita</i>	<i>kite</i>	<i>kiyo</i>
(2) <i>miru</i> (to see)	<i>minai</i> or <i>minu</i>	<i>miyo</i>	<i>mita</i>	<i>mite</i>	<i>miyo</i>
(3) <i>taberu</i> (to eat)	<i>tabenai</i> or <i>tabenu</i>	<i>tabeyo</i>	<i>tabeta</i>	<i>tabete</i>	<i>tabeyo</i>

2nd Class. Verbs which undergo a change both in the root and in termination:

Aff. Present	Neg. Present	Future	Past	Gerund	Imp.
(1) <i>suru</i> (to do)	<i>shinai</i> or <i>senu</i>	<i>shiyo</i>	<i>shita</i>	<i>shite</i>	<i>shiro</i> or <i>seyo</i>
(2) <i>kuru</i> (to come)	<i>konai</i> or <i>konu</i>	<i>koyo</i>	<i>kita</i>	<i>kite</i>	<i>koi</i>

Conditional Forms: The conditional forms of phrases are obtained by adding either *nara* or *ra* as a suffix to the verb. Thus, *Kimi mo aruku nara*, *boku mo aruko* (If you walk, I will also walk) or *Hana ga saita-ra*, *mini yuko* (When the trees bloom, we shall go to see them).

Conjectural Forms: The conjectural form of the verb is obtained by suffixing the particle *darō* (or *de arō*). Thus, the verb *aruku* (to walk) has the following conjectural forms:

	Present & Future	Past
Aff.	<i>aruku darō</i>	<i>aruita darō</i>
Neg.	<i>arukanai darō</i>	<i>arukanakatta darō</i>

Wish or petition is expressed by adding to verbs the particles *tai* (or *taku*) and *hoshii* (or *hoshiku*). For example, *mitai* (want to see) as in *Watakushi wa mitai* (I want to see) or *mitehoshii* (wish someone to see) as in *Watakushi wa anata ni mitehoshii* (I wish you to see).

To express a desire to let another do certain things, there is inserted between the root and the suffix the particle *se* or *sase*: *misasetai* (I want to let you or him see it).

Passive verbs are formed by suffixing the particles *rareru*, or simply *reru*, to the root: *mirareru* (to be seen), *mirarenu* (not to be seen), *taberareru* (to be eaten) and *taberarenu* (not to be eaten).

Honorific Forms: Japanese abounds in honorifics. They are divided into two classes: (1) those formed by the inflections of auxiliary verbs or auxiliary particles and (2) those in which special words are used. Both classes have so many varieties that it is impossible to list them in this brief survey.

Adjectives and Adverbs: Adjectives can be classified as follows:

(1) Those that end with the suffix *i* and can be used attributively without inflection, predicatively with or without inflection and with or without the aid of verbs: *takai* (high) or *hikui* (low). These adjectives become adverbs when the suffix is changed into *ku*: *takaku* (high) or *hikuku* (low).

(2) Those that are formed by adding the suffix *na* to nouns, used attributively without inflection and predicatively with the aid of auxiliary verbs: *shizukana* (quiet) or *akirakana* (clear). These adjectives also become adverbs if the suffix *na* is changed into another suffix *ni*: *shizukani* (quietly) or *akirakani* (clearly).

(3) Those that are formed by adding the suffix *no* to nouns, making up compound adjectives, and used attributively without inflection: *joto-no* (high-grade) or *hidari-no* (left).

(4) Those that are used only as attributive adjectives and without inflection: *iwayuru* (so-called) or *arayuru* (all). There are also some kinds of adverbs used in combination with corresponding words: *kesshite* (never), followed by a corresponding negative verb; e.g., *dekinai* (cannot do) or *moshi* (if), which is an adverb because it modifies the following conditional verb, as in *yokattara* (be good).

Auxiliary Particles or Postpositions: In Japanese the cases of nouns and the connections between the various words in a sentence are all shown by the use of particles called *te-ni-o-ha* (postpositions).

Auxiliary particles can roughly be classified as follows:

(1) Particles suffixed to nouns to indicate their case. The nominative case is indicated by *wa* or *ga*: *Watakushi wa nemuru* (I sleep) or *Kare ga okoru* (He gets angry). The dative case is indicated by *ni*: *Ano musume wa haha ni nite iru* (That girl resembles her mother). The accusative or objective case is indicated by *o*: *Kohii o ippai motte kite kudasai* (Bring me a cup of coffee, please).

(2) Particles which indicate place, method, time, etc. The particle *de* or *dewa* is used to indicate place, time, etc.: *Nikko de mimashita* (I saw it at Nikko); *Nippon dewa nanto iimasu ka* (What do they

call it in Japan?); *Ichinichi de dekiru desho* (It can probably be finished in a day); *Kisha de mairimashita* (I came by train); *Take de dekita kago* (A basket made of bamboo); *Hyaku-en de kaimashita* (I bought it for 100 yen), or *Byoki de arukenai* (Cannot walk because of sickness).

The particle *ni* or *niwa* is used to indicate place and time as well as person or thing: *Doko ni osumai desu ka* (Where do you live?); *Tokyo ni sunde imasu* (I live in Tokyo); *Myocho hachiji ni tachimasu* (I leave at eight o'clock tomorrow morning), or *Kono hako niwa hairimasen* (They cannot be packed in this box).

The particle *to* or *towa* is used to indicate companionship or connection: *Chichi to kimashita* (I came with my father) or *Taro to Jiro towa kyodai desu* (Taro and Jiro are brothers).

(3) Particles which indicate direction or the beginning or end of an era. The article *kara* or *yor*, is used in the sense of "from," "since" or "after"; *Rondon kara* (from London); *Meiji Ishin yori* (since the Meiji Restoration), or *kore kara* (after this).

The particle *made* is used in the sense of "to" or "until": *Rondon kara Tokyo made* (from London to Tokyo) or *Tenki wa ban made daijobu desho* (The weather will stay good until tonight). *Made* is also used in the sense of "for" or "as": *Go-sanko made ni o-me ni kakemasu* (I present these merely for your personal reference).

The particle *e* indicates the points of the compass or general direction: *higashi e* (to the east), *nishi e* (to the west) or *Tokyo e yuku* (to go to Tokyo).

(4) The particle which is used in asking questions: The particle *ka* is added at the end of the sentence when questions are asked: *Kore desu ka* (Is this it?) or *Niwa ni ki ga takusan arimasu ka* (Have you many trees in your garden?). When a question opens with an interrogative word, the final *ka* may sometimes be omitted: *Ikura desu* (How much is it?).

Conjunctions: The Japanese language is rich in particles used as conjunctions.

(1) The particle *to* (and) is used to connect two nouns. Phrases are generally connected by *soshite*, which sometimes may be omitted: *Watakushi wa boshi to sutekki o kai, (soshite) tsuma wa yubiwa to kushi o kaimashita* (I bought a hat and a stick, and my wife a ring and a comb).

The particles *dano* and *ya* are used in almost the same sense as *to*, though it is sometimes inferred that other things may exist besides what is expressed by the nouns connected by these conjunctions: *Kiku dano bara dano ga kireini saite iru* (Chrysanthemums and roses are beautifully in bloom) or *Koko niwa shika ya saru ga takusan iru* (Many deer and monkeys are here).

(2) The particle *ka* is used in the sense of "or": *Kore ka are ka* (This or that) or *Noru ka soru ka* (Whether one succeeds or fails).

Aruiwa, matawa and *moshikuwa* are used in a similar sense, although with many variations.

(3) Particles used as adversatives in the sense of "but," "however" and "yet": *Ga* (denoting weak opposition), *keredomo* (stronger opposition) and *shikashi* or *shikashinagara* (strongest opposition); *Ryokan o sagashita ga mitsukaranakatta* (I looked for an inn, but could not find one), or *Nidome ni mitsuketa keredomo akibeya ga nakatta* (On a second attempt I found one, but there were no vacant rooms).

(4) Other particles are *shidai* (as soon as) and *kara* (as or because).

Principal Japanese language schools are listed in the Supplement.

V. History

Founding of the Country and the First Foreign Intercourse (-600 A.D.)

It is generally believed that the Japanese Archipelago was first inhabited by man in the later Stone Age, known as the Neolithic Age. No archeological findings yet discovered indicate that man lived in this part of the world in the early part of the Stone Age. The clay vessels used in that ancient time are of two types—the *Jomon*-type and the *Yayoi*-type. *Jomon*-type clay vessels, so called from the *jomon* (wavy, mat-markings) encircling them, have been found in many parts of the country. It appears that this type of earthenware was used for several thousand years.

About a century before the time of Christ a new phase of primitive culture made its appearance in northern Kyushu and the area which is now known as Nara Prefecture, gradually spreading to other regions. The clay vessels used by the people under the influence of this phase of culture were of the *Yayoi*-type, so named because specimens were first unearthed at a place called "Yayoi" in the present city of Tokyo.

About this time, bronze and iron were introduced from the Asian continent, but the bronze culture was apparently short-lived. The Stone and Bronze Ages gradually merged into the Iron Age. Chief among the representative bronze articles uncovered among the excavations are swords and spears found mostly in western Japan, and bells found in central Japan. It is not difficult to imagine, then, that the tribes who used these implements must have been the ancestors of the present Japanese race. But expert opinion is divided as to the origin or origins of the Japanese race. In all probability several races from northeastern as well as southern Asia gradually merged into a single race to form the ancestral source of the Japanese.

Ancient Japanese lived in small communities, each made up of several *uji*, or family groups. These family groups were gradually unified until they were able to form a state about the beginning of the 4th century. The nucleus of this state was the Yamato court in the present Nara Prefecture. The first leader of this court was named Hatsukunishirasu Sumeramikoto, whom the Japanese later referred to as Jimmu Tenno, or Emperor Jimmu.

Ancient Japan had intercourse with only two continental countries—Korea and China. About the time Japan achieved unification, Korea was divided into four kingdoms struggling for supremacy—Kokuli in the north, Silla in the southeast, Paikche in the southwest and Mimana sandwiched between Silla and Paikche. Japan had some political influence in south Korea, and at one time even fought Silla and Kokuli allied with Paikche and Mimana. In 660 Silla unified Korea, and, having joined with Tang China, overthrew Paikche, which had been friendly with Japan. Japan fought the Chinese on the side of Paikche, but was crushed in 663, spelling an end to its influence in Korea.

As might be expected, continental culture reached these shores, first through Korea and then directly from China. Both Confucianism and Buddhism, destined to exert a tremendous influence upon the Japanese people in subsequent years, were introduced from Paikche. Together with this inflow of culture from the continent many people came from Korea and China to live in this island country. They taught the Japanese people the practical arts of sericulture, weaving, metal-casting and brewing as well as the cultural arts of writing and literature.

Period of Political Reforms, Growth of Buddhism and the Nara Period (600–784)

The social structure of ancient Japan was based on a system of family groups, or *uji*, as they were called. With the natural increase in population from generation to generation, the *uji* system gradually disintegrated so that the social structure underwent a series of radical changes. Such social upheavals inevitably resulted in corresponding changes in the political organization of the country. It was just at such a juncture that Shotoku-Taishi, or Prince Shotoku (573–621) entered the stage of national history as regent to Empress-Regnant Suiko (554–628) to administer the affairs of state. Not only did he Japanize Buddhism, but he also attempted important political reforms. The political thought of Prince Shotoku focused on the state as the nucleus of all activity. He insisted on profound reverence for the gods. In his Constitution

of Seventeen Articles he instructed the nation to be obedient and prudent when commanded by the Emperor. Furthermore, he not only framed and perfected various administrative systems, but also greatly improved and encouraged culture and education.

Under his leadership, Japanese civilization made excellent progress. Without deviating from his fundamental position of profound reverence for the gods, the prince gave wholehearted protection to Buddhism. He built such colossal Buddhist temples as the Shitennoji—generally called Tennoji—in the province of Settsu (Osaka) and the Horyuji in the province of Yamato (near Nara). He also ordered the carving of Buddhist images and delivered lectures himself on Buddhist sutras.

Twenty some years after the death of Prince Shotoku, Prince Naka-no-Oe (626–671) arrived on the scene. He achieved a political reformation on a grand scale with the assistance of Kamatari Fujiwara. This prince began his work by overthrowing the Soga family, which was then wielding unwarranted authority. Thus, he firmly secured the centralization of political power in the court. As a result, the land and people of the empire were placed under the direct control of the Imperial court as public land and subjects. Every person, male or female, over six years of age was granted a uniform plot of land fixed by law which he or she was expected to cultivate until death forced its return to the state. Meanwhile, Prince Naka-no-Oe ascended the throne. Posthumously called Emperor Tenchi, he never slackened his efforts to bring his reforms to a successful consummation. Thus began the great work of compiling a code of laws and regulations. This code, first laid down during the reign of Emperor Tenchi, was called *Omi-ryo*. It was revised in the reign of Emperor Temmu and renamed *Asuka-no-Kiyomibara-ryo*. During the reign of Emperor Mommu (683–707, reigned 697–707), it became a completed code which is now popularly known as *Taiho Ritsu-ryo*. But soon after—during the reign of Empress-Regnant Gensho (680–748, reigned 715–724)—it was revised again and finally completed under the name of *Yoro Ritsu-ryo*.

Although it was the custom in olden times for emperors to change their capitals at the time of their accession, Empress-Regnant Gemmyo (661–721) established a permanent court and government seat in the province of Yamato and called it Heijokyo. This later became Nara. Because the succeeding seven emperors lived at Nara over a period of 74 years, it is commonly called the Nara period.

The Nara period was characterized by the great popularity and prosperity of Buddhism. It was also during this time that the famous image of the Great Buddha, or Daibutsu, of Nara—still standing—was cast. The bronze casting was authorized by Emperor Shomu (701–756), the most devout Buddhist among the emperors of this period. In those days active intercourse was carried on with China, which was then governed by the Tang

Dynasty; official missions were frequently sent there and Buddhist priests crossed and recrossed the waters between the two countries. This contact with China greatly strengthened the national self-consciousness of the Japanese people.

Thus were published the *Kojiki* (Record of Ancient Matters) and the *Fudoki* (Topographical and Cultural Accounts of the Provinces) under Empress-Regnant Gemmyo as well as the *Nihonshoki*, or *Nihongi* (Chronicles of Japan) under Empress-Regnant Gensho (680-748). The *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki* are the two most valuable sources of information to the student of ancient history, religion and culture of Japan.

The outstanding literary work of this period is *Man-yoshu*, literally "A Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves"—an anthology containing more than 4,500 poems of various lengths. The general tone of the poems is simple, unaffected and full of vigor; their style or phraseology is free and grand, and they express natural, unfeigned emotions and sentiments as well as sincere and reverent thoughts.

Along with the growing popularity and prosperity of Buddhism, art and industry also made great progress. Many splendid specimens have been preserved of the temple architecture, Buddhist sculpture, metalcasting, painting, embroidery, lacquer work and other arts that flourished in those days. In the art history of Japan this period is called the Tempyo Age. In the precincts of the Todaiji Temple at Nara there stands a repository known as the Shosoin, which houses more than 9,000 articles of surpassing beauty and craftsmanship. These treasures, most of which were used by Emperor Shomu, include several articles brought from Greece, the East Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire), Sassanian Persia, India, China (of the Tang Dynasty) and Paikche (Korea). Redolent of exoticism, these age-old art specimens, mostly in a fine state of preservation, speak eloquently of the international character of Nara culture.

Heian Period (794-1192)

Emperor Kammu (737-806) moved the capital in 784 from Nara to Nagaokakyo in Yamashiro Province. Ten years later he built a new city at a spot remarkable for its natural beauty, naming it Heiankyo. This was the origin of the present Kyoto. This era, which lasted about four centuries, is therefore called the Heian period.

The early part of the Heian period was characterized by the great influence and prosperity of the Imperial House. At home, the nation rejoiced over the conquest and pacification of the Ezo, who had until then dominated northern Japan. And abroad, trade was carried on with Pohai (a kingdom occupying part of an extensive region in what is now southern part of the northeastern district of China), whose missions frequently visited Kyoto. Polit-

ical reforms were carried out, while Buddhism produced such celebrated priests as Saicho (posthumously called Dengyo-Daishi) and Kukai (posthumously Kobo-Daishi).

In the Heian period, the idea gradually gained strength that Shinto gods and Buddhas in essence were identical, with the result that the Japanese national tendency toward reverence of the gods became more completely harmonized with Buddhism than ever before, thus contributing still further to its popularization. As in the Nara period, the study of Buddhism was eagerly pursued, and many famous scholars versed in the Chinese classics flourished. Learning was promoted not only by the *daigaku* (central university) and *kokugaku* (provincial colleges), both state institutions, but also by a number of private schools established for the sons and daughters of aristocratic families.

This era of glory for the Imperial House was followed by the ascendancy of the Fujiwaras. Under Emperor Montoku (827-858), Yoshifusa Fujiwara, a descendant of Kamatari Fujiwara, became *dajo-daijin*, or prime minister. He rose to the exalted position of regent to the throne under the next Emperor, Seiwa (850-880). In the reign of Emperor Uda (867-931), Yoshifusa's adopted son, Mototsune, became *kampaku*, an official corresponding to supreme adviser to the Emperor. As a result of these important appointments, the Fujiwaras gradually grew very powerful.

Meanwhile, the Imperial House itself produced many sage emperors and wise empresses. The wisdom and foresight of Emperor Kammu, founder of Heiankyo, or Kyoto, were more than amply proved by his memorable achievements. Emperor Saga (786-842) was not only an able writer in prose and verse, but also a skillful calligrapher. His consort, generally known as Empress Danrin, was a devout Buddhist, whose life was marked by deeds of mercy and charity. No less devoted to Buddhism was the consort of Emperor Junna (786-840), who also devoted much of her time and energy to philanthropic work.

The reign of Emperor Daigo (885-930) produced a great many scholars versed either in Japanese or Chinese literature. As a result, an exceptional number of literary masterpieces were produced. This notable age is generally known as the Engi era of enlightenment. The reign of Emperor Murakami (926-967), who also exerted himself to ensure good government, is known as the Tenryaku era. Native Japanese literature began to flourish in the Engi-Tenryaku years, and among the elite there developed a taste for things Japanese. By the command of Emperor Daigo, Ki-no-Tsurayuki (ca. 866-945) and other poets selected a considerable number of old and new Japanese poems and gathered them into an anthology called *Kokin Wakashu* (A Collection of Japanese Poems, Ancient and Modern). It is valued as the most important anthology of Japanese verse published after the *Man-yoshu*.

About the time of Emperor Ichijo (980-1011) there gathered at the Imperial Court a brilliant group of talented beauties, including

a number of lady literati. They included such famed writers as Sei-Shonagon, who wrote a collection of essays called *Makura-no-Soshi* (Pillow Book), and Murasaki-Shikibu, who produced the novel *Genji Monogatari* (Tale of Genji). Art and industry also became highly refined while remaining typically Japanese. As many Buddhist temples were built, architecture, sculpture and painting made considerable progress.

The most famous of these edifices is the Ho-odo, or Phoenix Hall, attached to the Byodoin Temple built in 1053 at Uji (near Kyoto) by Yorimichi Fujiwara. The image of Buddha Amitabha enshrined in the structure is attributed to the celebrated artist Jocho, while the mural paintings that adorn the interior of the hall are said to have been done by Tamenari Takuma. Both the image of Buddha and the wall paintings are works of art instinct with aristocratic delicacy and refinement.

Aristocratic life in those days was a merry and many-splendored affair. The nobles led a life of luxury and ease, going on morning drives in stately carriages to view lovely flowers or admiring the evening moon from beautifully decorated boats on a lake, river or sea. They dwelled in palatial residences and enjoyed all the privileges and pleasures that noble birth and wealth could command.

In striking contrast to the gaiety of metropolitan life was the corruption that was slowly eating into provincial government. Emperor Gosanjo (1034-1073) was convinced that all these political malpractices and social evils were, in the final analysis, due to the usurpation of political and administrative authority by the Fujiwara regents and supreme advisers to the throne. Accordingly, he tried to reduce their power and influence by gathering all the reins of government into his own hands and thereby rule the country personally.

His successor, Emperor Shirakawa (1053-1129), followed his example, endeavoring to weaken the system of regency and advisership. By maintaining a powerful voice in the affairs of state after his retirement from the throne, he gave rise to what came to be known as *in-sei*, or government by retired emperors. But *in-sei* had various undesirable features of its own, finally resulting in the civil wars of the Hogen and Heiji eras (1156-1160). It was during those domestic disturbances that Taira-no-Kiyomori, a scion of the military caste, distinguished himself by deeds of valor, thus winning for himself repeated promotions at the court and in the government. Eventually, he attained the position of *dajo-daijin*, or prime minister. All members of the Taira family were given prominent official posts, to the exclusion of the other aristocratic families. This period of unchallenged ascendancy for the Tairas lasted about 20 years. Their life of pride and luxury was such that it gradually aroused the envy and hatred of the rest of the nation, high and low. At last, the Tairas (or Heike, as they are often called) were overthrown by Yoritomo Minamoto in 1185.

Kamakura Period (1192-1333)

Yoritomo Minamoto took up his position at Kamakura, laying the foundations of military government, which lasted nearly 680 years to 1868. Yoritomo and his counselors obtained permission from the emperor in 1185 to establish the posts of *shugo* (guards) and *jito* (heads of districts, or squires) throughout the country. As might be expected, the posts were given to his retainers. The *shugo* were entrusted mainly with military affairs and police duties, while the *jito* were in charge of the landed estates as well as the collection of land-taxes paid in rice.

From that time onward, actual political power was in the hands of Yoritomo. In 1192 Yoritomo was appointed *Sei-i-Taishogun* (or *shogun* for short; lit. generalissimo for the subjugation of the eastern barbarians). It was then that he founded the *bakufu* (lit. camp office), or shogunate government, at Kamakura. Yoritomo was succeeded as *shogun* by his sons, Yoriie and Sanetomo, but Sanetomo was assassinated in 1219 by his nephew Kugyo. Thus, the Minamotos were brought to an abrupt end after only 27 years of ruling prosperity, during which three succeeded one another as supreme military commander of the country.

After the downfall of the Minamotos (or Genji, as they are often called) Kamakura officials invited Yoritsune Fujiwara from Kyoto to fill the post of *shogun*, but actual government control was now in the hands of Yoshitoki Hojo.

The military families constituted a newly risen class, or social stratum. The culture of the Kamakura period, therefore, was simple, straightforward and vigorous. During the Kamakura period for the first time in Buddhist history, Japanese-born sects of Buddhism sprang into being, such as the Jodoshu, the Jodo-Shinshu and the Hokkeshu. In the field of literature, composing poetry in the native tongue was as popular as ever. Emperor Gotoba (1180-1239), Shunzei Fujiwara, Teika Fujiwara, the priest Saigyō, and Sanetomo Minamoto (third *shogun* at Kamakura) were among the more celebrated poets of the time.

There also arose a new and masculine form of literature—the war narrative, which dealt with the changing fortunes of military leaders engaged in civil strife. These included *Hogen Monogatari*, *Heiji Monogatari*, *Gempei Seisuiiki* and *Heike Monogatari*—all historical narratives describing respectively the civil wars of the Hogen and Heiji eras, the rivalry and struggles between the Minamotos (Genji) and Tairas (Heike) and the rise, prosperity and fall of the Taira family.

Fine and useful arts, emancipated from their traditional patterns, achieved free and vigorous development. The most notable progress was seen in sculpture, in which such great artists as Unkei, Tankei and Kaikei gave the world masterpieces replete with manly strength and vigor. In painting, *emakimono* (scrolls illustrating stories) were popular. *Emakimono* show very ingenious methods

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of expression. For instance, the passage of time was aptly conveyed by painting different scenes and episodes in proper sequence on a long scroll. Only a section may be unrolled at one time and duly appreciated before proceeding to the next section.

In the art of making weapons and armor, phenomenal progress was achieved by those who made helmets and armor. Elaborate suits of armor were produced. It was in the Kamakura period that such celebrated swordsmiths as Masamune appeared. It was also during this period that the virile national spirit of the Japanese people was fostered and strengthened through *bushido*, or the way of the warrior.

And it was just when the military families had developed their material virtues to a high degree of efficiency that the Yuan Dynasty of China sent expeditions to Japan. The Yuan Dynasty was founded by Kublai Khan (1216-1294), grandson of the great Genghis Khan, who had previously conquered most of the known world in Asia and Europe. Wishing to extend his suzerainty over the Japanese islands, he sent an official message to Japan during the reign of Emperor Kameyama (1249-1305).

Tokimune Hojo, regent of the Kamakura shogunate, resolutely refused to consider or even to reply to the message, and all subsequent Mongol missions were turned away by his order. In 1274, therefore, during the reign of Emperor Gouda (1267-1324), the Yuan government sent an expeditionary force, including Korean contingents, to the port of Hakata in Kyushu. The Mongol invaders were defeated, however. Failing in the first invasion attempt, Kublai Khan sent a second force of 100,000 strong in 1281.

The battle with this Mongolian force ended in an overwhelming victory for the Japanese defenders due to the timely arrival of a violent typhoon, which the Japanese in those days believed to be a *kamikaze* (divine wind), as well as to the stubborn resistance of the warriors. The Japanese soldiers who had fought and survived demanded rewards from the *bakufu*. But the *bakufu* was in such desperate financial straits that it could not possibly satisfy their demands. As a result, it gradually lost the confidence of the *bushi* (warriors), and local governments lost considerable power.

Seeing this, Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339) plotted to overthrow the *bakufu* together with the nobles, who had been nourishing an ambition to regain the political power which they had been deprived of by the military class. The *bakufu* got wind of what was brewing, and exiled the Emperor to the island of Oki in the Japan Sea in 1332. The Emperor escaped from the island the following year, however. Assisted by able generals, such as Naga-toshi Nawa (died 1336), Masashige Kusunoki (1294-1336), Yoshisada Nitta (1301-1338) and Takauji Ashikaga (1305-1358), he eventually succeeded in causing the downfall of the *bakufu*. The cherished ideal of the nobility was thus realized, if but temporarily, and the reins of government passed into the hands of the Emperor once again. This is called the Kemmu Restoration.

Muromachi and Azuchi-Momoyama Periods (1336–1598)

The nobles, monks, and court ladies were rewarded more generously than the generals who had rendered meritorious service in helping Emperor Godaigo restore the Imperial regime. The warriors were upset over this partial treatment. Moreover, local warriors were compelled to bear the cost of palace construction and other expenses, intensifying their anger. All this gave impetus to a craving for the return of military government.

Takauji Ashikaga was not slow to capitalize on this discontent. Gathering the disgruntled warriors under his banner, he rose in revolt against Emperor Godaigo. The Imperial army met with a reverse and the Emperor fled Kyoto, taking refuge in the Yoshino mountains (in the present Nara Prefecture). When Takauji entered the capital, he enthroned a new emperor, establishing a *bakufu* there in 1336.

The nation now had two emperors—one in Kyoto and the other at Yoshino. The Kyoto court was known as the Northern court and the other as the Southern court. This double court was destined to continue to exist in rivalry for 57 years—a period popularly known as the *Nambokucho* (South-North Dynasty) period. In 1392 the Yoshino court emerged with the Kyoto court, but the real power still rested with the *bakufu* set up by Takauji at Muromachi in Kyoto. The period resulting from the establishment of the Kyoto *bakufu* until the year 1573 when the Ashikaga shogunate was overthrown is called the Muromachi period.

Yoshimitsu Ashikaga (1358–1408), who succeeded in controlling a large number of military leaders and their subordinates, dominated the nation. Living a luxurious life, he constructed a villa at Kitayama in Kyoto, where he built a three-story gilded structure called Kinkaku, or Gold Pavilion, encircled by a picturesque garden. After Yoshimitsu's death, the real center of power shifted from the *shogun* to his nominal subordinates, among whom an unceasing struggle for supremacy ensued. Things went from bad to worse until the time of *Shogun* Yoshimasa Ashikaga (1436–1490). He was so addicted to a life of luxury and so indifferent to the affairs of state that it became necessary to resolve financial difficulties by increasing taxes.

The inevitable consequence was that the country was soon seething with discontent and threats of war. Finally, in 1467, the two powerful retainers of the *bakufu*, Katsumoto Hosokawa and Sozen Yamana carried their rivalry to such extremes that it resulted in an open clash of arms. This was the signal for the beginning of prolonged and nationwide internecine strife. For more than 100 years scores of military leaders took up strategic positions

in their respective districts, striving with one another for supremacy. Thus, they earned for their time the truly fitting opprobrium of *Sengoku-jidai*—an age of chronic civil wars.

Though he was a political failure, Yoshimasa had his strong points. He was well versed in literature and art criticism. On his retirement as *shogun*, he had a villa built at Higashiyama in Kyoto, with the Ginkaku, or Silver Pavilion, as the main structure, where he indulged in epicurean pursuits. Because of the many masterpieces in fine arts that appeared in those days, art history has given this period a name of its own—the Higashiyama Age.

Among the great painters of the Higashiyama Age were Mincho, skilled in painting Buddhist images; Sesshu, a landscape artist, Motonobu Kano, an eclectic, adopting whatever he thought good either in Japanese or Chinese art, and Mitsunobu Tosa, who breathed new vigor into what is known as *yamato-e* (lit. Japanese pictures). The art of metal engraving was best represented by Yujo Goto, while the art of making lacquer ware attained a higher degree of refinement and delicacy than any other art form.

As for the manners and customs of the time, it should be noted that they were greatly influenced by Zen Buddhism, then in great vogue. In fact, it was so popular that in matters of taste, frankness and disinterestedness were valued by both high and low. The tea ceremony and the art of flower arrangement were especially fashionable. The arts of jointly writing link verse, or *renga*; of *noh* recitation, properly called *yokyoku* or *utai*, and of the *noh* farce known as *kyogen*—all three originated about this time.

Gaining ascendancy in Owari Province toward the end of the Muromachi period, Nobunaga Oda (1534–1582) brought the neighboring provinces under his control. In 1568 he entered Kyoto intending to restore the shogunate, but the Ashikaga *shogun* had already become more nominal than real. As a result, Nobunaga ousted the *shogun* from the capital and devoted himself to the task of unifying the country by force of arms. On the verge of achieving his goal after some 10 years of strenuous efforts, he was assassinated by one of his generals—Mitsuhide Akechi—in 1582. But another of Nobunaga's illustrious generals took up the task where his master had left off and succeeded in making himself master of the entire country. This man was Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536–1598). He did not stop there, however. He sent his forces to Korea in 1592 to fight against the Chinese forces. But during the Korean struggle he died in 1598, and the Japanese forces were withdrawn from the peninsula.

The age in which Nobunaga and Hideyoshi flourished is known as the Azuchi-Momoyama period (1573–1598), so called from the respective names of the castles of these two generals. This age is characterized, among other things, by the great progress made in the realm of art.

In architecture, the art of castle construction made remarkable

progress. Chief among these citadels were Azuchi Castle, Osaka Castle and Fushimi Castle. The first-named castle was built by order of Nobunaga and the latter two by Hideyoshi. Each had a donjon, or keep, of from five to seven stories. The thick stone walls of Osaka Castle give one an idea of the Herculean task involved in erecting these castles. The architecture of dwelling houses is well typified by residences of various generals, such as the magnificent Jurakudai mansion erected for Hideyoshi. The interior of this mansion was elaborately decorated with paintings done in bold strokes and rich colors. Quite a number of these paintings, executed by such masters as Eitoku Kano (1543-1590), Sanraku Kano (1559-1635) and Yusho Kaiho (1533-1615), have survived the ravages of time.

The *chanoyu*, or tea ceremony, which had already become an institution in the previous Muromachi period, was practiced with religious zeal during this period. Both Nobunaga and Hideyoshi developed a passion for the tea ceremonial. The noted tea-master Rikyu, who flourished in this period, raised the tea ceremony to the dignity of a national art.

The temper of the Japanese people in the Azuchi-Momoyama period was such that they loved grandeur and splendor, as evident from the practical as well as the fine arts, which were full of manly vigor and rich in delicate designs and colors. The general taste also tended towards magnificence and breadth of vision. Dancing, singing and music were in great vogue. It was in this period that *yoruri* (a kind of ballad drama), *ayatsuri* (puppet show) and *kabuki* drama had their beginnings.

Edo Period or Tokugawa Period (1603-1867)

Ieyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616) was, next to Hideyoshi himself, the most influential man in the country. After Hideyoshi died, Mitsunari Ishida plotted to oust Ieyasu, and in 1600 he took arms against him. In the famous battle of Sekigahara (Gifu Prefecture) Ieyasu defeated him. Three years later, in 1603, the victor Ieyasu was appointed *Sei-i-Taishogun* (generalissimo) and established his *bakufu* in Edo (now Tokyo). In two more battles, one in 1614 and the other in 1615, he annihilated the Toyotomi clan and their adherents. Their last stand was made at Osaka Castle.

Efforts were then directed toward the readjustment and consolidation of the various administrative systems and institutions, with the result that the *bakufu* was placed on firmly secure foundations. The social structure of the Edo period consisted of strata called *kuge* (court nobles), *buke* (warriors), farmers and *chonin* (townspeople). The nobles occupied the most exalted social rank, but had little political power or economic influence. The warriors, on the contrary, wielded the real power. With the *bakufu* as their

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central authority, about 270 *daimyo* (feudal lords) divided the country among themselves into domains, or fiefs. These they governed with the assistance of their retainers and subordinates. Subject to the rule of this military class, the townspeople engaged in trade and industry and the farmers in agriculture. Thus, the feudal system of Japan was established.

It was during the previous age—the war-torn Muromachi period—that the number of ships sailing to the Far East from Europe began to increase. Among the visitors to Japanese waters were a group of Portuguese sailors who drifted to the island of Tanegashima to the south of Kyushu in 1543 when Emperor Gonara was on the throne. They were the first foreigners to introduce firearms into Japan.

It was only natural in a strife-ridden age like the Muromachi period that firearms should have been eagerly and quickly adopted in every province, affecting tactics, fortification and other military strategy. Some time later came the Spaniards, who, like the Portuguese, engaged in commercial intercourse with the Japanese. Because these European traders came to Japan by way of the south seas, they were called *namban-jin* (southern foreigners).

Shortly after the first arrival of the Portuguese, Francis Xavier came to this country in 1549 and preached the tenets of the Jesuits. The Japanese called the new teaching *Kirishitanshu* (Christianity) or *Tenshukyo* (Religion of the Heavenly Father). From that time on Christianity gradually spread until the advent of Nobunaga Oda, who further encouraged it by granting official sanction for its propagation. Three *daimyo* of Kyushu—Otomo, Omura and Arima—went so far as to send messengers to Rome, where they were received in audience by the Pope.

Christianity was, however, officially banned by Hideyoshi, who feared that it would prove a disturbing factor to public peace and order.

In 1600, when Ieyasu Tokugawa was rapidly gaining supremacy, a merchant vessel of the Dutch East India Company drifted into Japanese waters. Ieyasu summoned crewmembers Jan Joosten, a Hollander, and William Adams, an Englishman, and asked them questions concerning the state of affairs abroad. In 1609 permission was granted the Hollanders to engage in trade, and similar permission was given the English in 1613. Hirado and Nagasaki in Hizen Province (the present Nagasaki Prefecture) were opened as ports to foreign traders of these two nations.

The overseas adventures of the Japanese people since the Muromachi period were characterized by extraordinary vigor. In Hideyoshi's time many a merchant vessel left Japan for trade with distant lands. At the beginning of the Edo period the spirit of adventure abroad became so intense that great numbers of Japanese ships, armed with *shuinjo* (lit. vermilion-stamped permits) issued by the *bakufu*, sailed between Japan and Macao, Luzon, Siam, and other countries south of Japan. Ieyasu even sent com-

mercial representatives across the Pacific to Nueva Hispania, as Mexico was then called, to open trade relations with that distant country.

With regard to Christianity, Ieyasu adopted and pursued the policy of prohibition initiated by Hideyoshi, but it was not rigidly enforced throughout the country. Masamune Date (1565-1636), lord of Mutsu Province in northern Japan, for example, sent his retainer, Tsunenaga Hasekura (1571-1622), to Rome with the avowed object of acquiring the esoteric details of the Catholic faith. Foreign intercourse was so active that it was not possible to entirely prevent European missionaries from smuggling themselves into this country to preach the Gospel. Iemitsu, the third of the Tokugawa *shogun*, accordingly, tightened controls over Christianity by prohibiting the importation of Christian literature, the emigration of Japanese to any foreign country and the return of any Japanese who had left the country.

In protest against these measures, the Jesuits of Amakusa and Shimabara in Kyushu rose in revolt in the winter of 1637, but the rebellion was suppressed the following spring. The *bakufu* enforced an even stricter ban on Christianity, and in 1639 closed the country to the Portuguese. As both the English and the Spaniards had stopped coming to Japan some time before, only the Hollanders continued to trade, using Nagasaki as their port of entry. From that time the Hollanders, Chinese and Koreans were the only foreigners admitted to Japan. With its foreign intercourse thus sadly declining, the nation found itself in a state of virtually complete seclusion.

While the country was still open to the people of various European countries, many institutions of Western civilization were introduced into Japan. As Christianity spread across various districts of the country, schools were founded and books published under its influence. Astronomy, geography, medicine, literature, architecture and painting made signal progress, and these fields of knowledge greatly flourished. Many European goods were also imported.

Shogun Iemitsu was succeeded by Ietsuna, and the latter by Tsunayoshi. The period of Tsunayoshi's tenure of office is known as the Genroku era (1688-1704). While this era saw a general relaxation of political morals, on the other hand, there were phenomenal advances and achievements in the sciences, literature and the arts. Among the eminent scholars were such men as Ansai Yamazaki (1618-1682), Soko Yamaga (1622-1685), Jinsai Ito (1627-1705) and Sorai Ogyu (1666-1728). A plebeian literature also developed, producing such masters as Saikaku Ihara (1642-1693), the novelist, Basho Matsuo (1644-1694), the *haiku* poet and Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653-1724), the playwright. Among the artists of the time were Moronobu Hishikawa, the *ukiyo-e* painter, Korin Ogata (1658-1716), the lacquer ware artist and Itcho Hanabusa (1652-1724) who excelled in portraits and paintings of

flowers and birds. All these artists produced works full of sensuous charm or breadth of vision.

Wallowing in the blessings of peace, the people tended more towards extravagance. They frequented *yoruri* recitations and play-houses, dressed in expensive and gorgeous *kimono*. In fact, all their personal belongings were excessively elaborate in keeping with the temper of the times. The modes and fashions current in those days are known by the general term—Genroku style.

Ienobu succeeded Tsunayoshi as *shogun*, and was in turn succeeded by Ietsugu. While Ienobu and Ietsugu were in office, Hakuseki Arai (1657–1725) was appointed a *bakufu* official, and carried out reforms to correct the malpractices inherited from the previous era. Hakuseki's reforms were based on civilian principles, whereas Yoshimune—the next *shogun*—made steadfastness and sturdiness his guiding principles in carrying out political reforms of his own. About that time, the nation also made notable progress in all fields of economic activity.

Yoshimune as *shogun* was succeeded by his son Ieshige, who in turn gave the office to his son Ieharu. Ieharu's period of office was clouded by Okitsugu Tanuma (1719–1788), who usurped much of the *shogun's* authority and bred political corruption. At the beginning of Ienari's tenure of office, who followed Ieharu, Sadanobu Matsudaira (1758–1829) was appointed to a vital post and carried out the needed reforms.

Unfortunately, after Sadanobu's retirement, Ienari waxed more and more extravagant. As a result, the finances of the *bakufu* again fell into disorder. In the meantime, learning and the arts made rapid strides, notably during the Bunka and Bunsei eras (1804–1829). Among the masters of the graphic arts were the *ukiyo-e* painters—Hokusai Katsushika (1760–1849) and Hiroshige Ando (1797–1858). Taiga Ike (1723–1776), Okyo Maruyama (1733–1795), Kokan Shiba (1738–1818) and Buncho Tani (1763–1840) were also noted painters, each of whom distinguished himself by his own peculiar style. As for Dutch (foreign) learning, its study had been launched by Kon-yo Aoki (1698–1769) during Yoshimune's time.

With the great progress of learning in the Edo period, the stream of national thought and sentiment grew broader and deeper. The branches of learning contributing most to the growth and spread of this thought were national history and Japanese classics together with the study of Shinto. *Dai-Nihonshi* (A History of Great Japan), the compilation of which was begun by Mitsukuni Tokugawa (1628–1700)—lord of Mito Province—was a monumental work of this period.

Side by side with the spread of patriotic thought in domestic politics, earnest discussions and deliberations were carried on about pressing questions of national coast defense, which had been occasioned by the arrival of Russian and British vessels. In 1792 and again in 1804, Russia sent representatives to Japan to demand the opening of trade relations. Still blindly adhering to the tradi-

tional policy of isolation, the *bakufu* rejected the demand on both occasions.

As for the English, they attracted widespread attention here in the following manner: In 1808, when the Napoleonic wars were at their height in Europe, an English man-of-war in hot pursuit of a Dutch vessel (the two countries were then at war) suddenly sailed into Nagasaki. It left only after the crew had behaved in a most unruly fashion.

Previous to this, during the Kansei era (1789-1800), Shihei Hayashi (1738-1793) wrote and published a book in which he urged the necessity of strengthening coastal defenses, and Sadanobu Matsudaira personally inspected the area around Edo Bay (Tokyo Bay). The *bakufu* paid special attention to the defense of the island of Ezo, as Hokkaido was then called. Juzo Kondo (1771-1829) went to the island of Etorofu and erected a national landmark there, while Rinzo Mamiya (1780-1844) not only explored the island of Sakhalin but even set foot on the continent of Asia beyond the narrow straits. Military science and the art of gunnery introduced from the West were practiced more and more in earnest, and some of the feudal clans set about making serious military preparations for the defense of their coasts.

Years of anxiety rolled on and passed into decades, until 1853 when Commodore Perry of the United States Navy, in command of a squadron, came to Uraga and demanded Japan to open its doors to trade. It was as if the entire Japanese nation heard the loud clanging of bells announcing the dawning of a new era. In the same year, a Russian envoy by the name of Poutiatine came to Nagasaki to demand the opening of commercial relations.

The next year, 1854, the *bakufu* concluded a treaty of amity with the United States at Kanagawa (a part of the present Yokohama City) and opened Shimoda (in Izu) and Hakodate (in Hokkaido) to American vessels. This pact is known as the Treaty of Kanagawa. The *bakufu* next signed similar treaties with Great Britain, Russia and the Netherlands. Thus the policy of seclusion pursued for more than two centuries was abandoned, and Japan stepped forth to join the comity of nations.

It should be remembered that what Japan had concluded with those Occidental countries were treaties of amity, of friendly intercourse. In 1858, therefore, it concluded a treaty of commerce with Townsend Harris, American consul general, to make Kanagawa, Hyogo (now Kobe), Nagasaki and Niigata new open ports. At the same time, Shimoda was closed. In the same year Naosuke Ii (1815-1860), as *tairo* (highest official of the *bakufu* below the *shogun*), put his signature and seal to the provisional treaty without awaiting the sanction of the Imperial court. He also concluded similar agreements with the Netherlands, Russia, Great Britain and France.

By the time Emperor Meiji (1852-1912) ascended the throne in 1867, the *bakufu* had become so utterly effete that it no longer

possessed any authority with which to carry on the government of the country. In April of that year, therefore, Yoshinobu Tokugawa, who then held the office of *shogun*, voluntarily relinquished the reins of government to the Imperial court. Just 265 years after Ieyasu's appointment to the office of *shogun*, the Edo *bakufu* came to an end, thus bringing to a close the long period of government by the military class.

Meiji Era (1868–1912)

The Meiji Restoration ushered in the dawn of the modernization of Japan, paving the way for Japan's entry into the family of modern nations. In other words, the Restoration of 1868 forms a very significant landmark in the long history of the country.

But the governmental innovations consequent upon the Meiji Restoration were simply instituted along the lines of restoration of the time-honored government by the Emperor. In March 1868 Emperor Meiji issued his administrative principles, commonly called the Imperial Oath of Five Articles. The general policy of the government was thus firmly established. In July of the same year Emperor Meiji visited Edo and changed its name to Tokyo. He returned to Kyoto for a while, but in the spring of the following year (1869) he settled in Tokyo, which became the capital of the country. Shortly after this, the *daimyo* throughout the country returned their status and fiefs to the Emperor. Thereupon the feudal system was officially abolished, and a new form of administrative government was set up. Feudalism gave place to the centralization of power, and reform after reform was instituted, including the adoption of educational and military systems.

Things Western were introduced into the country by those Japanese who had studied abroad and also by foreigners who came to these shores. One outcome was the spread, among the people, of the ideas of liberty, equality and civil rights. Thoughtful Japanese began to entertain a craving for the adoption of a parliamentary system. For this purpose all sorts of practical movements were started. The government, too, recognized the need to adopt a Diet system. In 1881 an imperial edict on it was issued, promising to put it into practice in 10 years. Then in 1885 the administrative system which had been used ever since the days of the Great Reform of Taika (645) was abolished and replaced by a modern cabinet system. Hirobumi Ito (1841–1909) was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Japan. The year 1888 saw the completion of the Japanese Constitution, the drafting of which had been under way since 1881. The imperial approval obtained, it was promulgated on February 11 of the following year (1889). In 1890 the first Diet session was convened, as promised.

Chief among the important international events in the Meiji era were the two wars Japan fought—one with China (1894–95) and the other with Russia (1904–05). The cause of the Sino-Japanese

War was the struggle between the two countries over their interests in Korea plus the rivalry for political power between the two factions—conservative and progressive—of the Korean government. The war broke out in July 1894. Unable to hold its own against Japan, China pleaded for peace, and a peace treaty was signed in 1895. As a result, China ceded to Japan the Liaotung Peninsula and Formosa. But Russia, Germany and France intervened and demanded that Japan return the peninsula. Japan had no choice but to concede.

Subsequently, Russia sent troops to Manchuria (now the northeastern district of China) and gradually made it clear that it had designs on Korean and Chinese territory—a manifestation of her long-cherished desire to secure an ice-free port in the Far East. Fearing that this might menace its peace, Japan started negotiations for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria. Russia, however, stood pat on its contentions. Great Britain, who had interests in China and India, also considered the Russian action as a menace. Accordingly, it concluded an alliance with Japan in 1902.

With the tacit understanding of Great Britain, Japan declared war on Russia in February 1904. Carrying the day both on land and sea, it concluded peace with Russia in 1905 through the mediation of President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States in the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The fact that Japan emerged victorious from these two wars was instrumental in elevating its international standing and accelerating the development of its capitalistic structure.

In the earlier decades of the Meiji era, the nation was busy acquiring new knowledge and skill from Occidental countries in the different fields of politics, economics and science. In due time, many persons appeared to assimilate the imported knowledge with their unique national temperament and needs and to carry out research along original or creative lines of their own. Brilliant discoveries in medicine and surgery, notable inventions in the manufacture of arms and ammunition and other triumphs were achieved. The study of Japanese and Chinese classics, which for a time had been sadly neglected, was revived with energy. In the realm of literature, the latter half of the Meiji era produced a large number of celebrated novelists and *haiku* poets as well as astute critics and capable exponents of Western literature.

As for the fine arts, the necessity of preserving old works of art began to be strongly urged as early as the 12th or 13th year of the Meiji era. There was a fast-spreading movement for an art revival. Master painters, both of the native and Western schools together with sculptors to match them in skill, appeared in large numbers. Architecture and the arts of dyeing, weaving, pottery and lacquer were also reflected Western influences. On the one hand, they preserved much of the antique elegance of former periods, but on the other, they added new and refreshing features.

Taisho and Showa Eras (1912–)

In July 1912, Emperor Meiji died and Emperor Taisho ascended the throne. Under the reign of the new Emperor, Japan's influence was further expanded. World War I broke out in 1914. As an ally of Great Britain, Japan sided with the allied powers. The Japanese forces saw action chiefly in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, but also assisted British and French forces in the Mediterranean. The international position of Japan as one of the victor nations soared even higher. Japan was now one of the "Big Five" of the world, ranking third in naval power.

After the war, conferences were held and treaties signed with a view to securing world peace. At the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 a new peace instrument was set up—the League of Nations. Accordingly, Japan became a member of the Council of the League. In 1921 a conference was held in Washington, and two treaties were concluded on that occasion—the Four-Power Pact pertaining to the Pacific Islands and the Nine-Power Treaty in regard to China.

Emperor Taisho died in 1926, and the present Emperor acceded to the throne. Japan was now in the era of Showa. An anti-war pact was signed in Paris in 1928, and two years later the Naval Disarmament Conference was held in London. Then in 1932 another arms limitation conference took place—this time in Geneva. Japan took part in all these conferences and signed all the treaties involved.

Prior to the Geneva Conference, Japan clashed with China. In 1932 Japan took over control of Manchuria, setting up the state of "Manchukuo" and thereby extending its influence in that part of Asia. In 1937 the clash of interests developed into an armed conflict between Japan and China.

It stirred the opposition of the United States and Great Britain and ultimately led to the Pacific War (World War II). The war ended in a defeat of Japan. This was followed by the occupation of Japanese territory by the Allied Powers. Then began a large-scale reform of Japan with a view to turning it into a truly democratic state. The people in general denounced all that remained of militarism.

The greatest undertaking in the democratization of Japan was the revision of the Constitution.

A new Constitution was drawn up, and Emperor Hirohito showed his human character by denouncing his mythical divinity. After five years of occupational control by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, Japan regained its independence in 1952, and in 1956 it was acknowledged as a member of the United Nations.

Japan, which has thus returned to the community of nations,

with cooperation with the United Nations as the key foreign policy line, gradually elevated its position in international society.

In 1971, Japan signed an agreement on the Ryukyu Islands with the United States of America providing for an end to the island chain's postwar occupation rule by the U.S. Forces and its reversion to the homeland as the new prefecture of Okinawa.

Seeking an improvement in relation with other Asian nations, Japan concluded a series of treaties normalizing relations with Republic of Korea in 1965, with People's Republic of Mongolia in 1972, with People's Republic of China in 1972, with Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1973. Japan also established diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic in 1973, shortly before the two Germanys were admitted to the United Nations.

In the meantime, the economy of Japan had recuperated from the blows of the war, and the speed of its economic reconstruction was the wonder of the world. Beginning in 1960, Japan launched its so-called high economic growth policy, with technical innovations and investment in new facilities advancing by leaps and bounds. As a result, Japan soon blossomed into one of the world's leading industrial nations. Switching to the IMF (International Monetary Fund) agreement's Article Eight status in 1964 and thus ending the trade and exchange controls, Japan proceeded to join the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).

Thus becoming one of the world's influential nations, Japan has now turned its attention to the important task of finding a way to contribute to world peace and democracy in the fast-changing world situation.

VI. Religion

Special Characteristics of the Religious Concept of the Japanese

Every powerful nation—that is, a nation powerful enough to form a national entity—has its own set of myths about its founding, and it is in these myths that one can find the key to the particular type of faith followed by the nation. In clarifying the nature of Japanese religions, therefore, the method of “construing” Japanese myths is of supreme importance since they are the original beliefs of the Japanese. For the time being they may be referred to as primitive Shinto. Viewed from a purely scientific standpoint, “primitive Shinto” is nothing but an underdeveloped, childish set

of religious beliefs. Emotionally, however, "primitive Shinto" is regarded as a pure vitally important religion by the Japanese.

Devotion to primitive Shinto, however, has never prevented the Japanese people from delving deep into the intrinsic nature of religion itself. Based on a sense of superiority, national faith often verges on exclusivism. Contrary to this general rule, however, the Japanese people have, on the whole, been very receptive in absorbing different religions from foreign lands. Of course, there have been some instances where alien faiths faced strong opposition.

Thus, Japan represents a unique case in the history of world religions, with several different faiths—one original and others borrowed—standing side by side with apparent equanimity. This religious "parallelism"—something of a miracle in the history of religion—may very well be beyond the easy understanding of Westerners, who are primarily devoted followers of monotheistic beliefs. There are many scholars who claim that it is a sign of religious infancy to hold more than two faiths. It is true that jumping from one religion to another on the slightest pretext is not exactly admirable. But there is a way of thinking in the Orient which declares that "two is one and one is two." This philosophical concept also applies in the matter of religion. There is always a way of understanding one religion in terms of another in a friendly manner.

Blessed from the start with this religious magnanimity, the Japanese people have steadily developed it, especially in their primitive Shinto. When a baby is born or on the occasion of the *Shichigosan* (the festival celebrated by families with children of three, five and seven years of age), a majority of the Japanese visit the shrine of their guardian god. When a death occurs in a family, on the other hand, a Buddhist priest is usually called in and the deceased is interred in a cemetery in the compounds of a Buddhist temple and never in the precincts of a Shinto shrine.

A majority of families have two different altars—one for Shinto gods and the other for the family dead—set up inside their houses. When people get up in the morning, they first clap their hands in worship of the guardian gods and then burn incense in deference to the family dead. This practice of "two-way" worship is followed by the Japanese people with no apparent sense of contradiction.

It was as early as the middle of the 6th century, when Buddhism was first introduced to Japan, that the peculiar relationship—or, rather, coexistence—between Shinto and Buddhism came into being. In fact, the *Honji-suijaku* doctrine, which regards Shinto deities as manifestations of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*—long dominated the religious history of Japan. It is of particular scholastic interest that primitive Shinto as a national faith has been broad-minded enough to accommodate such a theory.

Japanese culture is based on three different religious philos-

ophies—the native Shinto and imported Buddhism and Confucianism. It is interesting to note that the three religions, refusing to go their separate ways, have merged and produced a sort of “trinity.” Although the union is an extension of a similar blend of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism as developed in China, it in no way diminishes the miracle of its practice in this country.

In Japan, Christianity was banned from the latter part of the 16th century. Even under the strict governmental ban, however, there was never a lack of believers who refused to trade their faith for personal safety. There were many who worshiped the Virgin Mary, or Maria as they called the mother of Christ, in some way or other that would not attract the attention of government officials. They made statues of Maria disguised as Kannon, the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy. These statues are known as Maria-Kannon. Thus, by replacing the Virgin Mary with the Goddess of Mercy, they avoided persecution from the government.

More important, however, is the fact that the Japanese Christians in those days found it ethically possible to substitute a Buddhist goddess for the Virgin Mary. The religious consciousness of the Japanese people is thus “broad” and all-embracing—so much so that even in the case of a monotheistic religion such as Christianity, the Japanese are apt to find a “common denominator” with other religions, such as Buddhism.

It may sound contradictory to most foreigners to hear that Buddhism now has as many followers as Shinto and that believers in the two faiths largely overlap. It is not, however, correct to attribute this seeming paradox to a lack of purity in faith. It is also not entirely right to conclude that the Japanese people are believers in polytheism.

An old Japanese poet sang at a certain shrine:

*“I do not know which guardian god is here enshrined;
Nevertheless I cannot help weeping
For extreme gratitude.”*

It is a well-known fact that Buddhism strongly emphasizes the idea of self-effacement. Even in Shinto, the philosophy of self-negation is a major tenet. With the Japanese people, who are primarily believers in both Shinto and Buddhism, the idea of self-negation, or self-effacement, is considered more important than the actual objects of worship. It is not as important to identify the object of worship as to work oneself into the necessary state of mind for proper worshiping. Just as the above poem points out, one can be utterly oblivious of the identity of the object of worship. The important thing is to bring oneself to a state of mind where one can “weep for gratitude.”

It is, of course, dangerous to make a too-hasty generalization of the religious temper of the Japanese people from this single poem. But this tiny lyric seems to suggest the innate unwillingness of the Japanese people to be in any way restricted by the objects of worship. It is not that the Japanese are unprincipled in their

faith, but that they carry their religious attitude to extremes. They force themselves into a state of self-effacement and then accept whatever comes their way as an object of worship.

There is an old Japanese proverb which goes like this: "Out of a sardine's head, a true faith." This does not mean that the object of worship could be something insignificant like a sardine's head. The ultimate meaning is that the attitude for and the capacity of faith are far more important than the object of faith. Nourished by this tolerant philosophy, the Japanese people have always been very receptive to foreign religions. They accept Buddhist images with just as much respect as they do Shinto deities.

The religious consciousness of the Japanese people appears very simple, but actually it is extremely refined and complicated. It is neither polytheistic nor monotheistic. Based on the philosophy equating with many and vice versa, the religious consciousness of the Japanese people does not find it difficult to embrace one and all types of faiths. This unique Japanese mentality may suggest the possibility of mutual understanding among the various religions in modern times.

Shinto

Now let us consider Shinto as a religion in the true sense of the word—and not as a folk myth. Strictly speaking, Shinto is today one of many forms of religions now practiced in Japan. But is it entirely correct to treat Shinto simply as "another" religion in Japan's case? There is a variety of "new religions," many of which originated from primitive Shinto. Some of these Shinto beliefs started out as easily definable sects known as "Sectarian Shinto."

In contrast, what is known as Jinja Shinto transcended the sect from the start. It is so called because it is symbolized by means of the *jinja* structure, meaning Shinto shrine. Formerly, it was called State Shinto or the National Shinto Faith. Once a powerful national cult officially sponsored by the government, Jinja Shinto is no longer government-supported, as stipulated by the New Constitution of Japan.

It is undeniable, however, that Jinja Shinto—at least the way of thinking inherent in it—is still deeply rooted in the minds of the Japanese and transcends all other sectarian beliefs. It is out of the common belief based on national sentiment—and not out of Shinto belief as a sectarian faith—that the Japanese people pay homage to such Shinto shrines as the Grand Shrines at Ise, the Yasukuni Shrine and the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo.

Although the concept of the *ujiko* (shrine parishioners) and the *danka* (Buddhist parishioners) is declining among the Japanese people today, few would completely refrain from going either to shrines or temples to pay homage.

The reason why Sectarian Shinto—divided as it is into separate sects—maintains a certain degree of influence among the Japanese

people is because it uses the "National Shinto Faith" as a basis, gradually introducing its believers to an appreciation of the finer points. Incorporation by the Sectarian Shinto group of the systems and structures developed by many schools of Buddhism also provides the much-needed semblance of familiarity. Although every sect actually forms a separate religion, it is not as exclusive as some other religions. To exaggerate somewhat, Sectarian Shinto is a midway point between the "National Shinto Faith" and Buddhism—the two most widely held religious beliefs in Japan.

The leaders of Jinja Shinto are quite unwilling to have their belief ranked on the same level as Sectarian Shinto. They would like to project themselves as the practitioners of the common belief of the Japanese people based on national sentiment. It is very difficult, however, to place the position of Jinja Shinto in a precise relationship to other religious beliefs of the Japanese.

But in a manner of speaking, the essential characteristic of Japanese religion is the overlapping of one religion with another without any sense of contradiction.

We have hitherto studied the present position of Shinto among the Japanese people. When was it, then, that Shinto coagulated into a philosophical system in the true sense of the word? Although the exact time is beyond the scope of this discussion, available data point to the Kamakura period (1192–1333). Developed from a humble origin, Shinto began to assume the form of philosophy in the Kamakura period when it started treating problems of the mind. According to Shinto theory, a pure and clear mind is nothing but *kami* (Shinto deity); or to put it more simply, the mind is *kami*. By the way, it is undeniable that at the very basis of Shinto philosophy there are layers of teachings simply extracted or synthesized from Buddhism and Confucianism.

In the Shinto pantheon, there is a variety of "gods"—the creators, the moon, stars, mountains, rivers, seas, fire, animals, vegetables and many more. Originally, these gods were all considered to be external existences exerting their domineering influence on humans from outside. Later, however, they came to "reside" within the mind of the people. Although not as systematic as some other religious theories, Shinto philosophy has reached the apex of its refinement.

It was during the 15th to 17th centuries that a number of Shinto schools, notably Yoshida Shinto and Yoshikawa Shinto, made their appearance, stressing the "mind" as the nucleus of their philosophies. Thus, Shinto finally secured its own philosophy.

The newly developed Shinto philosophy became the object of attack by opposing Shinto camps. These attacks were instigated primarily by Suika-Shinto, which tried to purge all external philosophies such as Confucianism and Buddhism, and Fukko-Shinto, which advocated a return to the days of mythology and the exclusion of all intellectual concepts from the practice of Shinto. At one time, these ultra-nationalistic schools won the day, and Shinto

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became a powerful weapon for the cause of nationalistic political factions.

When Japan opened its doors to foreign intercourse after hundreds of years of seclusion, however, highly emotional ultra-nationalism visibly retreated from the forefront in Shinto as well as in all other intellectual fields. It gave way to a kind of Shinto equipped with at least a certain degree of level-headed philosophy.

Thus, Sectarian Shinto has always been followed by a certain number of believers because of its particular teachings since the Meiji era (1868-1912). Jinja Shinto, on the contrary, has little philosophy of its own to offer. Since government support was completely cut off through the enforcement of the New Constitution after World War II, it is now functioning only with the backing of national religious sentiment.

According to the 1972 *Shukyo Nenkan* (Religious Yearbook) published by the Cultural Agency, there were 81,400 *jinja* (shrines) belonging to Jinja Shinto, or nonsectarian Shinto, with 91,757 priests.

Sectarian Shinto consists of about 160 sects. Some of the oldest of these are Fusokyo, Izumo Oyashirokyo, Konkokyo, Kurozumikyo, Misogikyo, Ontakekyo, Shinto Taikyo, Jikkokyo, Shinto Shuseiha, Shinto Taiseikyo and Tenrikyo.

Worship in Shinto consists of obeisances, offerings and prayers. Obeisance takes the form of a humble bow of a minute or two duration. The offerings presented before the altar are primarily food and drink. Cloth was formerly added to these, but eventually a symbolic offering (known as *gohei*, or *nusa*) came into use, consisting of strips of paper representing lengths of cloth. These offerings are attached to a wand or twig from an evergreen *sakaki* tree and placed before the altar. The offerings, according to Shinto belief, are no less important to the enshrined deities as their spiritual nourishment than the shrine structure which serves as their permanent sacred abode.

The presentation of offerings follows the formal *norito* prayers in the regular ritual. The purpose of the prayers is to appeal to the deity by vividly addressing them. Great stress, therefore, is laid on presenting the prayers rather than on their contents. To make them as impressive as possible, the words of prayers were originally given the highest sublimity and solemnity which archaic Japanese possessed.

Purification is essential before worship and is achieved by three principal methods—*harai* (exorcism), *misogi* (cleaning) and *imi* (abstention). Exorcism is performed by a priest with the purpose of removing uncleanness caused by an offense against the gods. It consists chiefly of the presentation of offerings, after which the priest waves over the person to be purified the above-mentioned wand (*gohei*, or *nusa*) in the form of a brush. He also pronounces a chant of purification in a manner not unlike the custom in Roman Catholic churches of the West.

The *misogi* is a cleansing rite intended to remove accidental defilement acquired by contact with unclean things, such as might be caused by death or disease. It is effected by ablutions, usually performed by the mere sprinkling of water or salt. A number of practices common today are vestiges, or even complete survivals, of this ancient custom. Near the oratory of the shrine, on the left side of the pathway, there usually is water with which worshipers clean their hands and mouths before worshipping.

Perhaps the most interesting method of purification, however, is *imi*, or abstention. Exorcism and lustration confer purity by removing uncleanliness, whereas abstention is a method of acquiring a positive purity by avoiding the source of pollution. It was, therefore, the duty of priests rather than of laymen to practice the necessary austerities, which consist chiefly in observing certain prohibitions.

Formerly, Shinto priests scarcely ever performed the funeral services, the dead being given over to the care of Buddhism. But Shinto funeral services have become common now. Marriages were formerly not celebrated with religious rites, whether Buddhist or Shinto. Today, it is fashionable, however, to have the wedding ceremony performed at a Shinto shrine, and sometimes at a Buddhist temple.

According to the 1972 Religious Yearbook, the total number of adherents of Shinto in Japan, all its sects being taken in the aggregate, is 83,074,686.

Buddhism

It was in the middle of the 6th century that Buddhism was first introduced to Japan. Opinions were divided at the time on how to treat this new foreign religion. Of the powerful families then at the helm of the government, the Soga family advocated the acceptance of Buddhism, while the Mononobe family firmly opposed it.

As Buddhism entered Japan with the stream of scholastic and cultural achievements of China, its acceptance meant the introduction of a highly developed culture. The view of Buddhism as a vehicle of culture was too important for Japan to pass over. Those who advocated its acceptance were naturally the far-sighted liberals eager to absorb the highly advanced culture currently flowering in China. Those who opposed Buddhism, on the other hand, maintained that Buddha was a foreign god, incompatible with the native deities of the land.

As Buddhism came to play an increasingly important role in a variety of cultural fields in Japan, the gap between the "foreign god" and its native counterparts gradually narrowed. Finally Buddha came to possess, through repeated modifications, characteristics closely resembling those of the Shinto deities.

From the Nara period through the Heian period, Buddhism in

Japan developed as a national cult heavily supported by the court. As a "religion to keep the country in safety," it came to be regarded not as a foreign faith but as a native belief. For example, Emperor Shomu (reigned 724-749) believed that Buddhism was a "guardian faith of the state," as expounded in the *Konkomyo-Saisho-o-Gyo* sutra. In the ancient capital of Nara, many national ceremonies were carried out in accordance with Buddhist teachings. Later in the Heian period two celebrated Buddhist priests, Saicho (also known as Dengyo-Daishi, 767-822) and Kukai (also known as Kobo-Daishi, 774-835) preached that Buddhism was a "religion to keep the country in safety."

Similarly, Prince Shotoku (573-621), who preceded Emperor Shomu, exhorted the nation in his 17-Article Constitution to "revere sincerely the Three Treasures—Buddha, Dharma and Samgha, which are the final refuge of all creatures and the supreme objects of faith in all countries. Who in any age dare fail to offer homage to Three Treasures?" Buddhism was thus accepted as a religion equipped with universal truth for any age and country.

Prince Shotoku himself was a serious scholar of Buddhism, as evident from the excellent commentaries he wrote on Buddhist sutras. He expounded the superiority of Buddhism, and even went so far as to use the new religion as the basis for governmental policies. Buddhism played an especially important part in the Taika Reform in 645 which restored the reins of government to the Emperor from the current ruling clans.

According to the *Nihonshoki* (Chronicles of Japan), Emperor Kotoku (reigned 645-655) set "great store by Buddhist ways and slighted the ways of Shinto." In fact, he issued a decree establishing Buddhism as a legitimate religion of the nation.

It was also about this time that the Pure Land Buddhist belief originated. Moreover, at the time of Emperor Saimei (reigned 655-661), who succeeded Emperor Kotoku, the *Bon* Festival began to be widely observed. Other Buddhist practices, such as *hosho* (freeing captive creatures) and *sessho-kindan* (prohibition of killing) also grew popular. The construction of a variety of large temples in the city of Nara from the time of Prince Shotoku to the end of the 8th century also provides evidence of the popularity of Buddhism at the time. Moreover, in direct proportion to the growth in the number of temples, Buddhism steadily permeated every stratum of society, finally assuming the form of a national cult participated in by people from all walks of life—from the Emperor down to the common people.

In a word, Prince Shotoku's duty was to shape the nation into a powerful political unity. Under the circumstances, he had to be basically nationalistic. But in his earnest attempt to introduce culture from China, he was equally cosmopolitan. He showed an exceptional willingness to absorb foreign culture, as revealed by his introduction of a Buddhist school then flourishing in Kokuli in Korea and of new studies from Sui in China. Prince Shotoku's

dual attitude was reflected in the character of Buddhism as it developed in the Japan of the times.

It may be no exaggeration to say that Buddhism in Japan in the period lasting from the 7th to the 12th centuries was indeed a religion that kept the country safe. And yet it had an aspect of universality of "the supreme purpose of faith in all countries." This dual characteristic of Buddhism greatly contributed to the fact that Japan in the period mentioned above avoided a closed-door policy, absorbing as much foreign culture as possible.

There is very little in Japanese culture which is not tinged with Buddhist influence. The culture and arts of the Kamakura and Higashiyama periods offer good examples. The influence—particularly that of Zen Buddhism—is noteworthy in many fields of Japanese culture in the latter part of the 15th century, or the Higashiyama period in Japanese art history. It is not too much to say that Buddhism has virtually fostered the religious concepts as well as the cultural life of the Japanese people. Although originally a foreign religion and culture, Buddhism has completely imbedded itself in Japanese soil and succeeded in creating a unique culture for the adopted country.

It was in the Kamakura period that Buddhism in Japan, while maintaining close relations with its counterparts in Tang, Sung and Yuan, steadily began to formulate its own doctrines and take root in the hearts of the Japanese people. In this period, four important Buddhist sects made their debut—Jodo founded by Honen, Jodo-Shinshu founded by Shinran, Zen expounded by Eisai and Dogen, and Hokke founded by Nichiren. Thus, Buddhism spread to the furthest corners of the country.

The Kamakura period occurred at a time of great difficulties for the nation, plagued as it was by internal disturbances and Mongolian attempts at invasion in 1274 and 1281. The people were reduced to a state of desperation, and they longed for a new salvation—in the form of Buddhism.

It is often pointed out that Japanese Buddhism in the Kamakura period was more practical than theoretical, which was precisely what was required in that turbulent period. The simplicity and ease with which Buddhism was explained, with a promise of salvation not only for the elite but also for ordinary people, also greatly contributed to the rapid popularization of the religion. If Buddhism in the Nara and Heian periods was a state religion, in the Kamakura period it was a people's religion.

Buddhism, however, was unable to escape the usual ways of all religions. As soon as it acquired a great following among the nation, it was soon divided into a number of different sects. These various sects became more concerned about the management of their own sects rather than in preaching and propagating their religious faith. Ceremonies and formalities became an end in themselves, while spreading the Buddhist faith became a matter of secondary importance.

Just as water in a puddle becomes stagnant and finally putrefies, Buddhism in the Edo period (1603-1867) began to show signs of degradation. In the Edo period the common people were required to register at a temple as Buddhists. Accordingly, they became regular donors to temples, or in other words, *danna* or *danka*—corresponding to parishioners. Thus, the parishioner system was established in the Edo period.

When viewed from the aspect of religious faith, however, the people and their temples were not so closely bound as one might suppose. As a matter of course, cries began to be raised against Buddhism. Some Shinto believers and nationalistic scholars maintained that Buddhism was a heresy inadvertently imported from overseas. It is true that there was a Shinto group which advocated a harmonious marriage of Shinto and Buddhism, but this group was not convincing enough to stem the overwhelming onslaught of Shinto against Buddhism.

Thus, Buddhism, once a powerful state religion officially advocated by Prince Shotoku and the one-time spiritual pillar of the Japanese people in times of national crises, was openly attacked as a "heresy." Antagonism toward Buddhism reached its peak at the time of the Meiji Restoration, when it was officially denounced as a "heresy." Time seemed to have reverted to the 6th century when Buddhism was first introduced to Japan.

Wild as the storm of antagonism was, Buddhism eventually survived the crisis, chiefly because of the sanity of the Japanese people. At heart, people were aware of the importance of foreign culture and were unable to tolerate for long the Shintoists' spiteful attack on Buddhism. The government ban on Buddhism, however, had one good point—it served as a powerful stimulant for various Buddhist sects to do some serious soul-searching. Having lost the possessions given them in the Edo period, Buddhist sects were no longer able to enjoy easy living. As a result, they were forced to work hard to propagate their doctrines.

Today, most of the Japanese people are said to profess belief in Buddhism. Various criticisms notwithstanding, there is no denying that strenuous efforts on the part of Buddhist leaders have finally restored Buddhism to the nation's good graces after the severe trials it underwent at the time of the Meiji Restoration.

The true aim of the governmental ban on Buddhism at the time of the Meiji Restoration is said to have been the clear delineation of the line dividing Buddhism and Shinto. As the two religions gradually grew closer after the former's introduction to Japan, a random mixing of the two religions often occurred. It was inevitable that the unraveling of this mixture would be demanded sooner or later. Coexistence of two religions may be permitted, but the random mixing of the two should never be allowed.

Although the Japanese people today believe in both Buddhism and Shinto without any qualms, it is not because they are mixing the two. The separation of Buddhism and Shinto at the time of

the Meiji Restoration served to clarify the relationship between the two religions. Buddhism in Japan has followed a unique path. Developed and patronized by the Japanese people on an equal footing with Shinto, it is not the same Buddhism as practiced in India or China.

As has already been stated, Buddhism was officially introduced into Japan in the middle of the 6th century, when the King of Paikche in Korea, presented sutras (scriptures) and images of Buddha to the Imperial Court of Japan. These presents were soon followed by priests and nuns as well as by temple architects and image sculptors. Half a century later during the reign of Empress-Regnant Suiko (reigned 592–628), Buddhism obtained a firm footing at the court and in the country under the patronage of Prince-Regent Shotoku (573–621).

The form of Buddhism thus established in Japan came through China, and is known as the *Mahayana*, or "Great Vehicle" (Japanese *Daijō Bukkyō*). *Maha* means "great" and *yana* "vehicle"—the spiritual vehicle by means of which one may attain enlightenment and emancipation.

The form of Buddhism brought to Japan was an advanced development of this religion, demonstrated artistically in ceremonies and supported by a system of idealistic philosophy. At first, there were no sects, although many appeared as the religion developed.

In the Nara period the "Six Sects of the Southern Capital (Nara)" came into being—the Sanron, Jōjitsu, Kusha, Ritsu, Hossō and Kegon. The first three are now extinct. Teachers belonging to these sects wrote many commentaries on the sutras, and it is worthy of note that they were all products of learned scholarship. This shows how eagerly Japanese Buddhists pursued the study of Buddhism, which to them was not only a new religion and philosophy, but also a new science, a new culture and an inexhaustible mine of artistic impulses.

Thus far, the main features of Buddhism in Japan had remained Chinese, the influence of the national genius having had little effect on it. The Heian period (794–1192) saw the emergence of two great priests—Saichō, or Dengyō-Daishi (767–822), first exponent of the Tendai doctrines of Buddhism in Japan, and Kūkai, or Kōbō-Daishi (774–835), who introduced the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism into Japan. They gave a strong national bent to the imported religion, chiefly through the application of the doctrine of *Honji-suijaku*. According to this doctrine, Shinto deities are regarded as various manifestations of Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas*, as already described.

Buddhism now became all-powerful with two great rival centers. One was the monastery on Mt. Hiei, northeast of Kyoto, the seat of the Tendai sect whose doctrines were based on pantheistic realism. The other monastery was on Mt. Kōya, south of Osaka, where the esoteric philosophy of the Shingon sect was taught with

its complex symbolism. These two monasteries became the fountainheads of Buddhist learning.

With the growth of its power, however, Buddhism became secularized and corrupt, giving rise to four new sects in the 13th century aimed at its purification. All four have remained powerful to the present day. They were the Zen, Jodo, Jodo-Shinshu (or Shinshu) and Hokke (also called Nichiren) sects.

The Zen sect, brought into Japan from China by Eisai (1141–1215) and Dogen (1200–1253), “seeks salvation by meditation and the teaching of emptiness.” This sect found adherents among the powerful leaders and *samurai* of the *shogun’s* government at Kamakura. In Zen, each believer must work out his own salvation by austere discipline, bodily and mental, and thus develop the measure of will power and self-control needed by a true *samurai*. A marked development of this is seen in *bushido* (the way of *samurai*, or Japanese chivalry), which was greatly influenced by Zen principles.

The Jodo and Shinshu sects were founded respectively by Honen (1133–1212) and Shinran (1173–1262), Honen’s disciple. Essentially one in doctrine, both teach that the only way to salvation lies in absolute trust in the all-saving power of Amida Buddha (Amitabha)—a doctrine which is generally called *tariki-hongan* (salvation through absolute faith in other power).

The two sects, however, have some important differences. The Jodo sect emphasizes repetition of the formula *Namu Amida-Butsu* (*Namo’ mitabhabuddhaya*), or “Glory to Amida Buddha,” which is regarded as a meritorious deed on the part of the believer. On the other hand, the Shinshu sect regards faith in Amida Buddha as the all-sufficient and only essential thing, the repetition of the formula being considered the expression of a thankful heart.

Another important difference is that the Shinshu sect does not recognize the principle of the celibacy of the clergy as well as all other ascetic practices. Furthermore, the Shinshu sect is more logical in its observances. Its adherents believe in Amida Buddha alone. Although they worship before the founder’s image as the revealer of the Amida doctrine, the sect has discarded all other images. Needless to say, this sect stands entirely aloof from the self-power Buddhist practices, which keep the priests of the Shin-gon and Nichiren sects busily occupied.

The Nichiren sect, founded by Nichiren (1222–1282), bases its teaching on the *Hokekyo* (*Saddharmapundarika Sutra*). As a result, the sect is also called Hokke-shu. While the initiated regard the study of the *Hokekyo* as essential to attain enlightenment, ordinary believers consider that the only requirement consists in the repetition of the *daimoku*, or formula *Namu Myohorenge-kyo* (Glory to the Sutra of the Lotus of Truth). This is chanted in loud tones, often in groups, to the accompaniment of drums. Indeed, the Shinshu and the Nichiren sects are the most demotic Japanese Buddhist sects.

Following are the leading sects of Buddhism in Japan:

Hosso: Doshō brought it from China in 655. There are two main temples of this sect—Kōfukuji and Yakushiji—both at Nara.

Jishu: Established by Ippen in 1226, the head temple is known as Yūgyōji and is located at Fujisawa near Kamakura.

Jodo: Hōnen is the founder. Chion-in at Kyoto is the head temple of the more flourishing branch.

Kegon: Roben established this sect in 740. The head temple is Todaiji at Nara.

Nichiren: Founded by Nichiren, this sect is divided into many branches. The largest and most influential of these is the Nichiren, bearing the original name. The Nichiren head temple is called Kuonji and located at Minobu, Yamanashi Prefecture.

Ritsu: This sect was introduced into Japan by Ganjin, a Chinese priest, in 754. The Toshodaiji Temple at Nara is the head temple.

Shingon: Kōbō-Daishi is the founder. It is divided into two main branches—Kōgi and Shingi, which are subdivided into numerous smaller divisions. The most celebrated temples of this sect are Kongobuji on Mt. Kōya; Toji, Daigoji, Sambōin and Chishakuin—all in Kyoto, and Hase Temple at Hase, south of Nara.

Shinshu (or **Jodo-Shinshu**): The founder is Shinran. It is divided into many branches, the most influential of which are Ōtani and Honganji schools, both in Kyoto. The former has more than 9,500 temples, while the latter has about 10,400.

Tendai: The founder is Dengyō-Daishi. It is divided into three branches, with head temples of Enryakuji, Saikyōji and Onjōji (Mii Temple). The first two are located at Sakamoto and the third at Ōtsu—all near Kyoto.

Yuzenbutsu: Founded by Ryonin in 1117, its head temple is named Dainembutsuji and located in Ōsaka.

Zen: It has three main branches—Rinzai, Soto and Ōbaku. The largest temple of the Rinzai branch is Myōshinji in Kyoto. Soto has two main temples—Eihei-ji near Fukui and Sojiji at Tsurumi, Yokohama. The head temple of the Ōbaku branch is Mampukuji at Uji, south of Kyoto.

After World War II, many Buddhist new religions were formed. Some of the most popular ones are Reiyūkai, Sōka Gakkai, and Risshō Kōseikai.

According to the 1972 Religious Yearbook, the total number of adherents of Buddhism in Japan, all its sects being taken in the aggregate, is 81,762,636.

Christianity

Christianity was first introduced into Japan in 1549 when Francis Xavier, accompanied by two Spanish Jesuits, landed at Kagoshima. From that time until 1639—the year missionaries were expelled—Roman Catholic missionaries were active in Japan. During that period, it is claimed that 200,000 Japanese were converted to

susomoyo the design runs across the skirt. These garments are worn at ceremonies or on other formal occasions, corresponding to the evening dress of European women. They differ, however, in that they are not necessarily worn only in the evening, but at any time of day. For mourning, a plain black garment with the family crest (left undyed) is worn. Women's informal full dress is called *homongi* (visiting dress), which is widely worn for social occasions. It is made of exquisitely patterned, dyed (in one color) cloth with an attractive Edo design running across the skirt. Men's formal dress consists of a double-layer, silk *kimono* with five crests (left undyed), a *haori* and a *hakama*. The latter two garments are worn over the *kimono*. There is no men's visiting dress corresponding to the women's *homongi*.

Haori: This is a kind of cloak falling a little below the knee and fastened loosely in front by means of braided cords. It is only worn over the *kimono* and never without it, although the *kimono* may be worn without the *haori*. Accordingly, its sleeves are patterned after those of the *kimono*. It is made either of black material with three or five family crests, or of a patterned material without a crest. The *haori* designed for winter wear is made of a thick, heavy material with lining. For summer use it is very thin and light, being made of such native silk products as *sha* or *ro* and usually without lining.

Although an ordinary *haori* may be either crested or uncrested, those designed for ceremonial use must have three or five family crests—one high up on the center of the back and one at the back of the upper section of each sleeve. When five crests are used, one at the front of each sleeve is added.

The crests may be printed or embroidered, but those for ceremonial *haori* are invariably printed. There are over 300 family crests now in use, but if different varieties are counted, there are more than 3,000. The braided cords used to fasten the *haori* in front may be of any color, except those for ceremonial wear, which are of pure white silk.

Obi: This is the sash which holds the *kimono* together, for the garment has no buttons or other means of fastening. A woman's *obi* is about 60 cm. wide, folded double lengthwise and about 380 cm. long. It is made of elegant heavy silk material, and is wound round the waist twice and tied behind.

Although the *kimono* and *obi* are two different items of apparel, in use they are really one and inseparable. When one speaks, therefore, of the *kimono*, he usually includes the *obi* in his conception. As in the case of the *kimono*, there are also various unwritten laws governing the colors and designs of *obi* for different occasions. Men's *obi* are only 10 cm. wide and somewhat shorter than those of women. Moreover, for ordinary wear men use an *obi* made of some soft material like silk crêpe.

Hakama: This is a wide, divided skirt made of a thick silk, such as *Sendai-hira*, *Gosen-hira*, etc. Though the *hakama* is worn less

frequently these days, it is still often worn by men for such ceremonies as marriages, funerals and ancestral rites.

Dogi: This is a short undergarment worn in winter to keep the chest and back warm. It is made of wadded silk.

Juban or Hadagi (Slip or Chemise): This is an undergarment worn by both men and women. It has an *eri*, or neckband, of black silk for men and either crêpe or embroidered silk for women. The choice of the right kind of *juban-no-eri* (*han-eri*) is an important matter of taste with women.

Tabi (Slipper-Socks): These are made of cotton cloth or silk. *Tabi* for women are generally white, while those for men are dark blue, except for formal occasions when white *tabi* are worn. The tip of the *tabi* is split into two unequal parts, the smaller section containing the big toe and the larger one holding the other toes. Thus, the front strap of the sandal or clog can be inserted between these two parts. The *tabi* is fastened on the inner side of the foot by small metal clasps or hooks.

Different materials are used for the cover, lining and sole of *tabi*. In *tabi* used for ceremonial occasions, the cover is made of a silk material, such as *habutae* or *ayaginu* (figured silk), while in *tabi* designed for general use, it is made of calico or satinet. For winter use, corduroy or velveteen is used for the cover. Recently, nylon-covered *tabi* have emerged. For the *tabi* lining, different materials are used depending upon whether the *tabi* is used in summer or winter. For the sole, such fabrics as *ishidatami-ori* (lit. "stone-pavement" weave) and *unsei* (drill) are used. As for the colors of *tabi*, men wear black, navy-blue or sometimes white ones, while women generally wear white *tabi*, although there may be times when they wear colored ones. Most of the colored women's *tabi* are made of velveteen.

Hakimono: This is the general name for the various kinds of footgear, including *geta* (clogs), *setta* (leather-soled sandals) and *zori* (sandals easily slipped on and off). *Geta* are generally made of *kiri* (paulownia) wood. Plastic leather-soled sandals are currently very fashionable.

Hairdressing: Western hair styles are usually followed. On special occasions, women often prefer traditional hair styles, although in many cases wigs are used. Among the traditional styles of hairdressing, two are predominant—the *marumage* for married women and *shimada* for single women. There are also other styles for unmarried women, differing according to their age. These styles, however, are not common nowadays except during the first week of the New Year.

Headgear: In olden days neither men nor women wore anything on their heads, either inside or outside the house. There were some exceptions, however. Farmers and petty traders, for instance, wore *sugegasa*—large hats made of sedge. In rainy weather, upper-class Japanese used heavy umbrellas made of folding bamboo frames covered with oiled paper. Moreover, ladies shaded themselves

from the sun by means of light paper parasols. Today foreign-style umbrellas are used, though Japanese-style umbrellas are still seen on occasion, carried chiefly by women. European-style caps and hats commonly used by men in pre-war days, even when attired in Japanese dress, are not so popular now. Women, however, never wear hats except when attired in Western dress.

Ancient Styles: Before the changes brought about by the Meiji Restoration, the court nobility, or *kuge*, of Kyoto had one style of ceremonial dress, while the military nobles of Edo had another style. So also with people of different classes—*samurai* (warriors), priests, physicians, farmers, artisans and merchants. Each class wore its own distinguishing dress.

The emperor wore an *uwagi* (outer garment) with long sleeves and wide cuffs reaching almost to his ankles. This was worn over one or more undergarments plus a kind of trousers which came to the ankles. The outer garment was tightly tied at the waist by a belt and was worn either with *osode* or *kosode* (large or small sleeves), which were white or cream and made of the finest silk.

The sword was worn at the left side, attached to the waist by silk cords. The Imperial headgear, called *gyokan*, was made of lacquered silk gauze. Close-fitting and flat on top, it had a thin, stiff piece of material rising from the back. During enthronement ceremonies, or when attending the function of *Daijoe* (Great Food-Offering to the Imperial Ancestors at the Court), the emperor wore a crown set with jewels. The ministers wore a garment called *konaoshi*, of a reddish brown color and similar to the Imperial garment. The rest of the court nobles were distinguished by robes of different colors—red, scarlet, deep green, light blue, etc.—in accordance with their rank.

The *shogun*, on the other hand, on ceremonial occasions wore *hitatare*, which came down over the feet and trailed behind, giving the impression of a person walking on his knees. The trousers were tied over the outer garment at the waist. His headgear, called *eboshi* (a kind of high, brimless hat), was held in place by two cords tied under the chin. It is similar to the hat worn today by *sumo* referees. The top of the *eboshi* was bent to one side—to the right for the *shogun* and to the left when worn by other military nobility. The sword was worn at the left side of the waist.

For full dress, the ordinary *samurai* class wore *kataginu* and *hambakama*, known as *kamishimo*. *Kataginu*, or "shoulder-dress," was a kind of coat worn over the outer garment, covering the back down to the waist and draping over the shoulders, where it was folded in horizontal pleats. In front, it came down to the waist in two narrow pieces over the neckband. *Hambakama* (half-hakama or trousers) looked like a divided skirt reaching to the ankles. It is pleated and very full. The *haori* completed the full dress prescribed by custom for the common people. *Haori* and *hakama* constituted the ordinary visiting dress of the *samurai*.

Ladies' Full Dress in Pre-Meiji Days: In the court at Kyoto and

the *shogun's* palace at Edo, ladies wore a garment called *kouchigi* with a scarlet petticoat, letting their hair hang down their backs. The consort of the *shogun* wore an *itsutsu-ginu* (five-fold coat) in winter and *uchiginu*, or unlined coat, in summer. Over the coat, she wore a loose-flowing gown of ornate embroidery called *uchikake*. Among the ordinary upper classes a black silk gown stamped with the family crest was considered full dress. This was tied with a large *obi* at the waist, while underwear consisted of a white *habutae* gown.

Food and Drink

Rice is the staple food and is generally eaten at all three daily meals. Other dishes include *suimono* (clear soup), *hitashimono* (boiled vegetables with a thin dressing), *nimono* (fish or vegetables cooked in soy sauce), *tempura* (fried food), *yakimono* (broiled food), *sunomono* (fish, shellfish, or vegetables served with vinegar), *nabemono* (food served in the pot in which it is cooked, like *sukiyaki*), *kabayaki* (grilled eel), *sashimi* (slices of raw fish), *tsukemono* (pickles), etc.

At formal dinners the dishes are served on small trays with short legs, an individual tray being set before each person, each of whom is seated cross-legged on a cushion on the *tatami* floor. Rice is served in a porcelain bowl and soup in a lacquered wooden bowl, while fish or meat are served in porcelain dishes. These dishes and utensils are sometimes of very great value. Knives and forks are never used except for foreign-style food, as Japanese customarily eat with chopsticks. Soup is eaten directly from the bowl. A dish called *chawan-mushi*, somewhat similar to unsweetened cup custard, is usually eaten with a porcelain spoon called *chirirenge*.

Rice-cake, or *mochi*, is one of Japan's characteristic foods. Made from a glutinous kind of rice, it is thoroughly steamed and then pounded into a thick paste. *Zoni*, a broth containing rice-cake cooked with various other foods, is universally eaten on New Year's Day. Since *mochi* is regarded as a gift of good omen, it is given as a return present on the occasion of a safe childbirth. It is also eaten baked or broiled with sugar or soy sauce.

Dishes: *Sukiyaki* and *tempura* are among the typical Japanese dishes which usually appeal most to the foreign visitor's taste. *Sukiyaki* is prepared by cooking thinly sliced beef with such vegetables as onions, spinach and mushrooms in a pan over a brazier. Flavored with Japanese soy sauce and *mirin* (sweetened sake), this dish is regarded as very tasty. Chicken or pork may be served in a similar style. *Tempura* is cooked by frying the ingredients in deep fat, usually fresh vegetable oil, after being coated with a batter made of egg, water and wheat flour. Among the delicious materials used are prawns, shellfish, eggplant, etc. *Tempura* is eaten hot and dipped in specially prepared soy sauce and grated radish.

Other dishes include:

Suimono: Clear soup with fish, chicken or turtle plus vegetables
Chawan-mushi: Steamed egg custard, with chicken and vegetables
Ebi-no-tempura: Shrimps or prawns dipped in batter and fried in vegetable oil

Nizakana: Fish cooked in soy sauce

Sakana-no-shioyaki: Fish broiled with salt

Sakana-no-tempura: Fish fried in vegetable oil after being dipped in batter

Yakizakana: Broiled fish

Sushi: The *sushi* maker takes half a handful of boiled rice which has been cooled and seasoned with slightly sweetened vinegar, molds it into a small ball and places a thin slice of raw fish filet on top. Shrimp, squid and sweet fried eggs, etc., are also used instead of fish. In other kinds of *sushi*, a flat piece of seaweed called "*nori*" is used to wrap and roll up a small handful of boiled rice with a slice of green cucumber or sweetened Japanese gourd peel inside.

Shabu-Shabu: The guest dips tender, thin-sliced beef and vegetables in boiling soup stock at his table and eats them after letting them cook for a few minutes. The soup is eaten with noodles after the meat and vegetables are finished.

Teppanyaki: Tender beef, sea food and fresh vegetables are cooked on a metal sheet set in the center of the table in front of the guest. The food is cooked according to the taste of the guest. The beef is cut by the cook into bite-sized morsels.

Yakitori: Chicken barbecued together with some vegetables on a bamboo skewer

Yaki-matsutake: Mushrooms sliced and broiled

Kabayaki: Eels dipped in soy sauce and broiled

Since Japan is a maritime country surrounded by warm seas and containing many lakes and rivers in the mountainous regions, it abounds in unlimited varieties of fish, varying according to the season and the district. The importance of fish in the Japanese diet can easily be seen from the very fact that it occupies an indispensable part of the meal, whereas meat is often dispensed with.

Tea, etc.: Japanese green tea, taken without milk or sugar, and black tea, taken with milk and sugar or lemon, are obtainable almost anywhere. Beer and soft drinks can also be procured at almost anywhere as well as *sake*, the national drink distilled from rice and drunk either warm or cold and undiluted. Coffee has become so popular in the country that foreign tourists will have no difficulty in obtaining good coffee in any city or town. Eggs are also plentiful all over Japan together with milk and bread.

Cakes and Confectioneries: With the introduction of sugar to Japan in the 16th century, many kinds of cakes and confectioneries became popular. In the middle Edo period, *kintsuba* (wheat cake baked with sweet bean jam), *manju* (bean jam bun), *rakugan*

(rice-flour cake), *gyuhi* (Turkish delights), etc., became popular. Nearly 400 varieties of cakes and confectioneries were known early in the 18th century and since then a great many more have been added to the list, including modern Western varieties.

One of the oldest and most popular Western-style cakes is *kasutera*, a sort of pound cake, which is a specialty of Nagasaki. It is believed to have been introduced into that port by the Spanish or Portuguese during the 16th century. Generally, Japanese cakes are of two classes—*higashi* (dried cake) and *namagashi* (undried cake). Among the *namagashi*, made of bean jam for the most part, *yokan* is popular among the Japanese. It is made of refined bean jam in gelatine form.

Alcoholic Beverages: *Sake*, a fermented liquor made from rice, is the universal drink throughout Japan. Many of the best varieties of *sake* come from the Nada district near Kobe, but it is made all over the country. Beer made in Japan or imported is extensively consumed in addition to wines and soft drinks. *Shochu*, a strong alcoholic beverage distilled from rice, is popular among the working class. Also popular with some class of laborers is *awamori*, now generally distilled from rice, though originally it was made from *awa* (millet). It is even stronger than *shochu*. *Mirin*, a sweet drink made from *shochu* and yeast, is mainly used in cooking.

Western-style liquors and wines are now commonly drunk by the Japanese people in addition to native alcoholic beverages.

Tobacco was introduced into Japan by the Portuguese toward the end of the 16th century and soon became popular. Cigarettes are smoked throughout the country, and almost all brands of tobacco—both imported and domestic—can be purchased. Their sale is controlled by the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation.

Dwellings

Japanese houses are constructed of wood and are generally airy structures, although some of them are built very luxuriously. The floors of the rooms are covered with *tatami* (straw mats). The rooms themselves are separated from each other by *fusuma* (sliding doors of thick paper or cloth, with or without designs, covering wooden frames), or *shoji* (sliding screens of translucent Japanese paper spread over wooden frames). Sometimes a foreign-style room is added to the house, while in the garden of the well-to-do homes can often be found *sukiya*, or *chanoyu* houses—very rustic and primitive in appearance and fenced around with bamboo. The tea ceremony is performed here and sometimes special food is served.

The Japanese way of decorating their homes is quite different from that of Western standards. Whereas Western people usually paint every square inch of their structures, not one drop of paint is used on typical Japanese houses since Japanese taste leans toward natural beauty. A landscape garden is an essential feature

of a good Japanese house. When it is impossible to lay out such a garden on the premises, *bonsai* (miniature trees and plants) are raised in pots to satisfy aesthetic tastes. Even the poorest people have one or two of these miniature trees, such as a rugged cherry tree or a centenary pine, handed down in the family from generation to generation.

The feudal nobility, from the *shogun* downwards, lived in castles. An idea of the grandeur and magnificence in which they lived may be gained by visiting Nijo Castle in Kyoto. The *shogun* himself lived in Edo Castle. The site is now occupied by the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the old castle having been replaced by the present palace buildings. Residences of the feudal lords were surrounded by walls, along which were situated the homes of their retainers. Some of these may still be found in country districts, but in the cities most of them have been torn down to make room for modern improvements.

Marriage

Although so-called love marriages are becoming increasingly common of late, many marriages are arranged for prospective couples by family friends or business associates, who act as go-betweens for each party after carefully checking the suitability of the match. The adoption of this form of arrangement seems to be based on the belief that love can be germinated by marriage. Before a definite settlement is reached, a meeting of the prospective bride and bridegroom is arranged. If this proves satisfactory, the bridegroom's parents send *yuino* or betrothal presents consisting of fresh fish, *sake* and *obi* (sash)—or money.

A day or two before the wedding, the bride's trousseau, bedding, etc., are placed in a *tansu* (chest of drawers) and sent to the bridegroom's house. A typical Japanese-style wedding is then celebrated somewhat in the following way:

On the wedding day the bride, accompanied by the go-between and his wife, arrives at the bridegroom's house in the evening with a present for the bridegroom. The bride has her hair dressed in the style of *bunkin-taka-shimada*, which features an elevated hair knot with the chignon directed acutely downward and the side-locks rounded out in the manner of *geisha*. She generally wears three long-sleeved robes, one over the other. The outer is made of black crêpe-silk with designs of flowers and birds of auspicious significance, while the inner two are of pure white silk. Finally, she is welcomed and taken to the parlor, where the bridegroom is waiting.

Immediately the ceremony of *san-san-kudo* (lit. three, three, nine times) takes place in which the bride and bridegroom drink three times out of three different *sake*-bowls, thus pledging their marriage vows. According to Japanese belief, three means good luck. *San-san-kudo* accordingly signifies a wish for a happy union.

As a matter of fact, however, the bowl is generally only placed to the lips, although sometimes a sip may be taken.

After this ceremony, the bride changes her ceremonial robes for those of scarlet or some other bright color, then joins the parents and relatives of the bridegroom at a banquet. In olden times, married women blackened their teeth, but this custom has long since been abandoned. In large cities it is now the fashion to have the wedding ceremony performed at a shrine, such as the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo, before holding a wedding banquet or reception at a hotel or restaurant.

There has also been a recent trend toward marriages performed in churches, even though neither of the participants may be a Christian. Married couples used to live with their parents, but the latest trend is for many couples to live apart from their parents, which is described by the Japanese press as the "nuclear family" phenomenon.

Funerals

Buddhist: When a death occurs, Buddhist priests are immediately invited to read sutras (scriptures) over the deceased, after which the body is placed in a coffin, with the head turned to the north. Sometimes the wife puts in a lock of her hair as a sign of her devotion. At least 24 hours must pass before the body is cremated or buried, the former process being preferred by some Buddhist and Shinto sects although it is not compulsory. For sanitary and other reasons, the custom of cremation has gained ground in Japan in modern times.

Traditional funeral processions are headed by men carrying real flowers, followed by others carrying artificial flowers, an incense burner, banners and *tengai* (long-handled silk parasol). The coffin is followed by relatives and friends of the deceased. A funeral procession, however, is seldom seen nowadays in large cities since the coffin is generally transported to the crematorium in an automobile, escorted by relatives and friends. The ceremony takes place either in a temple or in the funeral hall of the cemetery. It consists of sutra chanting, accompanied by the sound of bells, gongs and *mokugyo* (rounded, hollow block of wood struck with a mallet while the priests are chanting). The recital of *indo*, or prayer for the safe departure of the soul to the other world, brings the prayers to a conclusion, whereupon all present pay their last respects to the deceased by burning incense before the coffin. The chief mourner leads the incense burning, followed by close relatives and then those outside the immediate family. Every seventh day thereafter a priest is invited to read sutras, with the 49th day observed as the last day of family mourning. The anniversary of the death is also the occasion for a ceremony, especially the first, third, seventh and 13th anniversaries. In the presence of a gathering of relatives and friends, a priest reads a sutra for the peace

of the departed's soul.

All Buddhist families have a *butsudan* (family altar) containing mortuary tablets of the deceased. There, sacred articles are placed, incense is occasionally burned and the pious devotions of the family are offered.

Shinto: A Shinto funeral is not dissimilar to a Buddhist funeral.

In the former, however, the dead person's head is turned to the east. Buddhism prohibits the offering of flesh of any kind. On the other hand, offerings of fish and fowl as well as vegetables are made according to Shinto rites. Moreover, instead of burning incense, *nusa* (strips of white paper) and twigs of the sacred *sakaki* tree are offered in Shinto ceremonies. The priest reads a long prayer in which the chief events of the life of the deceased are reviewed. Under Shinto rites, the spirit-tablet is unvarnished, while Buddhist rites dictate that it be lacquered and gilded.

According to Buddhist and Shinto doctrines, a son formally mourns his deceased parent for 50 days. As a rule, however, this period has now been shortened to one week.

Christian: Christian funerals in Japan do not differ from those held in Christian countries.

VIII. Government and the People

The New Constitution and the Emperor: To understand the Japanese political machinery that existed prior to World War II, it is necessary to know something about the position of the Emperor. This background is necessary because the Emperor, who was regarded as divine and inviolable under the Meiji Constitution of 1889, held an all-important position in all phases of Japanese government.

The status of the Emperor, however, underwent an abrupt change when Japan surrendered unconditionally at the end of World War II. The New Constitution was promulgated on November 3, 1946, giving birth to a new form of polity and government in Japan.

The salient points of the New Constitution are:

a. The Emperor has become a symbol of the State, while the sovereign rights rest with the people.

b. Japan has renounced war as a means of executing its sovereign right, and, at the same time, has abolished military power as an instrument for settling conflicts between nations.

c. Basic human rights are guaranteed.

d. The House of Peers was abolished. The new National Diet now consists of a House of Representatives and a House of Coun-

cillors, with the former holding priority over the latter in all respects.

e. A parliamentary Cabinet has been established.

f. A system of local autonomy has been brought into existence on an extensive basis.

Therefore, the Emperor, who once wielded absolute power over the people, is now a symbol of the State, with sovereignty residing with the people. Thus, a true democracy is now practiced in Japan. Article 4 of the New Constitution stipulates that the Emperor shall not hold powers related to government. He merely performs ceremonial functions, such as the appointment of the Prime Minister—as designated by the Diet, and of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—as designated by the Cabinet. With the advice and approval of the Cabinet, he also performs the dissolution of the House of Representatives, promulgation of laws, treaties, etc.

The Imperial Family: Emperor Hirohito was born on April 29, 1901, ascended the throne in 1926, and after World War II became “the symbol of Japan and of the unity of the people of Japan,” as stipulated in the New Constitution.

For 18 days starting on September 29, 1971, the Emperor and the Empress visited Denmark, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany, meeting en route with the then President and Mrs. Richard Nixon of the United States of America at Alaska. It marked the first foreign trip ever taken by Emperor Hirohito as the sovereign. The Emperor is deeply versed in biology, especially marine biology and botany, having written a number of books in these fields.

Empress Nagako was born on March 6, 1903, in the Family of Kuni—a former branch of the Imperial Family. The Empress is the Honorary President of the Japan Red Cross Society and is skilled in Japanese painting, having displayed her works at an art show recently.

The Crown Prince named Akihito was born on December 23, 1933. His interest in sports ranges from tennis and horseback riding to skiing and swimming.

In April 1959, the Crown Prince married Miss Michiko Shoda (born on October 20, 1934), the eldest daughter of Eizaburo Shoda, President of the Nisshin Flour Milling Co. and Mrs. Fumiko. Their marriage was welcomed with enthusiasm by the entire nation. They have two sons and a daughter.

Princess Setsuko, born on September 9, 1909, is the widow of the late Prince Chichibu, named Yasuhiko—the oldest of the Emperor's younger brothers. The other two brothers of the Emperor are Prince Takamatsu, or Nobuhito, born on January 3, 1905, and Prince Mikasa, or Takahito, born on December 2, 1915.

Prince Hitachi, the second son of the Emperor, is named Masahito. He was born on November 28, 1935, and married Miss

Hanako Tsugaru in September 1964.

Of the four daughters of Emperor Hirohito, the eldest died. The second daughter, Kazuko, is the widow of the late Mr. Toshimichi Takatsukasa; the third daughter, Atsuko, married Mr. Takamasa Ikeda, and the fourth daughter, Takako, married Mr. Hisanaga Shimazu. These daughters are no longer members of the Imperial Family since they married commoners.

Political and Juridical Systems under the New Constitution: The New Constitution now guarantees that the supreme power of the State resides in the hands of the people, while the Emperor has become a mere symbol of the State. The New Constitution also recognizes the respective independence of the legislative, executive and judicial branches. The National Diet represents the legislative, the Cabinet represents the executive and the Courts represent the judicial.

It is to be noted, however, that no clear distinction is made in Japan between the legislative and the executive branches in the same way as is done in the United States. The people have the right to elect the members of the National Diet, which is the legislative body and represents the most important source of power among the three in a constitutional state. They also have the right to screen the justices of the Supreme Court. The Prime Minister is designated by the National Diet and must himself be a member of the Diet.

Any Japanese citizen 20 years of age or over, whether male or female, has the right to vote in National Diet elections, prefectural elections and all other local elections.

Both Houses must resolve or approve, in principle, all legislative measures as well as the national budget, the ratification of treaties, etc. In case the Houses do not see eye to eye with each other on a certain bill, the Constitution stipulates that the decision of the House of Representatives takes precedence over that of the House of Councillors. Furthermore, the Constitution stipulates that a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House is required to enact amendments to the Constitution.

Political Parties: As of September, 1974, the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Komeito, the Japan Communist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party are the five major political bodies in Japan.

The strength of each of these parties and others in both Houses of the Diet is indicated below.

	House of Representatives	House of Councillors
Liberal-Democrats	279	127
Socialists	118	62
Communists	39	20
Komeito	30	24
Democratic Socialists	20	10
Independents	1	4

Niin Club	—	4
Minor	0	1
Total	487	252
Vacancies	4	0
Total number of seats	491	252

Cabinet (Executive Body): The Cabinet is comprised of the Prime Minister and 19 Cabinet Ministers. The Prime Minister has the right to appoint or dismiss a Cabinet Minister. The following ministries and agencies come under the Cabinet:

The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Home Affairs; Hokkaido Development Agency, Okinawa Development Agency, Administrative Management Agency, Defense Agency, Economic Planning Agency, Environmental Agency, Science and Technology Agency and National Land Agency.

Each of these ministries and agencies is headed by a state minister. In addition, the chief cabinet secretary and the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office join the Cabinet. Though not a state minister, the chief of the Legislative Bureau is also an important member of the Cabinet.

There are three semi-government organizations known as public corporations—the Japanese National Railways, Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation and the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation.

The Court System (Judicial Body): The judicial power or jurisdiction belongs exclusively to and is exercised by the Supreme Court together with the lower courts consisting of the High Court, the District Court, the Family Court and the Summary Court. In the Supreme Court, there are 15 judges headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who is designated by the Cabinet and appointed by the Emperor. The other 14 judges are appointed by the Cabinet, but they are subject to examination by the voters at general elections following their appointment. Furthermore, they must pass examination by the people every 10 years, even though they have been approved by the voters at the previous examination.

The lower court judges, who are appointed by the Cabinet, hold office for 10 years, but they can be reappointed when their tenure expires. The retirement system stipulates that when judges of the Supreme Court and Summary Court reach 70 years of age, they must retire, while judges of the High Court and the District Court must retire at 65. The status of an incumbent judge is guaranteed by the government.

Under the Meiji Constitution, the Ministry of Justice, though

it was a mere administrative body, so strongly influenced the courts that independent jurisdiction was jeopardized. Under the New Constitution, however, the courts maintain complete independence. According to the old Constitution, a judge was appointed for life and his status was permanently guaranteed. On the other hand, a judge under the New Constitution is subject to review by the people. Moreover, his tenure of office is restricted by the retirement system.

There is also the Impeachment Court composed of members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. If a judge is found negligent in his duties or disgraces his position or status, he is subject to impeachment and trial by this court.

The various public prosecutors' offices in charge of prosecution have been established in correlation with the various law courts. They are the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, which corresponds to the Supreme Court; the High Public Prosecutor's Office—High Court; the District Public Prosecutor's Office—District Court, and the Local Public Prosecutor's Office, which corresponds to the Summary Court.

Local Autonomy: The New Constitution provides for a system of local autonomy, with the Ministry of Home Affairs—a central government organization—supervising it. The Japanese local self-governing body is broadly classified into administrative divisions—*to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken*.

To means metropolitan area; namely Tokyo-to.

Do means district; there is presently only one *do*—Hokkai-do.

Fu means urban area; there are two *fu*—Osaka-fu and Kyoto-fu.

Ken means prefecture; there are now 43 *ken*.

These administrative units are subdivided into three smaller units of cities, towns and villages. It can be said in this connection that one of the most striking features of postwar Japanese local autonomy is the rapid and extensive merger of cities, towns and villages. This is taking place under a law actually calling for such mergers.

The heads of local self-governing bodies, including the governor of the *to*, *do*, *fu* and *ken*, the mayor of a city, the headman of a town or village and also local assembly members are elected by the voters living in the respective administrative divisions.

The local assembly, which operates on the basis of a single-chamber system, is authorized to enact, amend or abrogate ordinances or regulations. The residents of an administrative division have the right to demand that any ordinance or regulation be revised or abolished, provided that they can secure the signatures of one-fifth or more of the total number of residents. When a specified quota of residents' signatures is filled, it is in order to demand the dissolution of a local assembly, the dismissal of an assembly member or to hold a local election on a specific issue. They also have the right to recall the head of an administrative division.

The administrative affairs of all local self-governing bodies are undertaken by local public service personnel.

The People: The total population of Japan according to the national census of 1970 was 103,720,060. The national census is taken every five years.

The nation's population divides into 50,917,784 males and 52,802,276 females.

The average life expectancy has greatly increased, from 46.92 years for males and 49.63 years for females in 1936 to 70.70 years for males and 76.02 years for females in 1973. The latter statistics were revealed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Self-Defense Forces: The Self-Defense Forces are maintained "to defend Japan against direct and indirect aggression for the purpose of preserving the peace and independence of this country, to maintain the national security and, when necessary, to take charge of maintaining public order." Consisting of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces, the Self-Defense Forces' three branches break down as follows:

THE GROUND SELF-DEFENSE FORCE (GSDF)

Personnel: 154,400. The GSDF has 13 divisions (including one mechanized division) and 11 brigades each of airborne, artillery, A. A. artillery (including five Hawk units), signal communication, helicopter and composite as well as five supply brigades. The GSDF has 657 tanks, 666 armed personnel carriers, 460 self-propelled guns (including 2,170 mortars), 49 Model 30 rocket launchers, 130 fixed-wing planes and 265 rotary-prop planes (including multipurpose helicopters).

THE MARITIME SELF-DEFENSE FORCE (MSDF)

Personnel: 37,300. The MSDF has 199 ships and craft totaling 145,500 tons (including 40 destroyer-escorts and 12 submarines), 233 fixed-wing planes (including anti-submarine patrol planes) and 74 rotary-prop planes (including anti-submarine helicopters).

THE AIR SELF-DEFENSE FORCE (ASDF)

Personnel: 40,560. The ASDF has 4 Nike units (147 launchers), 967 aircraft (breakdown: 17 each of F4-EJ-3, F104-J-183, F30-F-280—reconnaissance planes—and RF-86-F, 55 transports, 38 rescue helicopters, etc.).

International Relationship: Postwar Japanese independence was recognized at the San Francisco Peace Conference, which took place in San Francisco in September 1951. At this conference, 56 of the allied nations which were at war with Japan, signed the peace treaty. In subsequent years, Japan has concluded separate peace treaties or established *de facto* diplomatic relations with several other countries.

Although Japan could not join the United Nations immediately after regaining its independence, it engaged in various activities in cooperation with such U.N. organizations as UNICEF and ECAFE. In 1956, Japan reestablished diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. With this move lending momentum, Japan officially

joined the United Nations in December of the same year as the 80th member.

In 1957, Japan became a nonpermanent member of the Security Council and then a member of the Economic and Social Council. Thus, Japan was afforded ample opportunity to play an active part in international society (In 1965, Japan was again elected to UNSC.).

In the diplomatic field, Japan reached agreements to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea in 1965, with the People's Republic of Mongolia, with the People's Republic of China in 1972 respectively, and with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1973. In the same year Japan also established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic, shortly before the two Germanys were admitted to the United Nations.

On the international economic scene, Japan reached agreements with several Asian countries regarding the reparations problems, and concluded trade agreements with those countries. After joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1955, Japan's industrial position in the world has been largely enhanced due to the contributions it has made in the field of trade with many countries. As a result, Tokyo was chosen in 1959 as the site of the 15th general meeting of GATT, the first such meeting held in Asia.

On April 1, 1964, Japan became a full-fledged member of the community of advanced nations by assuming the Article 8 nation status of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It was also admitted to membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the same year.

Japan, to strengthen cultural relations with other nations, started to organize the International Cultural Cooperation Agency in 1974 in Tokyo by taking over the activities of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA), which has been active in stimulating international cultural relations since its foundation in 1964.

In the field of academic cooperation, Japan has intensified its endeavors in exchanging studies and research projects through international conventions, symposia and academic meetings. Recently, Japan counted among its achievements, four Nobel Prize winners. They are Hideki Yukawa (1949 in physics), Shin-ichiro Tomonaga (1965 in physics), Yasunari Kawabata (1968 in literature) and Leo Ezaki (1973 in physics).

Besides the academic prize winners mentioned above, former Premier Eisaku Sato was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974.

In brief, Japan's foreign policy since the war has been to maintain close ties with the nations of the world as a member of the community of Asian nations, and to fully cooperate with the United Nations, contributing thereby to world peace and freedom.

IX. Economy and Industry

I. Postwar Recovery and High-Rate Growth

Deprived of 45.7 percent of the prewar territorial possessions and 41.5 percent of national wealth during World War II, Japan suffered acute shortages and inflation in the early postwar years. The Japanese economy, however, rose out of the economic confusion relatively quickly. By fiscal 1950, mining and industrial production exceeded the prewar level to mark 105, compared with 100 for the 1934-1936 period. The production index rose to 131 in 1951.

By 1953, production, national income and the living standard achieved by the Japanese economy surpassed even what had been at first considered to be the over-ambitious goals of a postwar recovery program. Mining and industrial output increased five-fold over 1945, the year when the war ended, and 60 percent above the 1934-1936 level. Per capita national income, along with consumption, rose above the prewar level. The faster than expected recovery in domestic economic activity, however, resulted in a marked increase in imports and growing balance of payments deficits. Between the autumn of 1953 and early 1954, the Japanese economy underwent a series of retrenchment measures, preparing itself for a period of consolidation.

The stage had thus been set for a rapid economic growth unexampled indeed in the world's economic history in the latter half of the 1950s. Few had expected the Japanese economy to grow as powerfully as it did. As late as fiscal 1956, the Economic White Paper for the year said, "This is no longer the postwar phase. We face a new situation. Growth through recovery has come to an end. Growth will have to be supported by modernization from now on." In evidence here is a strong concern about a possible slowdown in growth resulting from the close of the postwar recovery process. In reality, however, the economy defied pessimistic views and entered a phase of more pronounced high-rate growth.

Japan's gross national product expanded at an average annual rate of 9.1 percent from 1955 through 1960. This was clearly propelled by a rise in private investment in plant and equipment, as shown in an attached table. Capital outlays surged upward at a surprising pace of 20 percent a year during the period. It was indeed "a process of innovation in which investment called forth further investment." The wave of investment, as it gave expression to technological progress, brought an expansion of productive capacity and improvement in productivity, leading to an overall

reshaping of the economic structure. The engine of high growth was the rapid innovation of technology. It was made possible by the introduction of foreign technology to close the technological gap created during the wartime and postwar years between Japan and industrially developed countries. Technological innovation was achieved in the form of increased investment in heavy and chemical industries and the resulting change in the industrial structure, closer inter-industrial relationships forged by flows of modernization investment to link up steel, automobiles, electric appliances and machine tool industries and development of multiple processes in steel, automobiles and electronic and other industrial sectors.

An equally potent factor in economic growth as a technological innovation was "the consumption revolution." Private consumer outlays expanded impressively, 8 to 9 percent a year in real terms, in the second half of the 1950s and the first half of the 1960s. Yet, they were outstripped by the 9 to 10 percent rate of GNP growth during the period. It is noted, however, that significant changes in the mode of consumption took place due to a marked rise in outlays on consumer durables and services. They had a major impact on production and investment activities. Writing on this point, the government's White Paper on National Life issued in December 1962, said: "Improvements in people's consumption may be termed as 'consumer revolution' or 'innovation in consumer life.' Specifically, they are used to mean the reduction of house-keeping labor symbolized by the spread in use of consumer durables, the diversification of consumer life and increases in leisure expenditure."

II. Transition to an Open System

Japan's postwar economic history was one of gradually increased contacts with the world economy starting with a total isolation at the end of World War II. Japan's international trade was placed under the complete control of the Occupation Forces in the years immediately after the war. Private trade was partially reopened in 1947 and a single exchange rate was set at ¥360 to the U.S. dollar in 1949. In June 1960, the government approved an Outline Program for Liberalization of Trade and Foreign Exchange, setting down basic policies of phased decontrol designed to raise the ratio of liberalization up to 80 to 90 percent in the next three years. It was recognized that the world economy was moving toward freer trade and exchange transactions. Stepped up liberalization was thought to yield beneficial effects on the country's economy.

As a result of liberalization policies, the decontrol ratio reached 93 percent in April 1964 from 42 percent in April 1960. The acceptance of obligations under Article 8 of the International

Monetary Fund charter in the same month and its entry into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) finally committed Japan to keep an open economic system. The move into an open economic system proved to be as much the beginning of a new phase of Japanese economic development as the culmination of continued efforts toward wider international contacts over the postwar years.

Japan's postwar balance of payments underwent changes in its pattern, though subject to ups and downs in domestic business cycles. From the end of the war to around 1950 was a period in which foreign assistance largely met Japan's foreign exchange requirements. Transfer account surpluses, averaging about 400 million dollars each year, made up for gaps in trade and invisible trade accounts during this period. In the 1951-1955 period, foreign exchange earnings derived from the Korean War demand averaged 660 million dollars, big enough to keep Japan's payments balance steady. Japan then moved to a different balance of payments pattern in the 1956-1960 period. While aid (transfer account surpluses) and earnings from U.S. offshore spendings (invisible trade account revenues) diminished, a surplus, though modest in amount yet, began to appear in trade account and strike an approximate equilibrium in the current accounts. Trade balance remained in surplus in the subsequent years, 1961-1964, but growing deficits in the invisible account turned the current balance into the red. The current account imbalance was compensated by a capital inflow during this period. But Japan's balance of payments pattern became transformed around 1965. Expanding exports swelled trade surpluses to produce a major current account surplus, more than offsetting gaps in invisible and transfer accounts. Movement in the long-term capital account was characterized by increased outflows of capital in the form of export credits and others. Japanese capital outflows were added to by diminished foreign capital inflows reflecting in part dollar-defense policies by the U.S. and stepped up debt repayments.

It was more than anything else the expansion of exports that altered Japan's balance of payments status. The growth of the world economy, too, accelerated and world trade recorded the 9 percent-level increases each year. Japanese exports, however, expanded at a rate of 17 percent, nearly double the average rate of growth in world trade.

Behind the growth of Japanese exports were improved productivity and export structure resulting from the changed domestic industrial structure tilted to heavy and chemical industries. Exports of industrial products from Japan had consisted chiefly of low-processed goods (about 62 percent). But the ratio was reversed by 1965, and highly processed products came to account for 64 percent of industrial exports. The changed composition of Japanese exports was in keeping with the altered structure of world demand. Also to be cited as contributing factors to the expansion

of Japan's exports are the improvement and expansion of Japanese export industries' sales and postsale service networks overseas, stepped up advertising activities, increased consumer familiarity and prestige enjoyed by Japanese export products in foreign markets.

III. Strains and Stresses of High-Rate Growth

The superhigh growth, which could be traced to fiscal 1959, created new employment opportunities to absorb a sharp, postwar increase in Japan's labor force. It also brought marked improvements in people's consumption standard through higher income. On the other side, growth gave rise to various problems. They were identified as follows, in a Medium-Term Economic Plan approved by the Cabinet in January 1965:

First, in the course of high growth in the past, private enterprises primarily relied on borrowing to finance expansion. The result was a deterioration in the composition of their capital resources as well as in the financial environment for them, both on the monetary and capital markets. Such developments were felt as endangering the economy's stability and sound growth in the future.

Second, growth exposed latent backwardness in the Japanese economy and society in the form of various distortions and imbalances. One of the signs was a strong upward push in consumer prices. Consumer prices showed a high degree of stability, despite a vigorous growth rate of the economy between 1954, when the Korean War boom subsided, and 1960. But partly influenced by a strong surge in growth in the 1959-1961 period, consumer prices made an upturn. While wholesale prices did not gain by more than 0.5 percent in the second half of the 1950s and the first half of the 1960s, consumer prices jumped at a rate of 1.6 percent a year to 6.3 percent. The sharp rises in consumer prices not only injured stability in people's life but was also feared as affecting wholesale prices and Japan's competitiveness in the world market eventually.

The second sign of stress was seen in the agricultural, small business, distribution and low-productivity sectors. Pressure mounted on these sectors to raise prices and attain a parity in income levels as their productivity failed to improve as fast as in other sectors.

Third, imbalance created in the course of high growth manifested itself in an uneven labor demand and supply for different age groups and job classifications. A strain developed on the demand-supply balance for younger-age workers who are paid relatively low wages under the Japanese wage scale governed by seniority.

Fourth, still another stress created by growth is that the supply

of housing, sewerage and other public facilities and pollution control failed to keep pace with the expansion of production, impeding the balanced advancement of people's well-being. Concern was voiced on these problems as early as in the 1960s. They were regarded as the problems of an imbalance between public consumption and private consumption. Increased government investment on social infrastructure was thought to be an answer.

Fifth, growth also left behind some low-income earners in improving their level of living, while social security benefits remained inadequate.

The medium-term plan said the government's role in solving the strains and stresses of growth includes the following: (1) flexible application of fiscal and monetary policies in response to the changing economic and social situation; (2) assistance in the normalization of the money and capital market and creation of a better financial environment for the improvement of private enterprises' financial strength; (3) development of social infrastructure; (4) expansion of social security and (5) improvement of institutions and practices on the use of land, labor relations and pollution control.

Following up the medium-term economic plan (fiscal 1963 to fiscal 1968), the Cabinet approved the Economic-Social Development Plan (fiscal 1967 to fiscal 1971) in March 1967. It was then followed by the New Economic-Social Development Plan (fiscal 1970 to fiscal 1975) in May 1970. The same broad policy goals were given priority, alongside price stability, in all the successive economic plans.

IV. State of Economy in Fiscal 1972

Japan's GNP aggregated 95,000,000 million yen for fiscal 1972, up 17.6 percent over the preceding fiscal year and recording a real growth rate of 12 percent. National income was placed at 76,000,000 million yen. It comes to \$2,400 (computed at ¥297 to one dollar) per head, somewhat ahead of the similar per capita figure for Britain, for example.

An inquiry into how major demand items contributed to the fiscal 1972 gain in GNP reveals that the government's fixed capital formation accounted for 25.9 percent, private housing construction 31.2 percent. The two demand items thus played a bigger role than in previous recovery phases. Exceeding prior expectations, private investment in plant and equipment showed also a sizeable increase of 15.1 percent. Consumer outlays continued to provide a strong underpinning to economic expansion, as in the past. By contrast, exports and inventory investment did not play the leading part as they did in previous phases of business upswings. They did contribute to the GNP increase, but less than before.

Distribution of national income among major groups shows that employed workers and self-employed expanded their incomes by 17.1 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively. Both enjoyed steady rises in income as in the previous periods of recovery. Worth noting is the fact that self-employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishery industries increased their income by 19.1 percent, overcoming a sluggishness in the past few years. Corporate income, too, recovered to an 11.9 percent gain. As a result, national income rose by 16 percent, which compared favorably with previous recovery phases—16.3 percent in 1963 and 16.8 percent in 1966.

Japan's economic scene underwent drastic changes as it moved from the first half of fiscal 1972 to the last half. In the first half, mild recovery was under way, with a sizeable demand-supply gap persisting. Prices held steady. Business activity sharply swung upward in the latter half, the demand-supply gap became reduced rapidly. Partly fueled by rising world prices, a powerful uptrend in prices came to the fore. Meanwhile, the country's balance of payments continued in deficits in 1973.

The rapid turn in events may be explained, first, by the fact that the Japanese economy retained a considerable degree of resilience. The prevailing view after the Smithsonian agreement of December 1971, anticipated the oncoming of a prolonged slump. Business activity, in fact, bottomed out in the same month of the same year, supported by positive fiscal and monetary policies and a briskness in non-manufacturing industries. Private consumption and private housing investment later provided added impetus to accelerate recovery in the second half of fiscal 1972. Meanwhile, reduced stocks, pollution problems and the difficulty faced by industries in securing new plant sites combined to impede expansion in supply capacity. The resulting excess demand spurred price spirals.

There was, secondly, an unexpectedly powerful acceleration in global inflation and its rapid transmission to Japan. The world inflation counteracted deflationary effects of the upward revaluation of the yen which would have otherwise had an effect on Japan's domestic prices. And Japan found itself in a difficult situation where an attempt to achieve an early equilibrium in its balance of payments in observance of the spirit of the Smithsonian accord created price problems at home. Economic stabilization under such circumstances naturally requires international cooperation in combating inflation and the reform of the world monetary system. It was also realized further that application of diversified policies, including the exchange rate policy, has become necessary.

V. Seeking a Vigorous, Welfare Economy

The Basic Economic-Social Plan, approved by the Cabinet in 1972

February, 1973 came as the seventh of a series of Japan's postwar economic plans formally adopted by the Cabinet.

(1). The Five-Year Plan to Achieve a Self-Reliant Economy (Approved in December 1955 to cover fiscal 1956-fiscal 1960. Objective: achievement of economic self-reliance, full employment).

(2). The New Long-Term Economic Plan (December 1957. Fiscal 1958 to fiscal 1962. Attainment of maximum growth, improvement of living standard, full employment).

(3). The National Income Doubling Plan (December 1960. Fiscal 1961-fiscal 1970. Same objective as the preceding plan).

(4). Medium-Term Economic Plan (January 1965. Fiscal 1964-fiscal 1968. Correction of distortions in the economy).

(5). The Economic-Social Development Plan (March 1967. Fiscal 1967-fiscal 1971. Development of a balanced, solid economic society).

(6). The New Economic-Social Development Plan (May 1970. Fiscal 1970-fiscal 1975. Balanced economic development to build a society where people are assured of more enjoyable living).

(7). Basic Economic-Social Plan (February 1973. Fiscal 1973-fiscal 1977. Attainment of a vigorous, welfare society).

Attention should be called to the fact that Japan's economic plans are not imperative but indicative in nature. While the government's annual budgets are made in line with the current economic plans regarding the public sector, they chiefly indicate desirable goals for development in the private sector and do not impose such goals on it. And the limited nature of Japan's postwar economic plans was revealed by the fact that as many as seven plans meant to cover four to 10 years were prepared in about 20 years since 1955. Marked discrepancies, with actual economic developments, particularly those resulting from higher actual growth rates than planned, came into being barely two to three years after economic plans were announced and forced the authorities to abandon them and prepare new ones.

Let us take a look here at the goals and system of policies of the latest Economic-Social Basic Plan addressed to the achievement of a vigorous, welfare society.

A parity with advanced Western nations, which has been Japan's national aspiration since the start of modernization in the Meiji era, has been nearly attained through the postwar high economic growth, as far as economic affluence is concerned. That the successes so far achieved do not warrant optimism has been brought home, however, by the surfacing of new problems in the second half of the 1960s. Challenges came in the fields of the environment, resources, housing and social security, all requiring bold, imaginative responses. These challenges are admittedly common to advanced, industrial nations, but the Japanese solution does not lie in a mere imitation of a welfare society being pursued in Western countries. Our task is to develop a society fitting the needs

of the new stage of Japanese economic development. A new society being sought here is one in which people may enjoy an affluent environment harmonized with nature, a life free from hazards to health and increased social justice. At the same time, the new society must be one in which the vitality and imagination of the Japanese people, sources of the past growth and future progress, may flourish. The new basic plan is meant to achieve such a society, which was characterized as "a vigorous, welfare society." **New System of Policies:** Under the basic plan, the desirable real rate of growth is postulated as about 9 percent per year in real terms for the fiscal 1973-fiscal 1977 period.

The plan also calls for policy efforts to limit rises in consumer prices to the 4 percent level in the annual average and keep wholesale prices generally stable without an upward acceleration through the plan period. In external economic policies, efforts were to be made to restore an equilibrium in the basic payments balance within the next few years.

Priority will be given to these seven items in seeking to attain the above-mentioned broad policy goals. First, efforts will be stepped up to build and improve public facilities needed for a better living environment for people, including housing, sewerage, parks in city areas, health and medical facilities, educational and cultural facilities. Aiming at a balanced distribution of industries and population on the national basis, measures will be pushed forward vigorously to develop a national network of transportation and communications, relocate industries and develop local cities and rural areas. Public works investments, totaling 90,000,000 million yen (at fiscal 1972 prices) are planned on these projects during the plan period.

The plan envisions, secondly, a four-fold expansion in expenditures for providing improved social security, from about 3,000,000 million yen in fiscal 1970 to about 12,000,000 million yen in fiscal 1977. They will also be accompanied by improvements in social security-related facilities and measures to promote the switch to the five-day work week and extension of the age of worker retirement.

Thirdly, efforts toward the conservation of the environment will concentrate on the prevention and control of pollution in densely populated areas. The polluter-pay principle will be applied in defraying the expenses for pollution control, and measures will be taken to improve public regulatory and surveillance systems against pollution, help develop new pollution control technology and encourage pollution control investment with due consideration to the needs of smaller businesses.

Fourthly, the plan calls for an early attainment of a balance of payments equilibrium by coordinating sectional interests from the viewpoint of higher national interest and in recognition of Japan's place in the world. Cuts in tariffs, further liberalization of trade and capital transactions and an orderly expansion of

exports continue to be specific policy goals in this area.

Japan's enlarged economic power, next, will be used actively for economic cooperation with the rest of the world, contributing on the global level to banishment of poverty and economic independence in developing countries.

Sixth, the basic plan envisages a transformation of Japan's industrial structure with emphasis placed chiefly on development of knowledge-intensive type industries. At the same time, social rules will be defined for the activities of private enterprises regarding the location of industrial plants and the conservation of the environment. Agriculture, forestry and fishery industries have a useful role to play in preserving the national environment, but encouragement will be given to undertakings to raise productivity in agriculture and the level of well-being in rural communities. Projects in setting up resources-processing enterprises overseas will be implemented in line with wishes of host nations.

The plan envisions the improvement of education and promotion of science and technology, as its seventh general goal.

Eighth, the government is expected to play an increasingly important part in the process of developing a high welfare society. However, it will have to meet the growing demand for fiscal outlays in such a way as to prevent inflation and maintain a proper balance in resources allocation with the private sector. For financing increased fiscal expenditures, the government will inevitably increase the tax and social security burden and rely on appropriate bond flotation policies.

The ninth policy goal is the prevention of inflation. Anti-inflation efforts are essential to stability in national life and providing a secure basis for promoting national welfare. Pressure on prices may rise in the future due to a number of factors, such as the changing pattern of growth, continued tightness in labor-supply and demand, rising pollution control costs and the impact of world inflation. This requires an effort to manage total demand properly and ensure smooth supply. Diversified prices stabilization measures are also advocated, including an active utilization of import policies, maintenance of competition and modernization of low-productivity sectors and distribution system.

Table 1. Main Economic Indexes for Fiscal 1972

Items	Unit	Indexes	Percentage compared with GNP	'70 prices
National land area	1,000 Sq. Km.	370	—	—
Population	1 Million	107.1	—	—
Labor force	1 Million	52.3	—	—
Working population	1 Million	51.6	—	—

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Unemployed	1 Million	0.7	—	—
GNP	¥1,000,000 Million	95.37	100.0	67.99
Private consumption	¥1,000,000 Million	49.01	51.4	33.50
Govt. current outlays on goods, services	¥1,000,000 Million	8.38	8.8	4.67
Total capital formation	¥1,000,000 Million	33.89	35.5	26.13
Private housing	¥1,000,000 Million	6.82	7.2	4.06
Private plant, equipment investment	¥1,000,000 Million	17.09	17.9	14.57
Govt.	¥1,000,000 Million	9.98	10.5	7.49
Inventory increases	¥1,000,000 Million	2.14	2.2	1.91
Exports	¥1,000,000 Million	10.74	11.3	9.74
(Minus) Imports	¥1,000,000 Million	8.79	9.2	7.96

Table 2. Economic Growth Rates (In nominal, annual terms)

Fiscal Years	60/55	65/60	70/65	71/70	72/71
GNP	12.8%	15.0%	17.4%	10.7%	17.6%
Private consumption	9.9	15.3	15.1	13.0	15.3
Govt. current expenditures on goods, services	9.6	16.4	14.7	18.7	17.1
Total capital formation	23.2	14.5	20.9	9.1	21.2
Private housing	20.3	23.4	20.7	7.7	31.2
Private plant, equipment investment	27.1	9.5	23.8	1.7	15.1
Govt.	16.9	19.9	15.6	27.4	25.9
Inventory increases	8.0	4.2	31.0	59.8	75.0
Exports	11.7	15.4	18.6	15.5	7.3
(Less) Imports	13.6	12.8	18.8	0.4	13.3

Table 3. Economic Growth Rates (In real, annual terms)

Fiscal Years	60/55	65/60	70/65	71/70	72/71
GNP	9.1%	9.7%	12.1%	5.7%	12.0%
Private consumption	7.8	8.8	9.2	7.0	9.8
Govt. current outlays on goods, services	2.9	7.1	6.1	8.7	6.7
Total capital formation	2.9	7.1	6.1	8.7	6.7
Private housing	14.5	17.4	12.9	2.9	15.5
Private investment in plant, equipment	22.5	8.7	21.0	1.4	10.8
Govt.	13.8	16.0	11.0	25.2	18.3
Inventory increases	5.4	2.6	28.2	-62.4	87.7
Exports	12.3	14.9	16.1	14.6	9.3
(Less) Imports	16.9	12.5	16.6	1.0	12.3

Table 4. Rates of Price Rises (In annual terms)

Fiscal Year	60/55	65/60	70/65	71/70	72/71	73 1st half/ 72 1st half
Wholesale prices	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	-0.8%	3.2%	14.9
Consumer prices	1.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.2	11.7
GNP deflator	3.4	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	

Table 5. Balance of Payments (Annual average)

Fiscal Years	65/70	Unit: \$100 Million	
		71	72
Overall balance	9.3	80.4	29.6
Trade balance	27.3	84.2	83.8
Exports	131.2	246.6	294.8
Imports	103.9	162.4	211.0
Invisible trade balance	-13.0	-17.8	-18.1
Transfer (Current balance)	-1.7	-3.2	-3.4
	12.7	63.2	62.3
Long-term capital balance	-7.0	-16.5	-59.2
Short-term capital	2.7	31.3	24.4

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Table 6. Outlines of Japan's Economy in Fiscal '77

Fiscal Years	70	77	77/73 (Annual rate)
Data, intended policies			
Labor force	51,700,000	54,100,000	0.8%
Govt. transfer to individuals	¥3,000 Bil	¥12,000 Bil	22.0
Private pollution control investment (real)	¥200 Bil	¥2,000 Bil	34.1
Outlines of economy	(In ¥1,000 Bil)		
Real GNP	58	105	Apprx. 9%
GNP	73 100%	183 100%	14%
Private consumption	38 51	95 52	14
Private housing	5 7	17 9	20
Private plant, equipment investment	15 20	28 15	11
Govt.	6 9	23 13	18
Exports	9 12	21 11	14
(Less)	8 11	19 10	17
Imports			
Current B/P balance	\$24 Bil	\$5.9 Bil	

Note: '65 prices are used to obtain real-term figures.

Table 7. Industrial Structure (In 65 prices, ¥1,000 Bil., %)

Years	60	70	77	77/73 (Annual rate)
Total	100%	100%	100%	Value ¥232,400 Billion 9.6%
Primary industry	10.6	4.0	2.5	5.9 2.6

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Secondary	57.3	66.3	67.6	157.1	9.9
Manufacturing	47.6	55.7	54.7	127.1	9.5
Chemicals	3.4	4.8	4.0	9.4	7.7
Metals	8.1	11.4	11.1	25.7	9.3
Machinery	9.9	17.7	20.3	47.2	11.7
Others	26.2	21.8	19.3	44.8	7.8
Construction	8.7	10.0	12.3	28.7	12.4
Tertiary	32.1	29.7	29.9	69.4	9.4
Public	6.9	7.4	7.8	18.2	10.2
utilities					
Distribution,	25.2	22.2	22.1	51.2	9.2
services					

X. Education

History: Education in Japan is of high quality and is widely available. In modern times it has undergone important reforms twice. The first was the introduction in 1872 of a modern educational system entirely different from the one in existence at the time. The second was a thoroughgoing reform carried out after World War II. Designed to cope with the present democratic system, it was based on the concept of equal opportunity in education.

Schools before 1872: Historically, Japan has a long tradition of schools. The initiation of modern schooling under the new educational system in 1872 was a truly epoch-making step in the annals of education in Japan, but earlier quite a number of schools were in existence. In fact, the existence of schools of a sort can be traced as far back as the Muromachi period (1336-1573). In the Edo period (1603-1867) these schools achieved further development and formed the rudiments of a school system.

In the Edo period, feudal society was based upon four distinct classes—the ruling *samurai*, farmers, artisans and merchants. Strict distinctions were enforced, especially between the *samurai* class and the common people making up the three lower classes. Education for the former and the latter developed along basically independent lines.

The country was made up of a number of semi-autonomous districts controlled by *daimyo* families. These districts were called *han*, and schools called *hanko* were set up for the training of *samurai*. The Tokugawa shogunate and the *han* supported the *hanko*, which taught literary and military arts suited to the *samurai* ruling class.

At the same time, an institution designed to give the common people enough education to carry on their daily life was provided

by the *terakoya* (temple schools). Offering simple educational facilities where principally reading and writing were taught, the *terakoya* originated in the late feudal period when Buddhist temples were educational as well as religious institutions. The *terakoya* gradually developed after the middle of the Edo period. By the end of the period, they were flourishing not only in such large cities as Edo (now Tokyo) and Osaka, but also in small provincial cities and even in remote farming and fishing villages; in short, they could be found throughout the country.

While the *hanko* and *terakoya* typified the schools of the Edo period, there were several other educational institutions as well. One of them was the *gogaku* (country schools). Some of these were set up for the ruling class and similar in nature to the *hanko*, while others were designed for the common people and similar to the *terakoya*.

A third type allowed the sons of both *samurai* and commoners to study side-by-side. These latter *gogaku*, however, differed from the *terakoya* in that they were protected and supervised by the shogunate and the *han*.

There were also *shijuku*, or private schools. Usually set up in the homes of teachers, these schools specialized in such subjects as Chinese classics, calligraphy, the abacus, Japanese classics and Western learning. The shogunate regarded Confucianism as central to education, and *kangakujuku* (state-run schools), which stressed Confucian learning in Chinese, flourished throughout the Edo period. Other *shijuku*, offering the common people instruction in such things as calligraphy or the abacus, were widely established before the end of the period. They and the *terakoya* paved the way for the opening of elementary schools throughout the country shortly after the promulgation of the new system in 1872.

Education after 1872: The Meiji Restoration of 1868 brought great political, economic and social reforms. Immediately after the Restoration, the Meiji government started to work out measures for educational reform. On August 3, 1872, it promulgated by Cabinet decree a new educational system, that formed the basis of the modern educational system in Japan.

The school system was basically divided into three stages—elementary school, middle school and university. Elementary school was an eight-year course divided into ordinary and upper, with each consisting of four years. Normal schools were established for the training of elementary school teachers. In 1886 the four-year ordinary elementary school course was made compulsory, and over the next decade the four units of schooling—elementary school, middle school, university and normal school—were clarified by legislation. Middle school was divided into two stages—ordinary and upper.

In the decade after 1897, various schools aimed at providing secondary education for women as well as providing business education and advanced vocational education were systematized

in quick succession, completing a comprehensive system of modern education.

In 1907 the period of compulsory schooling was extended by two years, making ordinary elementary school a six-year course and upper elementary school a two-year course. From this time until the reform of the educational system after World War II, the basic school system remained unchanged. The University Edict of 1918 authorized the establishment of private and municipal universities and colleges, and in 1926 the Kindergarten Edict was promulgated.

Elementary school teaching rules served as a standard for educational content when the school system was established. After the school edict of 1886, simple guidelines, "Subjects of Study and Their Extent," were laid down for elementary and middle schools.

A system of approval for textbooks was adopted, but after 1897 the texts were compiled by the government. The use of such government-written textbooks continued until the post-World War II educational reforms.

Education after World War II: In 1947, two years after the end of World War II, the educational system was altered to the so-called single-track "6-3-3-4" school system. Elementary school had been an eight-year course since 1872, but under this new system it was reduced to six years (though for many years, in fact, many who had completed the six-year ordinary course used to go to middle school). The two-year upper elementary school course was incorporated into the three-year lower secondary school, while the three kinds of secondary schools—middle school, girls' school and vocational school—were combined into a three-year upper secondary school. As a rule, all were coeducational.

Existing universities with their preparatory departments, higher schools, higher vocational schools, higher normal schools, women's higher normal schools, normal schools and young men's normal schools were all reorganized into four-year universities, coeducational as a rule. Graduate schools were provided for those who desired to continue their studies. (For a variety of reasons, two- and three-year junior colleges were authorized in 1949, and technical colleges were established in 1962.)

With all these changes, the reorganization of the entire educational system was completed, a system that is still in force today.

I. Present State of Education

Educational opportunities are available throughout life from childhood to old age in a variety of forms—in the home, in school and in society.

The quality of school education under the 6-3-3-4 single-track system adopted in 1947 is quite high and is available on a nation-

wide basis. Meanwhile, in line with the recognition of the need for lifelong education, there has been a marked extension of various forms of social education.

A. Preschool Education: The principal facilities for children are kindergartens and nursery schools. Kindergartens, under the supervision of educational administrative agencies of national and local authorities, are designed to afford children a good environment conducive to healthy mental and physical growth. They are for children from three to six years old and have one-year, two-year and three-year courses.

Nursery schools, on the other hand, are under the supervision of national and local welfare administrative agencies. They are designed to provide daily care on behalf of the parents for babies and small children up to five years old. Thus, kindergarten and nursery school are different in function, role and supervision, but guidance and instruction of children three years old and over—even in nursery school—are based on kindergarten education instructions. In reality, therefore, both are complementary.

With the increasing interest of parents in the care and education of their children in recent years, the number of children enrolled in kindergartens and nursery schools has increased markedly. The percentages of children enrolled in kindergartens in 1973 were three-year olds: 6 percent, four-year olds: 45.5 percent and five-year olds: 61.7 percent. Combined with the 24.6 percent of five-year olds enrolled in nursery schools, the total percentage of five-year olds enrolled in all types of preschool educational facilities topped 86 percent.

B. Compulsory Education: Compulsory education begins at the age of six and extends over nine years, breaking down into six years of elementary school and three years of lower secondary school.

Enrollment at the level of compulsory education has always been quite high, even before World War II. It was 41.4 percent in 1880, only a few years after the introduction of the modern educational system (see "History" above), reaching 99.0 percent in 1920 and 99.9 percent in 1968.

C. Upper Secondary Education: Upper secondary school offers full-time, part-time and correspondence courses. The full-time course takes three years to complete, while part-time and correspondence courses each require four years or more. Part-time courses are available both in the daytime and at night, but the majority of the courses are offered at night.

Upper secondary school has two different curricula—one for general education and the other for technical education. The latter is subdivided into vocational courses in agriculture, fishery, commerce and home economics, while the technical courses cover foreign languages, fine arts, music, sciences or mathematics, etc.

Enrollment in upper secondary education immediately after the introduction of the new school system in 1950 was 42.5 percent

but it has risen steadily since then until it reached 89.6 percent in 1973. Particularly striking is the rise in the enrollment of female students. Whereas in 1950 the ratio of male students was 48 percent and of female students 36.7 percent, the ratios in 1973 switched to 88.6 percent for male students and 90.7 percent for female students.

D. Special Education: Complete schooling from the elementary to upper secondary level is provided for children and students requiring special education because of mental and physical handicaps.

In addition to schools for the blind and deaf, there are special schools for the mentally retarded, physically handicapped and physically weak children.

Furthermore, special classes for the mentally and physically handicapped have been created as occasion demands in ordinary elementary and lower secondary schools. In line with the expansion of facilities for special education in recent years, the number of children and students enrolled in special schools and classes has increased. In fact, the latter number has more than trebled during the past decade, reaching a total of 58,507 in 1973.

E. Higher Education: Higher education is provided by universities, junior colleges and technical colleges. Moreover, a number of universities have graduate schools.

Universities offer higher education to upper secondary school graduates or those who have attained an education equal to or higher than that of the upper secondary school graduate. The normal course of study requires four years, but in medicine and dentistry it is six years.

A bachelor's degree is awarded to those who have completed four years or more of study at a university and have passed the required examinations. Meanwhile, junior colleges accept upper secondary school graduates or equally qualified students for a two- or three-year course of study in preparation for vocations or ordinary life.

In recent years the number of entrants into universities and junior colleges has increased sharply. In 1973 such entrants reached 24.5 percent of the corresponding age group and 31.2 percent of the total number of upper secondary school graduates. Particularly prominent is the increase in the number of entrants into junior colleges, an increase closely related to the rapid rise in the number of female entrants into junior colleges. In 1973 the number of female entrants accounted for 27.6 percent of the total number of university entrants and 92.0 percent of the total number of junior college entrants.

This rapid increase in enrollment in universities and junior colleges has been made possible by the establishment of new universities as well as by the creation and expansion of departments and courses in established universities. In 1973 the number of universities totaled 404 and junior colleges 500—1.5 and 1.6

PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION

times more, respectively, than the figures for 1963.

Technical colleges are five-year institutions (five years and six months in mercantile technical colleges), providing technical education for lower secondary school graduates or those with equivalent qualifications. Industrial technical colleges were established in 1962 to meet the quantitative and qualitative shortage of technicians caused by technological developments.

Graduate schools are organized separately from undergraduate faculties, and include master's and doctor's courses. A master's degree is conferred upon those who have completed two or more years of graduate study, have acquired the necessary credits and have won acceptance of their master's degree thesis. A doctor's degree is awarded to those who have completed five or more years of graduate study (four years or more in medical or dental research), have acquired the necessary credits and have won approval of their doctorate thesis.

In 1973 universities with graduate schools totaled 199—63 national, 19 public and 117 private universities. They accounted for 49.3 percent of all 404 universities—1.9 times more than the figures for 1963, when the total stood at 103.

Classified by field of study, engineering degrees topped all others with 42.5 percent of the total number of master's degrees granted, followed by the social sciences, natural sciences and humanities in that order. Doctor's degrees in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy topped all others with 54.4 percent, with virtually no degrees being awarded in the social sciences or humanities.

School Education Statistics

As of May 1973

Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
Kindergartens	12,185	79,781	2,129,342
Elementary Schools	24,592	392,793	9,816,536
Lower Secondary Schools	10,836	232,084	4,779,593
Higher Secondary Schools	4,861	213,304	4,192,483
Schools for the Blind	76	2,991	9,244
Schools for the Deaf	108	4,652	15,119
Schools for the Handicapped	316	8,633	34,144
Technical Colleges	63	3,605	48,288
Junior Colleges	500	14,868	305,782
Universities and Colleges	404	83,838	1,523,074
Graduate Schools	199	—	46,146
State-Run Nurse-Teacher Training Institutes	9	85	1,100

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Miscellaneous Schools	8,007	45,883	1,245,668
CORRESPONDENCE:			
Higher Secondary Schools	580	4,528	158,502
Junior Colleges	8	—	43,253
Universities	11	—	98,588

F. Nonschool Education: In addition to the educational activities provided in the regular schools mentioned above, various educational and training activities are conducted in homes, in places of business and elsewhere. Because of the increasing demand for lifelong education, special emphasis has been placed on providing education and training in institutions other than schools.

(a) **Social education** in Japan is defined as "organized educational activities made available mainly for youths and adults (including physical culture and recreational activities), except those conducted as part of the regular school curriculum." Various physical education, sports and cultural activities, classes and lectures are sponsored by national and local government bodies as well as socio-educational organizations. In 1971, as many as 3,071,119 men, women and youths participated in such activities.

Following are the major facilities for social education:

Civic centers play an important role in local communities by sponsoring youth classes, cultural activities, and physical culture and recreational meetings in cities, towns and villages, 90 percent of which has civic centers.

Youth houses are public facilities where youths and youth leaders may live together while undergoing collective training. At present, there are 11 national and 219 public youth houses situated throughout the country. They provide working youths with convenient facilities for social education, since there is no lodging charge at a national youth house and only a nominal charge at a public one.

Libraries: As of 1971, there were only 918 libraries in Japan, as follows:

National (National Diet Library)	1
Metropolitan and Prefectural	96
Municipal	561
Town and Village	223
Private	37

Traveling libraries operate in remote areas.

Museums, Zoos, Botanical Gardens, etc.: As facilities for social education, museums (including science, history and art museums), aquariums, zoological and botanical gardens play an important role. As of 1971, such facilities totaled 345.

Social-Physical Education Facilities: As social-physical education and recreational facilities, a large number of gyms, athletic stadiums, swimming pools, baseball fields, and tennis and volleyball courts are provided by national and local government organs,

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business corporations and private organizations. As of 1971, the social-physical education facilities operated by local authorities totaled 7,146.

(b) **Miscellaneous schools**—private schools requiring three months to a year to complete a course of study—play an important role in providing the knowledge and technical know-how for various occupations, home-making and ordinary living which have become necessary with the changing times. Enrollments have been increasing yearly, reaching 1,263,772 in 1972. Subjects of study at such schools include dressmaking, cooking, bookkeeping, calculation on the abacus, typing, foreign languages, driving and auto mechanics, computer technology, the art of tea ceremony and flower arrangement. More than two-thirds of the students of these schools are women.

Social Education Facilities

As of May 1971

Civic Centers	14,375
Libraries	918
Museums:	
General	53
Science	42
History	93
Art	82
Outdoor	3
Zoos	26
Botanical Gardens	12
Zoological and Botanical Gardens	5
Aquariums	29

Social Education Classes and Courses

Courses	Number of Courses	Number of Participants
Adult Courses	27,692	1,692,574
Women's Courses	20,614	936,843
Youth Courses	10,197	441,692
Total	58,503	3,071,119

Children's and Youth Education Facilities

Youth Houses	189
Urban Youth Houses	76
Children's Cultural Centers	32
Children's Nature Houses	12
Others	284
Total	593

II. Educational Content and Textbooks

A. Development of the Curriculum in Elementary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Schools: Education in this country aims at "the full development of the personality, the nurture of a healthy people, sound in mind and body, who will love truth and justice, esteem individuality, respect labor, have a deep sense of responsibility and be imbued with the spirit of independence, capable of building a peaceful state and society."

In order to maintain nationwide educational standards and to universalize public education so as to achieve this fundamental goal, the central government, under the School Education Law and its enforcement regulations, prescribes the subjects to be taught and the hours of instruction. The government also publishes curriculum standards for compliance by each school. These latter standards are determined by the Minister of Education on the basis of the deliberations and recommendations submitted by the Council for Curriculum, which is composed of teachers, researchers, and other learned and experienced persons.

On the basis of curriculum standards prescribed by national, prefectural and municipal governments, each school works out its own curriculum in consideration of actual conditions within the school and the community as well as the physical and mental development levels and personalities of the pupils.

The standard course of study prescribed by the central government has been revised several times to cope with changes in society. The latest revisions have been in force since 1971 for elementary school, since 1972 for lower secondary school and since 1973 for upper secondary school.

Eight subjects are taught in elementary school: Japanese, social studies, arithmetic, science, music, arts and handicrafts, home-making and physical education. There are eight required subjects in lower secondary school: Japanese, social studies, mathematics, science, music, fine arts, health and physical education, and industrial arts or home-making. The latter school also offers the following electives: foreign languages (e.g. English, French, etc.), and vocational subjects related to agriculture, trades and industries, business, fishery and home-making. In addition, there are separate curriculum areas such as moral education and special activities.

Upper secondary school provides instruction in Japanese, social studies, mathematics, science, health and physical education, art and foreign languages.

In addition, there is instruction in home economics, agriculture, industry, business, fishery, nursing, science and mathematics, music and fine arts. These areas are subdivided into nearly 400 subjects, in addition to which there are extra-curricular educational activities.

TEACHERS

The enforcement regulations of the School Education Law and curriculum standards publications prescribe a minimum number of 240 school days a year for elementary and lower secondary school. A minimum of 35 weeks (34 for the first grade of elementary school) of instruction in each course plus morals is also prescribed.

The standard total of teaching hours is relatively balanced among three groups of subjects; i.e., literary subjects, science-related subjects, and subjects related to the arts and physical education. It should be noted that more teaching hours are allocated to subjects related to music, fine arts and physical education in Japan than in other major countries.

B. Textbooks: Textbooks are the principal study material. The law stipulates that elementary, lower and upper secondary schools must use textbooks. Since 1948 a system has been in effect for accrediting books privately written or compiled for use as textbooks. Accrediting or authorization is done by the Minister of Education on the basis of recommendations made by the Research Council for Textbook Authorization, which is composed of teachers and other learned and experienced persons.

The adoption of textbooks is the responsibility of boards of education for public schools or principals for national or private schools. But in practice for public elementary and lower secondary schools, the same series of textbooks is adopted for broad areas, where more than one board of education is responsible.

Textbooks for compulsory education are provided free of charge, the expense being borne by the central government.

III. Teachers

A. Training of Teachers: The system of teacher training is an open one. Anyone who has acquired the necessary credits, as provided in the Educational Personnel Certification Law, in a university with courses approved by the Minister of Education as suitable for teacher certification is awarded a teaching certificate. Actually, national teachers' colleges or faculties, of which there is one in each prefecture, play a major role in training teachers for elementary and lower secondary schools, especially for the former.

Elementary and lower secondary school teacher certificates (1st class) are, in principle, awarded to four-year university graduates, while 2nd-class certificates are awarded to junior college graduates. In the case of upper secondary schools, 1st-class certificates are awarded to those who have completed an additional year of study after university or to those who have taken a master's degree. Four-year university graduates, however, receive 2nd-class certificates.

B. Employment and Compensation: Competent metropolitan and prefectural boards of education appoint or dismiss teachers in public elementary and lower secondary schools (run in most cases

by city, town and village authorities) and public upper secondary schools (run in most cases by metropolitan and prefectural authorities).

However, the appointment and dismissal of teachers in kindergartens and full-time upper secondary schools run by city, town and village authorities are the business of the city, town and village boards of education concerned.

There are four salary tables for teaching staffs in national schools—universities and junior colleges, technical colleges, upper secondary schools, and lower secondary and elementary schools plus kindergartens, respectively. Grades and steps in the salary tables are based on the degree of complexity, difficulty and responsibility of the teaching duties as well as on the academic background, the type of teaching certificate and the years of teaching experience. Kindergarten, elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary school salary tables have three standard grades—for principals, teachers and assistant teachers. Technical college tables have five grades—for principals, professors, assistant professors, lecturers and assistants. University and junior college tables have five grades—for professors, assistant professors, lecturers, assistants and nonteaching staff members.

As a rule, half of the salary of teachers in public elementary and lower secondary schools is defrayed by metropolitan or prefectural government funds, the remaining half coming from the national treasury. There is almost no difference in salary level in public schools anywhere in the country regarding position, academic background and length of service.

C. Some Further Facts: In elementary school as a rule a teacher is responsible for all subjects in a specific class of a specific grade, but in recent years the number of specialized subject teachers in art and handicrafts, music, physical education and home-making has increased. In lower secondary school, specialized subject teachers are the rule, but in small schools in remote areas a teacher may teach two or three subjects. The specialized subject teacher system is the rule almost throughout upper secondary school and one teacher is ordinarily responsible for a specific area of one subject.

The proportion of women teachers has increased remarkably in recent years, accounting in 1973 for 53.2 percent of the total in elementary schools, 28.2 percent in lower secondary schools and 16.7 percent in upper secondary schools. But the proportion of women principals and vice-principals is still very low, accounting for only 2.1 percent in elementary schools, 0.8 percent in lower secondary schools and 2.2 percent in upper secondary schools.

The average number of full-time teachers per class is 1.3 in elementary schools and 1.8 in lower secondary schools, while the number of pupils per teacher is 25 in elementary schools and 20.6 in lower secondary schools. However, in practice the number of pupils in a class in elementary and lower secondary schools is

affected by local population density. The national average in 1973 was 32.7 in elementary schools and 37 in lower secondary schools, but in heavily populated areas many classes reach the legal maximum of 45.

IV. Administration and Finance

A. Administration: (a) The central administrative organ is the Ministry of Education. It is charged with the development and diffusion of school and social education, sciences and culture as well as with the conduct of administrative affairs related to the foregoing and to religion.

The Ministry of Education controls and manages national educational institutions.

In accordance with laws and regulations, it determines standard courses of study for elementary and both lower and upper secondary schools, authorizes textbooks, approves the establishment or closure of public and private universities and gives guidance, advice and financial aid to district educational administrative bodies.

(b) District or local administrative bodies: Administratively Japan is divided into 47 prefectures, which in turn are subdivided into 3,307 cities, towns and villages. Each of these administrative areas has a board of education.

B. Finance: National expenditures for education are broadly divided into 1) financing of national educational institutions and 2) subsidies to prefectural, city, town or village as well as to private educational institutions. In addition to 2), tax grants from the central government are distributed to adjust financial differences between prefectures and among cities, towns, or villages. No particular limitation is set on the use of these tax grants, but a considerable portion is spent for educational purposes to minimize any marked differences in education between prefectures and among cities, towns or villages.

Subsidies from the national treasury take a variety of forms, including the provision of half of the expense for the salaries of teachers in compulsory schools (including special schools) in the prefectures and half the cost of facilities for compulsory schools in cities, towns and villages.

Prefectural educational spending includes expenditures for prefectural educational institutions, salaries of teachers in city, town or village elementary, lower secondary and part-time upper secondary schools, and subsidies to city, town and village educational institutions.

City, town and village educational spendings include expenditures for local elementary and lower secondary schools, except for teacher salaries, and expenditures for other city, town and village

educational institutions.

National, prefectural, and city, town or village educational expenditures are financed from general taxes levied at each level and supplemented by tax grants, subsidies from the national treasury and fees. No special tax is levied for educational purposes.

V. Science and Culture

Since the introduction of a modern educational system in 1872, scholarly and scientific research has been encouraged in universities, government and private research institutes, and many other bodies and organizations. In 1949 the **Japan Science Council** was founded, with its 210 members elected from among 43,000 scientists in various fields throughout the country. It has played a fundamental role in encouraging science in postwar Japan.

The **Science Deliberative Council** was established in 1967 as an advisory body to the Minister of Education to work out basic policies for furthering science in an age dominated by the major sciences connected with atomic energy and space. Thus, various measures have been taken to meet the demands of the times, and scientific research by various organizations in numerous fields has been encouraged.

The postwar years have witnessed important advances in the general furthering of arts and culture, the protection of cultural assets, the improvement of the Japanese language and the revision of the Copyright Law.

Specific measures have included sponsorship of art festivals, the bestowing of recognition and favorable treatment upon artists, the improvement and expansion of both national and regional art and culture facilities, the enactment of the Cultural Assets Protection Law and the revision of the Copyright Law for the first time since its enactment in 1899. As of 1972, important cultural assets, including buildings and objects of arts and crafts, numbered 10,155. Of these, 1,013 items were designated as "National Treasures."

The highest honors in the arts and sciences are bestowed in the form of Cultural Medals, which were instituted in 1937. Starting in 1951, recipients of Cultural Medals as well as a wider range of individuals of special cultural merit selected annually have been awarded annuities. As of 1973, recipients of Cultural Medals totaled 168, while a total of 258 persons of cultural merit had been designated.

The **Japan Academy** (formerly Imperial Academy) and the **Japan Art Academy** (formerly Imperial Art Academy) were so renamed in 1967. Both are honorary organizations for those who have made distinguished contributions in the arts and sciences. The former has 150 members and the latter 120 members. Members of the Japan Art Academy are awarded annuities in recognition of their distinguished work and service in the arts.

XI. Newspapers

History: The Japanese newspaper owes its origin to the *kawaraban* (lit. tile-block print), which somewhat resembled a newspaper extra of today. This crude, simple newspaper was printed from a piece of tile with letters cut on it. The oldest known extant newspaper of this kind dates back to 1615. It was published in Kyoto to report the news of the Battle of Osaka Castle which sealed the fate of the Toyotomi family and led the Tokugawa family to firmly establish its regime (known as *bakufu* or shogunate government) for the subsequent 250 years.

Later, the *kawaraban*, or those primitive news bulletins, were published in Osaka, Edo (Tokyo), etc. to report important events as they occurred. In 1862 a newspaper struck off from wooden blocks was published for the first time. It was called *Batabiya Shimbun* (Batavia Newspaper) because it was an edition translated and printed by the *Yosho-shirabesho* (the Western Books Investigation Office) of the Tokugawa government from a newspaper published in Batavia (Jakarta), Indonesia, then a Dutch colony. This newspaper enjoyed a fairly large circulation.

In 1865, the *Kaigai Shimbun*, which also carried foreign news, was published by Joseph Heco, or Hikoze Hamada (1837-1897), a naturalized American of Japanese ancestry and an interpreter at the U.S. Consulate in Yokohama. This newspaper was superior to the Batavia Newspaper in that it was published periodically—once or twice a month on a continuous basis.

In 1870, the *Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun* (Yokohama Daily News), printed with lead type, was published daily as the predecessor of modern Japanese newspapers. The emergence of this newspaper subsequently gave rise to many others in rapid succession, in both Tokyo and Osaka.

Along with the rapid development of the modern Japanese political system, newspapers gained large circulation.

Furthermore, in the war years with China (1894-95) and Russia (1904-05), national feeling ran high. Catering to this sentiment, newspapers grew in popularity throughout the country during the 44 years of the Meiji era.

In the meantime, newspapers emphasizing political topics developed in Tokyo, the center of Japanese politics, while newspapers which primarily devoted themselves to news reporting without any special political leaning thrived in Osaka, where commerce was of vital importance. Osaka is the birthplace of both the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Shimbun*, both of which came into their own by conducting their business on a commercial basis.

In 1912 at the beginning of the Taisho era, these two newspapers simultaneously made inroads into Tokyo and gradually but firmly

established themselves, outrivaling the politically inclined newspapers then existing in Tokyo. These two newspapers both followed an independent, nonpartisan policy competing with each other in the objective reporting of news. Thus, they were largely responsible for formulating the general characteristics of the Japanese newspapers of today.

In 1931 about 1,200 daily newspapers and some 7,700 weeklies and semi-monthlies were published in Japan.

But as the internal situation intensified during the years between the outbreak of the China Incident (1937) and the Pacific War (1941), government control of the press tightened. As a result, many newspapers were either abolished or forced to merge by government order until there were only 55 newspapers left in the country—five in Tokyo, four in Osaka and one in each of the 46 prefectures.

Soon after the war ended, freedom of the press was restored with the abolishment of all the laws that had kept it in check. When Japanese press circles established the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, practically every newspaper in Japan became a member. While the primary objective of the association is to uphold freedom of the press, its members have agreed to abide by the ethical rules stipulated in "The Canons of Journalism," which it adopted.

Newspaper of Today: There are 98 daily newspapers in Japan, most of them publishing both morning and evening editions. If one set of morning and evening editions is counted as two copies, as is usually done in Western countries, there are a total of 55,845,000 copies published daily in Japan. With this figure, Japan ranks third after the Soviet Union, which has the world's largest daily newspaper circulation amounting to 84,953,000 copies (according to the World Statistical Yearbook, 1972, published by the United Nations) and the United States of America with 62,231,000 copies. But Japan stands before Britain, which ranks fourth with 25,609,000 copies, and West Germany, which ranks fifth with 19,701,000 copies.

Further, in terms of circulation per thousand of the population, Japan ranks first with 522 copies. Britain comes second with 463 copies, East Germany ranks third with 445, followed by the Soviet Union with 347 copies, West Germany with 319 copies and the U.S.A. with 301 copies—in that order.

Out of the 98 daily newspapers, 16 are published in Tokyo and 11 in Osaka, which means that 27 percent of Japan's daily papers is published in these major cities.

Among these papers, the five national dailies—*Asahi*, *Mainichi*, *Yomiuri*, *Sankei* and *Nihon Keizai*—are all published in both Tokyo and Osaka, but sold and circulated throughout Japan. Besides these five, which enjoy the largest circulations, there are three others that have a wide regional distribution. They are the *Chubu Nippon*, the *Hokkaido* and the *Nishi-Nippon*, published

respectively in Nagoya, Sapporo, and Fukuoka. Then there are the local newspapers published on a prefectural level.

The *Asahi*, *Yomiuri*, and *Mainichi* are the big three newspapers of Japan. In January 1973, the *Asahi* published 6,223,824 copies of morning edition and 4,103,668 copies of its evening edition, totaling 10,326,000 copies, the *Yomiuri* had a total of 9,787,000 daily copies and the *Mainichi* a total of 7,763,000 daily copies. While the Chubu Nippon had a total of 2,617,576 daily copies, the Hokkaido totaled 2,415,000 daily copies and the Nishi-Nippon 687,534 copies. Even topping the circulation of the Communist Party organ *Pravda* of the Soviet Union, which is said to be the world's largest newspaper with a circulation of 9,200,000 copies, the *Asahi* and *Yomiuri* are in fact the two largest newspapers in the world, circulation-wise.

Moreover, unlike newspapers in other countries, Japanese newspapers without exception publish their dailies on Sundays, too. However, there are no evening editions on Sundays and holidays. All told, there are only five days a year when Japanese newspapers are not printed.

Technics and Management: The *Asahi* and the *Mainichi* are not only printed in Tokyo and Osaka, but also in Nagoya, Sapporo and Kita-Kyushu, while the *Yomiuri* is printed in Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo and Kita-Kyushu as well as in Takaoka (Toyama Prefecture). The *Nihon Keizai* is printed in Tokyo, Osaka and Kita-Kyushu, while the *Sankei* is printed in Tokyo and Osaka.

As a rule, the Tokyo headquarters offices of these newspapers send the news and ads for the entire nation to local publishing offices. As for local news, the major regional publishing offices or the branch offices do their own news gathering and reporting. The headquarters and major regional publishing offices are connected by telephone and *kanji* (Chinese character) teletype machines.

Since 1959 the *Asahi* has adopted the method of phototelegraphing the facsimiles of each original edition to its branch publishing office in Sapporo. The *Yomiuri* has also begun publishing newspapers at its Sapporo and Takaoka branches by the same method. Likewise, the *Mainichi*, the *Nihon Keizai*, the *Sankei*, and the Hokkaido Shimbun have followed suit. All these newspapers have also introduced *kanji* teletype machines to minimize the loss of time in news reporting. Profits earned by Japanese newspapers generally consist of the proceeds from advertising sales—50 percent—and the earning from newspaper sales—50 percent. However, there is a trend toward an increase in ad proceeds. As for outlay, 30 percent is spent for newsprint, 30 percent for personnel expenses and 40 percent for news gathering and other operating costs.

Employee unions of practically all Japanese newspaper companies are affiliated with the Japan Federation of Press Workers Unions. This labor federation, in turn, is affiliated with *Sohyo*

(General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), which is the largest federation of labor unions in Japan and is politically connected to the Japan Socialist Party. Unlike labor union practices in most Western countries, reporters, teletypists and print shop workers all belong to the same union.

Foreign Correspondents: At present, a total of about 200 correspondents are stationed in Tokyo, with AP, UPI, AFP, Reuter, TASS and other important foreign news agencies, newspapers and news magazines maintaining branches in Tokyo. Many of them are engaged in news-gathering activities in Asian countries with Tokyo as their home base. They gather at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan in Marunouchi, Tokyo, which has such facilities as a lounge, a bar, a dining room and club rooms.

Special Overseas Correspondents and English Dailies: Japanese newspaper companies and news agencies in 1973 had about 150 correspondents stationed at various cities throughout the world. The Kyodo News Service, Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri keep a staff of 30 to 50 correspondents overseas. English-language newspapers published in Japan include *The Japan Times*, *The Asahi Evening News*, *The Mainichi Daily News* and *The Yomiuri*.

XII. Radio and TV Services

Radio and television broadcasts in Japan were started by Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK, or the Japan Broadcasting Corporation) in 1925 and 1953, respectively. Now the networks of NHK and many other commercial broadcasting companies cover the entire nation. According to an NHK survey, more than 24,430,000 households, or about 87 percent of the national total, are equipped with television sets. A majority of them, roughly 15,920,000, have color TV sets.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai

Although NHK is the sole non-commercial public corporation in the broadcasting field, it is neither controlled nor operated by any branch of the government. NHK receives its revenue source from fees levied against the nation's TV-set owners. NHK owes its independence to the 1950 Broadcast Law, under which it contracts with receiving households and collects fees from them. The law forbids NHK from engaging in commercial advertising.

The monthly fee is ¥465 for color television and ¥315 for black and white television, with no charge made for radio.

The head office is located at NHK Broadcasting Center, 2-1 Jinnan 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; Tel. (03) 465-1111.

RADIO AND TV SERVICES

NHK's Domestic Network: NHK broadcasts a total of 915 hours a day over its five domestic networks—two for radio, one for FM and two for television.

National coverage of the five networks amounts to nearly 100 percent in each case. As for the radio networks, the First Radio Network has a 99.7 percent coverage, the Second Network—99 percent and the FM Network—94 percent. The general TV Network and the educational TV Network each have a national coverage of 97.4 percent.

The number of transmitting stations for each of the five networks is 173 for the First Radio Network, 144 for the Second Radio Network, 388 for the FM Network, 1,631 for the general TV Network and 1,614 for the educational TV Network (as of January 1973).

The percentage of broadcasting hours by categories is shown in the table below:

First Radio Network (19 hours daily)	General TV Network (18 hours daily)
News 42.7%	Culture 36.4%
Culture 31.9%	News 31.8%
Entertainment 24.0%	Entertainment 22.3%
Education 1.4%	Education 9.6%
Second Radio Network (18.5 hours daily)	Educational TV Network (18 hours daily)
Education 81.0%	Education 84.5%
Culture 13.7%	Culture 15.5%
News 5.3%	
FM Network (18 hours daily)	
Culture 48.8%	
Entertainment 30.7%	
News 12.6%	
Education 7.9%	

NHK launched regular color television broadcasting in September 1960, virtually completing the shift of television broadcasting to color. All programs on its general TV Network have been in color since October 1971.

NHK's Overseas Broadcasting Service: Japan's overseas short-wave broadcasts have been handled solely by NHK since the commencement of the external service in 1935 under the name of "Radio Tokyo."

The overseas radio service was temporarily suspended between 1945 and 1952, but the service was resumed under the name of "Radio Japan."

Radio Japan now conducts a daily total of 37 hours of overseas broadcasts in 23 languages. The service is divided into General

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and Regional Service. The former is a worldwide service that broadcasts daily in English and Japanese every hour for 30 minutes. Since February 1961, a program entitled "Asian News" has been incorporated in the news hours of the General Service. In accordance with a decision reached at the Asian Broadcasters Conference in Tokyo in 1960, the inclusion of the Asian News was initiated with a view toward promoting the exchange of news between Asian nations and introducing events occurring in Asia to the rest of the world. The Regional Service is transmitted to specific areas in the languages of those areas. Radio Japan's programs are news-information—19.9%, music—5.3%, sports—1.3%, and entertainment—0.6% (as of January 1973).

Below is a brief introduction of Radio Japan's Regional Service (as of January 1973):

Transmission	Time (GMT)	Languages
Middle East and North Africa	1745-1915	English, French and Arabic
North America	2345-0045	English
North and Latin America and Hawaii	0100-0300	Japanese, English and Spanish
Europe (1)	0645-0845	Swedish, German, French, English and Italian
Europe (2)	1930-2100	Russian, German and English
Latin America	0900-1100	Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish
Australia and New Zealand	0930-1030	English
Asian Continent (1)	1230-1330	Russian and Mandarin Chinese
Asian Continent (2)	2300-2330	Mandarin Chinese
Asian Continent (3)	1130-1215	Korean
Asian Continent (4)	2200-2245	Korean
Southeast Asia (1)	0945-1115	Mandarin Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese and Vietnamese
Southeast Asia (2)	1045-1215	English, Indonesian and Malay
Southeast Asia (3)	1200-1530	French, Vietnamese, Burmese, Thai, Mandarin Chinese, Fukienese, Cantonese and Indonesian
South Asia and Africa	1430-1730	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Swahili, English and French

Commercial Broadcasting

Unlike NHK, commercial broadcasts are not financed by subscription fees, but by advertisement charges paid by program sponsors. Commercial broadcasting is closely connected with local communities. Any licensed commercial broadcaster is qualified to join the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan (NAB), which was established in 1951. NAB is located at Bungei Shunju Bldg., 3 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Tel. 265-7481.

Radio Broadcasting: Radiocasts were started by the Shin Nihon Broadcasting Company (now called the Mainichi Broadcasting System) in Osaka and the Chubu Nippon Broadcasting Company in Nagoya in 1951. As of December 1973, commercial radio broadcasters had nationwide networks comprising 165 broadcasting stations. These are operated by 53 companies, including 48 AM, one short-wave and four FM broadcasting companies; 36 of them engage in telecasting as well. The Nippon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co., Ltd. inaugurated its service in 1954 with a network covering the entire nation and emphasizing economic and educational programs. The Aichi Music FM Broadcasting Co., Ltd. started its regular operations in 1969, followed by Osaka FM, Tokyo FM and Fukuoka FM. In view of its nature, FM service is limited to each locality, mainly offering stereophonic or music programs that occupy the major share of broadcasting time in contrast to live-voice programs.

The average broadcasting time based on the month of August 1973 is 21 hrs. 40 min. and is classified by the following programs (as of February 1973):

Music: 50.2%. Education: 5.5%. Culture: 18.5%. Sports: 1.5%. News: 13.2%. Commercials: 0.9%. Entertainment: 9.3%. Others: 0.3%.

Television Broadcasting: Commercial television service was inaugurated in 1953 when Nippon Television Network Corporation began its operations. The nation's 48 VHF television companies operated 476 stations, while the 39 UHF companies operated 1,044 stations, as of December 1973. They were established to increase the number of channels available in local cities.

In each of the principal urban areas such as Tokyo and Osaka, there are more than four commercial stations. There are five VHF television organizations operated by commercial broadcasters in the Tokyo service area. Shortly after 1960 when four commercial television companies started to telecast in color, all of the other companies made a 100 percent shift to color telecasting.

The telecasting time of these 87 companies amounts to a daily average of 17 hours based on the month of August 1973, with the categories classified as follows (as of February 1973):

Entertainment: 48.0%. Culture: 28.0%. News: 11.2%. Education: 8.7%. Sports: 3.0%. Commercials: 0.5%. Others: 0.6%.

CATV Services in Japan

Various circles have been active in promoting CATV service in Japan since 1967, when Japan Cable Vision Inc. was established

in Tokyo. It was later merged into Tokyo Cable Vision (TCV) at the initiation of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry in 1970.

Similar organizations were set up in Osaka, Nagoya, and Fukuoka between 1970 and 1972.

The purpose is to re-broadcast TV programs by wire in urban areas where the concentration of high buildings and other conditions make it difficult to receive clear pictures and sound on TV sets.

According to TCV, Japan had a total of 6,053 CATV services, as of September 1973, with an estimated one million households enjoying the services.

The establishment of Japan Cable Television Ltd. in 1971 is worthy of note for inaugurating the telecasting of programs in English to foreign guests staying at major hotels in Tokyo.

Broadcasting time is from 7 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. and from 5:50 p.m. to 12 midnight, and is classified by 25 percent news and general information, 25 percent tourist-guide information on Japan, 40 percent entertainment, 5 percent miscellaneous and 5 percent commercials.

JCTV is located at 4-10 Roppongi 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Tel. (03) 215-1151.

XIII. Books and Periodicals

Books: Recent public demands have led to the ramification of subjects to be treated in books. Books dealing in social problems such as gerontology and ecology, religion, the Japanese people—their culture and history, international politics and economics have gained in popularity.

The approximate number of copies of books published in 1972 totaled 556 million.

By categories, the number of book titles published that year were as follows:

1) General	506
2) Philosophy	1,508
3) History	1,864
4) Social Science	4,998
5) Natural Science	1,883
6) Technology	2,383
7) Industry	1,051
8) Fine Arts	2,091
9) Language	625

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10) Literature	5,897
11) Juvenile	2,469
12) School Textbooks	1,057
Total	26,332

The subjects, on which the number of book titles published showed an increase over the previous year, were philosophy, engineering, arts and juvenile; the rest showed a negligible increase. The number of books published for students dropped by one percent. The publication of books on social science and literature also decreased.

Translated Books: Keeping pace with the brisk inflow of Western culture since the Meiji Restoration, many foreign books, mainly literary works of European and American authors, were translated into Japanese. On the other hand, during the Meiji era, several enthusiastic foreign scholars began to study the Japanese classics, producing many comprehensive translations.

For instance, the *Kojiki* (Record of Ancient Matters) was translated by Dr. Basil Hall Chamberlain (1882); The *Nihonshoki* (Chronicles of Japan) by W. G. Aston, formerly of the British diplomatic service (1896), and the *Man-yoshu* (A Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves) by F. V. Dickins, C. B., also of the British diplomatic service (1906).

Among other classical works which have been translated are the *Tosa Nikki* (Tosa Diary), *Genji Monogatari* (Tale of the Genji), *Makura-no-Soshi* (The Pillow Book), *Heike Monogatari* (Tale of the Heike), *Tsurezure-gusa* (Rambling Notes) and many *utai* (dramatic pieces for recitation). Indeed, in recent years, many translated works from Japanese or into Japanese have been published.

Besides the activities mentioned above, the Japan Foundation (Kokusai Koryu Kikin), established in 1972, counts among its functions the publication of books in foreign languages translated from Japanese. Further, the Japan National Committee for UNESCO is also helping in such translation work. According to data furnished by UNESCO on the publication of translations in 1968, Japan ranked sixth after the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Spain and the United States.

Periodicals and Magazines: The number of periodicals and magazines published during 1972, including those in foreign languages, totaled 2,646. They are classified as follows:

1) Bibliography	61
2) General	78
3) Philosophy	20
4) Religion	48
5) History and Geography	28
6) Politics	50
7) Foreign Affairs	70
8) Law	61
9) Economy and Statistics	219

10) Social Science	63
11) Labor	35
12) Education	159
13) Natural Science	46
14) Medicine and Hygiene	167
15) Engineering	462
16) Household Affairs	86
17) Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Forestry and Fisheries	84
18) Business	63
19) Traffic and Communications	58
20) Fine Arts	72
21) Music and Dancing	45
22) Drama and Motion Pictures	31
23) Sports	82
24) Hobbies and Amusements	18
25) Japanese Language	12
26) English Language	12
27) Other Foreign Languages	18
28) General Literature	76
29) Poetry	23
30) <i>Tanka</i> (31-syllable poems)	15
31) <i>Haiku</i> (17-syllable poems)	30
32) Novels and Fictions	139
33) Women	41
34) Youth	5
35) Children	108
36) Magazines for Learning	51
37) Audio-Visual Magazines	10
Total	2,646

The publication of magazines in 1972 was marked by a general ebb tide of mass-readership magazines and an advance of specialty magazines. The specialization tendency of magazines has stagnated the growth of general-interest magazines and given rise to semi-omnibus magazines.

Monthly magazines showed a 10 percent growth over the previous year, while weekly magazines are estimated to have registered an average growth rate of 4 percent, indicating that the monthlies have had a better growth rate than the weeklies. This tendency is accounted for by the launching of new magazines and an increase in specialty magazines.

On the other hand, except for magazines on the performing arts and amusements for youth, television deprived the news stories carried in the weeklies of their immediacy. As a result, most weeklies have been forced to devote themselves to the *ex post facto* analysis of events.

In regard to monthly magazines for women, the Big Four—*Fujin Kurabu* (Ladies Club), *Shufu no Tomo* (Housewives' Friend), *Fujin Seikatsu* (Ladies and Living) and *Shufu to Seikatsu* (Housewives and Living) showed signs of ebbing. By contrast, magazines

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on fashions and accessories gained ground. The growth of magazines for pre-school children was also conspicuous.

Among monthlies published for general reading, the *Bungei Shunju*, *Chuo Koron* (Central Review), and the *Sekai* (World), are regarded as the three representative magazines in the field.

Some of the English-language periodicals and magazines published in Japan are given in the list of the following pages.

Books and magazines are among the nation's important export and import items. Japan is actively participating in international exhibitions of books held in such foreign cities as Washington, D.C. in the United States and Frankfurt in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Books-on-Japan-in-English Club, composed of 45 leading publishers of books in English, three trading companies and five printing companies, is playing an effective part in the export of good books in English published in Japan.

List of Major Magazines in English

Categories	Magazines
General	Business Japan (M) The East (10 annually) Importer (M) Japan Illustrated (Q)
Women's Magazine	Child Wear (Q) Crochet (Q) Dressmaking (Q) (International Edition) Soen (Q) (International Edition)
Weekly Magazine	Asahi Graphic (W)
Philosophy	Annals of the Japan Ass'n for Philosophy of Science (Irr.) Philosophical Studies of Japan (A)
Psychology	Psychologia (Q) Japanese Psychological Research (Q)
Religion, Theology	Japanese Religions (Q)
Christian Religion	Japan Missions (3 annually) Missionary Bulletin (M) Japan Harvest (Q) Japan Christian Quarterly (Q) Contemporary Religion in Japan (Q)
Buddhism	Eastern Buddhist (Irr.) Indogaku Bukkyogaku Kenkyu (Journal of Indian and Buddhist Studies) (SA)
Social Science	Japan Interpreter (Q)

Political Science	Annual of International Affairs (A)
Political Economy, Economics	Developing Economics (Q) Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics (SA) International Economic Review (3 annually) Keizai Tokei Geppo (Economic Statistics Monthly) (M) Japan Economic Yearbook (A) Oriental Economist (M) OSAKA Economic Papers (SA) Economic Survey of Japan (A)
Labor	Japan Labor Bulletin (M) Journal of Science of Labour (Irr.)
Production, Creation, Division, Distribution, Conservation and Consumption of Wealth	Japan Business News (M) Japan Economic Statistics Bulletin (M) Journal of the Operation Research Society of Japan (Q) Survey of Economic Conditions in Japan (M)
Trade, Transport and Communications	The Daily Japan Commerce (D) Japan Export Times (M) Japan Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering (Q) Trade and Industry of Japan (M) Zosen (M)
Sports	Sumo World (B)
Geography, Biography, History	China Reconstructs (M) Contemporary Japan (Irr.) Convention Japan (A) Information about Japan (M) Memories of the Research Dept. of the Toyo Bunko (Irr.) Monumenta Nipponica (Q) Monumenta Serica, Journal of Oriental Studies (A) Transactions of the Asiatic Soc. of Japan (Irr.) A Journal for the Study of Communism and Communist Countries (Q)
Geography	Chizu (Journal of the Japan Cartographer Association) (Q)
History	Japanese Studies in the History of Science (A)

Natural	Japan (A)
Science in	Scientific Papers of the Inst. of
General	Physical and Chemical Research (Q)
	Proceedings of Japan Academy
	(10 annually) Science of Light
	(3 annually)

Note: (A) Annually. (M) Monthly. (B) Bimonthly. (Irr.) Irregularly. (Q) Quarterly. (SA) Semi-annually.

XIV. Literature

Beginning of Japanese Literature: Japanese literature in written form began around the 6th or 7th century. Myths and traditions have been preserved in the *Kojiki* (Record of Ancient Matters, 712) and *Nihonshoki*, or *Nihongi* (Chronicles of Japan, 720)—the oldest books in Japan. These together with the legends recorded in the *Fudoki* (Records of Local Surveys, the first geographical book, 713) and the *Norito* (Liturgies of Shinto, compiled in the 10th century) prove the existence of an oral literature handed down by word of mouth before being recorded in written form. It is supposed that the period of such oral literature was quite long. Most written literature, as referred to above, dates from the time that the capital was set up at Nara (710).

All ancient literature was written in Chinese characters. The *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki* are largely written through the use of expressions adopted from the Chinese classics. The *Man-yoshu*, the first Japanese anthology of lyrics, consists of poems composed in classical Japanese without the use of Chinese words. The poems were set down in Chinese ideographs (used phonetically) called *man-yo-gana*. In this sense, the age was characterized by the exclusive use of Chinese ideographs. With the exception of such works as the *Man-yoshu* and *Kaifuso*, a collection of Chinese poems by Japanese writers, ancient literature is contained in historical, geographical and religious books, full of both lyric and epic elements. Moreover, it is marked by simplicity and virility.

Japanese myths as recorded in ancient literature are especially unified and cohesive, but comparatively wanting in episodes. The simplest resolve themselves into a prototype in which the son of the deity descends to the land which he is destined to reign over. The main legend concerns the family of deities in the Takamagahara who descended from Amaterasu-Omikami, unified the country and passed on the throne to their descendants.

It is interspersed with hero myths centering around Emperor Jimmu and Prince Yamato-Takeru-no-Mikoto as well as the love tales of Prince Okuninushi-no-Mikoto and others. More than 110

songs in the *Kojiki*, over 130 in the *Nihonshoki* and other ancient poems are pregnant with romantic lyricism. But in the literature of this period the name of the poet mattered little since the literature was transmitted orally. It was when poetry developed as individual written works of art for appreciation through reading that the *Man-yoshu* blossomed as the flower of ancient Japanese literature.

***Man-yoshu* and Ancient Lyrics:** The *Man-yoshu* consists of 20 books containing over 4,500 poems in all. It was not an anthology compiled by a few individuals within a limited period of time, but had a number of compilers extending over many years until at last the collection developed into its present form. The last and most prominent compiler was Otomo-no-Yakamochi. The most recent date of the poems is 759, or about 450 years later than the oldest pieces in the anthology. On the whole, the forms of *choka* (long poem, $(5 + 7) \times n + 7$) and *tanka* (short poem, 5-7-5-7-7) were established early in the anthology. The Japanese songs consist exclusively of melodies with five- and seven-syllable lines because these are essentially the most agreeable number of syllables characteristic of the Japanese language. It may have been partly influenced by the Chinese quatrains of 5 and 7 characters.

The representative poets of the *Man-yoshu* are Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro, Takechi-no-Kurohito, Yamabe-no-Akahito, Otomo-no-Tabito, Takahashi-Mushimaro, Yamanoue-no-Okura, Otomo-no-Yakamochi, etc. Of these, Hitomaro excelled in both long and short poems as well as in *sedoka* (5-7-7, 5-7-7). Contributing masterpieces of amatory and nature poems, Hitomaro had his style which was marked by grandeur and sublimity. Indeed, he is regarded as a Japanese poet of the highest order.

Most of the representative poets, including Hitomaro, were government officials. The *Man-yoshu* also includes verses composed by frontier guards sent to the Province of Tsukushi (on the northern tip of Kyushu, 500 km. from Nara, the then capital of Japan), where they had to perform military duties, and *azumauta*—folk songs of the people living in eastern Japan. These latter poems concerned the life and ingenuous affection of the common people in the provinces.

All this gives the *Man-yoshu* a variety lacking in later anthologies. The actual state of plebeian life in olden times can be gathered from no other works of ancient literature than perhaps the *Nihon Ryoiki* (822)—the first collection of Buddhist legends.

One of the distinctive features of the *Man-yoshu* is the excellent way in which its poems convey invisible feelings and subtle, elusive moods through concrete, natural phenomena. Such ornamental devices as *makura-kotoba* (lit. pillow-word) and *joshi* (introductory verses) do not remain merely ornamental. By alluding to the subtle aspects of the inner life, they combine life with nature by means of sensation and emotion. The poems depicting natural scenery are not merely nature poems, but are permeated with lyricism and

affect the unity of observation and sensation.

Classical Literature: Emperor Kammu moved the capital to Kyoto in 794, and the following 400 years—9th to 12th centuries—were regarded as the age of aristocratic culture. The poetry in the early part of the period and prose writings in the middle span set patterns followed for a long time in their respective phases. Their grammar, too, set a standard for later ages and was considered as classic grammar.

The civilization of ancient Japan developed under the influence of Chinese culture, which it largely adopted. Early in this period the study of Chinese poetic versification continued to be the rage, as in the previous period. Japanese men used Chinese poetry and prose as a means to convey their thoughts. *Tanka* or *waka*, of which such fine specimens were recorded in the *Man-yoshu*, declined from the end of the 8th century, leaving a state of vacuum. Their only use was in the exchange of gifts among the women of the upper classes. These forms were also preserved as *utai* pieces for recitation among the populace.

Worthy of note is the development of the Japanese phonetic symbols known as *kana* letters. As the *man-yo-gana* were Chinese ideographs and difficult to write, they were simplified into a running or cursive style for convenience' sake. As a result, a set of symbols called *hira-gana* were invented by the middle of the 9th century. Another set of phonetic signs known as *kata-kana* are also simplified forms of *man-yo-gana*. At first, they were used in making marginal notes by students attending lectures on Buddhist and other books. Although they were originally derived from Chinese ideographs, Japanese letters were invented for writing Japanese sounds.

From the end of the 9th century to the beginning of the 10th century there arose a tendency to create a new culture by bringing about a harmony with alien cultures. Coupled with the invention of Japanese letters, this movement made possible the production of anthologies and narratives; with the *Kokin Wakashu* (A Collection of Japanese Poems, Ancient and Modern) as the forerunner. It coincided with the rise of a pure Japanese style in other aspects of culture, such as architecture and the fine arts.

The compilation of the *Kokin Wakashu* under the Imperial command, which took place after 905, was a notable event in the cultural history of Japan. It was the first anthology to be compiled after the *Man-yoshu* and contains poems extending over about a century and a half. Among the representative poets in this collection may be mentioned the six celebrated poets—Ariwara-no-Narihira, Ono-no-Komachi, Priest Henjo, Priest Kisen, Otomo-no-Kuronushi and Bun-ya-no-Yasuhide. It was compiled by Ki-no-Tsurayuki and others. (Tsurayuki, who was also the author of *Tosa Nikki*—the first diary in Japanese literature—left a notable mark in the history of prose.)

In the *Kokin Wakashu* the poetic style was idealistic, attempting

to produce an artistic effect through appeal to the intellect. It is written in graceful refined language with a curvilinear rhythm. This manner of composition set the pattern for later poets, and established the poetic style of the verses in the eight anthologies compiled by Imperial command. The latest anthology was *Shin-Kokinshu* (New Collection of Japanese Poems, Ancient and Modern—compiled around 1205). It represented the style of court poetry in which aristocratic life was best reflected.

Growth of Narratives: Narratives developed by two processes. In one, the narrative consisted of expanded forewords to poems (explanations of the circumstances attending the composition of the poems). It is called *uta-monogatari* (tales based on poems). In the other process, orally transmitted legends and traditions were set down in *kana* letters. These were called *tsukuri-monogatari* (tales of fiction). *Ise Monogatari* is the oldest work of the former type, while *Taketori Monogatari* is the oldest of the latter.

Although *Taketori Monogatari* is a romantic tale, there gradually appeared similar but more realistic narratives, such as the *Utsubo Monogatari* and *Ochikubo Monogatari*. Eventually, the early 11th century witnessed the advent of *Genji Monogatari*, which combines the above two types in the most profound sense. At any rate, it is a matter for wonder in the history of world literature that such purely prose tales appeared as early as the 10th century.

Female Authors: Aristocratic culture, otherwise known as Heian culture from the name of the capital, was predominantly feminine in character. *Miyabi* (urbanity, or urban manners) and *aware* (fine sensibility, or understanding and expression of tender sentiment) were the moral ideals of the age and the standard of the worth of men. Socially, they contributed to making life refined and elegant, and establishing a unique style permeated with subtle sensation and emotion. But for all this, responsible women emerged to take the lead in the creation of culture. Accordingly, many talented artists appeared among the female members of the aristocracy.

Under the patronage and encouragement of the Imperial House, they took part in competitions for the composition of poems and narratives. These contests were called *uta-awase* (poetical tournaments) and *monogatari-awase* (narrative tournaments), respectively. Among the talented members of the fair sex who thrived in this atmosphere may be mentioned the poetess Izumi-Shikibu, narrative writers Murasaki-Shikibu and the daughter of Takasue Sugawara, essayist Sei-Shonagon and the author of the *Kagero Nikki* who was the wife of Kaneie Fujiwara.

Two Great Classical Prose Works: The most notable prose creations are *Genji Monogatari*—a novel by Murasaki-Shikibu—and the *Makura-no-Soshi*—essays by Sei-Shonagon, both of which are presumed to have been written in the early 11th century. The latter is an accumulation of beautiful fragmentary pieces revealing keen insight and close observation, while the former is a monumental

work—a conglomeration of every aspect of aristocratic court life and compressed in the refined analysis of emotions.

Makura-no-Soshi is unrivalled by any other work of Japanese literature in regard to the delicate and refreshing beauty of the authoress' sensibility. On the other hand, as a comprehensive narrative the *Genji Monogatari* remains unsurpassed in this country. Not only was the Japanese novel unable to shake itself free from the influence of *Genji Monogatari* for several centuries, but even today it is regarded as a typical Japanese novel. It was translated into English by Arthur Waley, and has been favorably received in other European countries, too.

Many noteworthy narratives were produced after *Genji Monogatari*, including *Sagoromo Monogatari*. It is noteworthy that about the middle of the 11th century the oldest collection of short stories—the *Tsutsumi-Chunagon Monogatari*—had already been compiled. It includes 10 short pieces depicting various phases of human life replete with novel conceptions and clearcut themes.

It must also be remembered that as historical novels, *Eiga Monogatari* and *Okagami* opened up a new field in literature. The *Konjaku Monogatari* is a collection of legends presenting a close-up picture of the life of the common people as well as *samurai* (warriors). It also tells of the Buddhist faith and the strong, ardent spirit of the new age. The life and sentiment of the common people were also reflected in the *Ryōjin Hisho*, a collection of songs and ballads.

Growth of Medieval Literature: From about the middle of the 12th century, the influence of the aristocrats gave way to the rising *samurai* class. The social structure was, in fact, renewed under the leadership of the *samurai*. But in the field of culture, the *samurai* class remained on a lower level. The aristocrats, priests and remnants of the aristocracy together with recluses—who were neither priests nor laymen—still held sway in the world of letters. Buddhism, the religion that had exerted a powerful influence in the previous age, held a dominant position in thought and literature, still prescribing the character of their creative output. In this period, one new Buddhist sect after another arose, producing such distinguished priests as Honen, Shinran, Nichiren and Dogen. Their writings are valuable as important works of Buddhist literature.

In regard to poetry, the *Shin-Kokinshū* was compiled in 1205. The poems in this anthology revealed a new symbolistic style exquisitely elaborate in their rhetoric, constructing a dream world removed from real life. Among the more notable poets in the anthology were Fujiwara-no-Shunzei (1114–1204), Priest Saigyō (1118–1190), Fujiwara-no-Teika (1162–1241) and Princess Shikishi-Naishinno. Teika wrote a number of critiques on *waka* poems, and was a leader in this sphere. Besides, Minamoto-no-Sanetomo (1192–1219) left his own collection of *waka* poems—the *Kinkaishū*, which contains many excellent lyrics rich in individuality. However, poetry after the *Shin-Kokinshū* reached an impasse and was

doomed to decline.

The representative prose works of medieval literature were war narratives, while drama consisted of *noh* and *kyogen* (comic interlude). In addition, may be mentioned books of essays as well as *renga* (link verse), a derivative form of *uta*.

War Narratives and Essays: The *gunki-monogatari* (war narratives) were recited to the accompaniment of *biwa* (lute) and other musical instruments. Unlike ordinary *monogatari* (narratives), whose audience was chiefly limited to the aristocratic class, the war narratives were aimed at a larger circle of readers and listeners. They marked the advent of a new form of literature because a sense of political consciousness was introduced into the works. The rise and fall and activities of armies—groups rather than individuals—constituted their subject matter. Moreover, they were epics which secured a narrative unity by the development of historical facts rather than by emotions.

With *Hogen Monogatari* and *Heiji Monogatari* as the forerunners, this aspect of literature reached its consummation in the *Heike Monogatari* (1223–40), followed by the *Gempei Josuiki* (popularly known as *Gempei Seisuiki*) and the *Taiheiki*. The latter derived its subject matter from the disturbances in the Namboku period (era of the Northern and Southern Dynasties, 1336–1392). These were furthered by the *Gikeiki* and *Soga Monogatari*, which are variations of war narratives. These two works have as their respective heroes the tragic general Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune and the Soga brothers—the devoted sons who revenged themselves upon their father's murderer. Both Yoshitsune and the Soga brothers gained popularity as national heroes and have often been used as the themes of novels and plays in later ages.

Of the essays, the *Hojoki* by Kamo-no-Chomei (d. 1216) is the most famous. Chomei was a typical hermit of the age who led a solitary life in the recesses of the mountains quietly contemplating social conditions and the mutability of human life. The author of the *Tsurezure-gusa*, Priest Kenko (1282–1350), was also a recluse. At first sight, this work would seem to be a jumble of desultory thoughts, but actually it is as many-sided and complex as human life itself, showing as it does a deep understanding of humanity. It is an excellent book of essays often mentioned in comparison with the *Makura-no-Soshi*.

***Noh* Plays and *Kyogen* (Comic Interlude):** The texts of *noh* plays are the *yokyoku* or *utai*. They trace their remote origin to the popular plays of the Tang Dynasty in China. When introduced into Japan, they consisted primarily of juggling and acrobatics, but from about the middle of the 14th century realistic mimicry became their main feature.

Kan-ami Kanze (1333–1384) established the foundation for *noh* plays as an art, while his son Zeami (1363–1443) brought them to fruition. Zeami attached great importance to mastering mimicry. However, in consideration of the tastes and inclinations of

the upper classes who patronized *noh* plays, he restricted mimicry to music, dancing and artistic agility.

The highest principle of *noh* plays lies in *yugen* (subtlety), which is akin to the graceful beauty of the fair sex and court nobles. *Noh* is a musical drama accompanied by *utai* (chanting of texts), orchestra and dancing. *Utai* includes *jikata* (chorus), *serifu*—lines delivered by *shite* (the principal actor) and *waki* (the secondary actor) as well as by solo, duet, trio, etc. The music in *noh* is performed by *hayashi* (*noh* orchestra). The instruments used are *fue* (flute), *ko-tsuzumi* (small drum), *o-tsuzumi* (medium-sized drum) and *taiko* (large drum).

The number of plays performed in a day is five, most of which are lively pieces. The first is *kami-mono* (god pieces); the second—*shura-mono* (fighting pieces, also known as *otoko-mono* or male pieces); the third—*katsura-mono* (wig pieces, popularly known as *onna-mono* or female pieces); the fourth—*kurui-mono* (frenzy pieces), and the fifth—*kiri-noh* (closing pieces) (ref. *Nohgaku*, Drama).

The *noh* plays actually performed today total more than 250. There is a fixed type in their construction. Rather than attempting realism, they aim at luring the audience into an atmosphere of fantasy. Their object is to display the picturesqueness of changing scenes. With as little movement as possible on the part of actors, they try to create as much significance and sentiment as possible. Actually, they are extremely formalized plays.

The *kyogen* is a farcical, realistic form of drama, light and optimistic, reflecting everyday life and social conditions. Presented as an interlude between *noh* plays, they number 300, at present. In short, *kyogen* are characterized by healthy, carefree spirit of the common people.

Renga and Haikai: The beginning of *renga* was the composition of a single poem by two persons. It soon gained wide popularity. As it enabled a number of people to freely enjoy the pleasure of collective, creative activity, it was hailed in the Middle Ages as a new type of recreational art. Yoshimoto Nijo (1320–1388), *Kampaku* (Supreme Adviser to the Emperor), took special interest in *renga* and compiled the *Tsukubashu* (1356), a collection of *renga* in 20 books. After that, *renga* rose in the public's estimation and became popular throughout the land, producing such poets as Shinkei (1406–1475) and Sogi (1421–1502). *Renga* consists of a series of a long line of 5-7-5 syllables and a short one of 7-7 syllables. Possessing an independent meaning, each line develops in accordance with the preceding one. The essential point in the progress of the series lies in the relation of *tsukeai* (attaching), or the appreciation of the previous line and the composition of a new verse in continuation of the one before. However, the *hokku* (initial verse) alone contains a *kireji* (a particle used in completing the meaning of a verse). For that reason, it constitutes a world complete in itself and is thus distinguished from the *hiraku* (the

other ordinary verses). In due course, the *hokku* by itself developed as a separate form of poetry.

Haikai originally meant "comicality." The *renga* in the *haikai* style grew into a separate poetic form toward the end of the medieval period. Because of the tendency of *gekokujō* (the lower dominating the upper) to gradually become more pronounced in society, the common people were enabled to gain more ground. This resulted in an increased desire for homeliness and laughter in literature. The *Inu-Tsukubashū*, compiled by Sokan Yamazaki (1464-1553), is regarded as the direct progenitor of *haikai* literature of later times. It is marked by a strong plebeian character. **Modern Literature and the "Renaissance":** The persistent civil disturbances in the latter part of the Middle Ages came to an end toward the close of the 16th century when a new type of culture arose. From that time to the middle of the 19th century a rigid system of feudalism was in force under the leadership of the *samurai* class. *Bushido* and Confucianism constituted the moral backbone of the governing class. However, as Confucian ethics rejected polite literature, it was the *chonin* (townspeople) who became patrons of the arts in modern times. This period is accordingly referred to as the period of *chonin* literature.

Literature in modern times may be roughly divided into two periods. The first half is the period of Kamigata (Kyoto-Osaka area) literature, culminating in the Genroku era (1688-1704). The latter half—the period of Edo literature—culminated in the Meiwa and An-ei eras (1764-1781), with most of the writers coming from Edo (now Tokyo).

Throughout both periods, the setting is located most frequently in the gay quarters, and many of the characters are courtesans. This is partly because the ideals and goals of the *chonin* lay in the accumulation of wealth and the enjoyment of life. It is also due to the fact that the courtesans, who could give free rein to their individuality and sentiment, provided more interesting subjects of literature than women of gentle birth. The latter, wanting in individuality, were compelled by Confucian morality to live in a state of subjection to the sterner male sex. Moreover, the gay quarters in those days functioned, so to speak, in the same way as fashionable society, and even persons of high social standing could frequent it without suffering a reflection on their honor.

The reason why literature flourished remarkably early in modern times is partly due to considerable improvements effected in the art of printing, making possible the production of books in larger quantities and their sale at lower prices. At the same time, a tendency arose in the fields of arts and science to disfavor the traditional methods of the medieval ages and revive classical learning while promoting the freedom and independence of academic pursuits at one's own discretion. It is comparable to the Renaissance in European literary history.

Haikai and Bashō: In the world of literary arts it was *haikai* that

gave expression to a sense of modernism earlier than the other forms of literature, becoming the most important form of poetry in the period under review. Early in this period, the view that *haikai* was of a lower order than *renga* had not been entirely eliminated yet.

But a new school known as *Danrin-fu* was founded by Soin Nishiyama (1605–1682). While directly attempting to reflect sentiment, at the same time, it aimed at accepting all phenomena in real life as the subject matter of poetry. Therein fully evolved the popularity inherent in *haikai*, but it could by no means produce work of a high poetical value.

It was Basho Matsuo (1644–1694) who exerted himself, with ultimate success, to assimilate the traditional concepts of medieval literature and give them a popularity and freedom, thus elevating *haikai* to essentially the same level as *renga* and Chinese poetry. He tried to penetrate the realm of *yuga* (the elegant) through assimilation with nature and by seeking after never-failing freshness in an effort to avoid adherence to traditional beauty. The collection of *hokku* or *haiku*, by Basho and his disciples, called the *Shichibushu*, is prized as the sacred book of *haikai*. Among his disciples were the *Juttetsu* (Ten Great Disciples), who were the most prominent and celebrated.

Modern Novels and Saikaku: Toward the end of the Middle Ages a collection of rather vulgar short stories, entitled the *Otogi-Soshi*, was published, while early in modern times a kind of prose literature called *Kanazoshi* came into being. Some of the stories in such books were popular adaptations of classics, while others were aimed at providing moral instruction.

These were followed by *Koshoku Ichidai Otoko* (1682) from the pen of Saikaku Ihara (1642–1693). The author discovered a new beauty in real life and personal experiences. He produced masterpieces of *koshokumono* (amorous stories) in which he portrayed contemporary society while analyzing the sexual impulses of man. He also wrote other significant works such as *Seken Munazanyo* (1692)—tragicomedies in the lives of the *chonin* class where money was regarded as all-important. It is especially noteworthy that such acute observations on the relationship between money and life were made as early as the 17th century.

Joruri, Kabuki and Chikamatsu: The *joruri* as herein referred to is a recitative accompanied by the manipulation of puppets and the performance of *samisen* music. In this field Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653–1724) produced truly valuable examples of dramatic poetry. The *joruri* is enjoyable both when seen or heard, as it depicts a world of fantasy as a musical spectacle. Besides the *jidaimono*, the historical plays hitherto in vogue, Chikamatsu created the *sewamono*—realistic dramas of contemporary life. A dramatic poet fascinating the readers with his ornate, virile style, he is regarded as the Shakespeare of Japan. He was also the most prominent *kabuki* dramatist.

Singing and dancing are basically important factors in *kabuki* plays. It is said that *kabuki* originated in the dance show given in Kyoto about 1603 by O-Kuni, a maiden in the service of the Izumo Taisha Shrine. It was a dance-play accompanied by the *samisen*—the new musical instrument of the day.

It gradually made growth, and in the Genroku era (1688-1704) such great actors as Danjuro Ichikawa, who started the *aragoto* (a play with a superhuman hero or a fierce deity in the leading part) flourished in Edo. The Kamigata (Kyoto-Osaka area) boasted Tojuro Sakata and other actors who won fame in realistic dramas. In the early days of *kabuki*, the actors were also playwrights, but later playwriting was left in the hands of creative artists. Chikamatsu wrote about 40 plays for Tojuro Sakata and other *kabuki* actors.

Later, *yoruri* and *kabuki* were brought closer together, with less and less difference noted between them. Of course, puppet plays were performed just as frequently, with more and more improvements being effected in the manner of presentation and greater complexity being attained in the plots. Such monumental works as *Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami* (1746) and *Kanadehon Chushingura* were produced by Izumo Takeda (1691-1756), who was regarded as the greatest playwright next to Chikamatsu.

Literature in Late Modern Times: After the Tokugawa shogunate government was established in Edo, peace reigned over the land for a long time. Partly because of this and partly because the feudal system became inelastic, the age lost its spirit of liveliness. Averting friction with the actual, literature began to deal with the phases of life free from the pressures of the times, striving to discover *warai* (comedy) and *asobi* (amusement). Thus, literature in late modern times degenerated into *gesaku* (writing for fun or pleasure), losing its strong craving for life.

(I) Novels: A great variety of novels appeared. Most were written in a light vein merely aimed at finding flaws in society and human nature while delineating the weaknesses of man. They included *kiyoshi* (the yellow book), a kind of "nonsensical" literature featuring pictures; *sharebon*, which devoted its pages exclusively to descriptions of special scenes in the gay quarters, and *kobanashibon*, which is a collection of humorous short shorts. They all contain short stories which treat life in a light vein in pursuit of laughter.

In contrast to these, *Ugetsu Monogatari* and *Harusame Monogatari* by Akinari Ueda (1734-1809) are collections of short pieces with backbone, so to speak. Pervaded with classical taste, they truly deserve the name of short story. As a writer of mysterious short stories, Akinari stands peerless throughout the ages.

The historical novel, whose subject matter is likewise derived from the past, is called *yomihon* (story book). Kyoden Santo (1761-1816) and Bakin Takizawa (1767-1848) are the most celebrated authors of this kind of novel. Especially well-read in Chi-

nese literature and endowed with the rare power of conceiving plots, Bakin wrote the voluminous work, *Nanso Satomi Hakken-den* (1814-1841). Full of variety, it was the longest novel that had ever been produced up to the advent of the 1868 Meiji Restoration. But it cannot be denied that besides being excessively fictionalized and artificial, his work attaches too much importance to moralizing.

The *ninjobon*, in contrast to *yomihon*, is based on real life and chiefly treats amorous dalliance between men and women. A representative work of this genre is *Shunshoku Umegoyomi* by Shunsui Tamenaga (1790-1843). Its worth as a literary work of art may not be high, but in its form as a novel, it shows some measure of advance. Its method of describing situations while stressing dialogue and its attitude of seeking the keynote of social life and human nature exerted not a little influence on the novels of the Meiji and later eras.

Lastly, the *kokkeibon* (comical books) aimed directly at humor. The typical works are *Tokaidochu Hizakurige* (1802-1809) by Ikku Jippensha (1765-1831), *Ukiyoburo* (1809-1812) and *Ukiyodoko* (1811-1812) by Samba Shikitei (1776-1822). In the former, rather than natural humor, the author seeks to deliberately tickle his readers by means of exaggeration. A unique aspect of the book is that it took the form of a guide to travelers on the Tokaido Highway. In the latter two works, the writer dexterously reveals the commonplace manners of everyday life and the external features of the language.

(II) Poetry: Just as various new forms were developed in the novel, new styles came into being in the realm of poetry and flourished in their own inimitable way. In regard to *haikai*, Buson Yosa (1716-1783) became foremost among the *haiku* poets after Basho. An eminent artist of the *nanga* school of painting, he excelled in giving reality a sense of beauty in a classical atmosphere. Next to Buson appeared the unique poet Issa Kobayashi (1763-1827), who enlivened *haiku* poetry by boldly using colloquialisms.

However, the forms of poetry that gave a fresh spirit to the age were *senryu* and *kyoka*. The *senryu* is a thoroughgoing popular kind of literature. Like the *hokku* it consists of 17 syllables, but it need not contain the seasonal word essential to *haikai*. Deriving its favorite themes from human affairs, the *senryu* is a kind of genre poetry, or human nature poetry which endeavors to view things from a comical, cynical standpoint in flaunting evil. Almost all the noted *senryu* verses are to be found in the *Yanagidarua* (1765-1791)—a collection published in 24 volumes.

The *kyoka* is a 31-syllable poem marked chiefly by witticism, satire, word play and humor, taking pleasure in an intellectual interest not found in *senryu*. The representative *kyoka* poet was Shokusanjin Ota (1749-1823).

(III) *Kabuki* and *Kabuki* Dramatists: While the *yoruri* reached a deadlock, *kabuki* in late modern times climbed to the zenith

of prosperity. Successive generations of noted actors like Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoe were the object of adulation by the populace.

Among the *kabuki* dramatists may be mentioned such excellent talents as Namboku Tsuruya (1755-1829) and Mokuami Kawatake (1816-1893). Namboku was a master at creating cruel murder scenes and abnormal love scenes, presenting the world of decadence on the stage. Mokuami also displayed uncommon skill in portraying degenerate characters, such as burglars, and effected a rational rearrangement in *kabuki* drama. The burglars in Mokuami's dramas, however, are not thoroughgoing villains because they do not arouse antagonistic feelings in the audience. In other words, Mokuami portrayed his rogues to give his audience the impression that they are constantly bothered by their consciences, with the paradoxical result that the audience feels a sense of sympathy and tolerance for them.

Beginnings of Current Literature: The feudal system of the Edo period crumbled with the Restoration of 1868, raising the curtain on a new era. The most notable feature of culture after the Restoration was its emergence from a state of isolation due to the seclusion policy of the previous age. Accordingly, it rapidly absorbed European civilization, effecting changes which might almost be regarded as a revolution.

Japan in the Meiji era (1868-1912) attempted to imitate Western civilization almost indiscriminately. But it enabled the nation to rid itself of the old order of things and antiquated ideas with comparative rapidity. As Yukichi Fukuzawa (mentioned below) said, the goal for the people of the new age lay solely in leaving the old for the new.

Thus, there arose a craving for intellectual and political emancipation. People strove to gain freedom in every phase of life and develop a rational spirit. It was Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835-1901) who took the lead in guiding the Japanese in the right direction. He was called the Voltaire of Japan. Literary circles began to be largely influenced by European literature instead of by Chinese classics, as had been the case for so long. A great many English, French and Russian novels were translated into Japanese.

At that time, Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935) wrote *Shosetsu Shinzui* (Quintessence of the Novel) in which he put forward a new view of fiction based on realism and advocated the guiding principle of modern literature. The first question in the new literature of the Meiji era was the question of style, or which form of speech—colloquial or literary—should be used. In medieval and modern literature the style of writing was not colloquial, but since the new works of literature are realistic they must be written in colloquial, or familiar style.

This theory was first put into practice by Shimei Futabatei (1864-1909) in his novel *Ukigumo* (1887), a book that determined the style of later novels. Besides Shimei may be mentioned such

novelists as Koyo Ozaki (1867-1903), Rohan Koda (1867-1947), Ichiyo Higuchi (1872-1896), etc., who depicted various phases of life and society in the transitional stage of the Meiji era. *Hototogisu* by Roka Tokutomi (1868-1927) dealt with the inconsistencies of the family system and the resultant tragedies. Its English translation made this work widely known throughout the world.

Critical Essays and New Poetry: After the Meiji era with the growth of newspapers and magazines mass communications made marked progress, while literary criticism became a legitimate branch of literature. Literary critics soon had greater authority than novelists and poets. The trends of the times were such that the Japanese translations of Smiles' *Self-Help* and Rousseau's *Contrat Social* were widely read and Emerson was held in admiration. Soho Tokutomi (1863-1958), who claimed to be the Macauley of Japan, inaugurated under the slogan of democratism the *Kokumin-no-Tomo* (People's Companion). A magazine featuring political and economic reviews, it set an example for later periodicals.

In the field of literary criticism, Ogai Mori (1862-1922), in opposition to the aforementioned Shoyo Tsubouchi, exerted himself to enlighten the literary world by expounding on Hartman's philosophy and aesthetics. Tokoku Kitamura (1868-1894) preached the inner life of art, followed by Chogyu Takayama (1871-1902) who sought to elucidate the interaction of life and society on literature.

In the realm of poetry, reforms were effected in *haiku* and *waka*, respectively, by Shiki Masaoka (1867-1902) and Akiko Yosano (1878-1942). Akiko attempted to sway her readers by pouring out her unfettered passions into the *waka* poems of her anthology, *Midaregami* (1901). Succeeding Shiki, Kyoshi Takahama (1874-1959) dominated the field of *haiku* for nearly half a century. In *waka* or *tanka* poems, besides Akiko, Hakushu Kitahara (1885-1942) and Takuboku Ishikawa (1886-1912) endeavored to create a new beauty by poetizing hard life. In addition to these poets, Mokichi Saito (1882-1953) and Akahiko Shimagi (1876-1926) sharpened their poetic style through objective sketches of life. On the other hand, there arose among the intellectuals a new form of poetry similar to that of the West. *Shintaishi-sho* (selected translations of English and American poems) and a number of other anthologies were published in rapid succession. The first collection of these new-style poems favorably received was *Wakanashu* (1897) by Toson Shimazaki (1872-1943). Largely influenced by the English romantic poets, this work showed for the first time a fine blend of the poetic sentiment of Orientals and the Occidental modes of expression. Toson was followed by Kyukin Susukida (1877-1945), who learned much from Keats, and Ariake Kambara (1876-1952), who was apparently influenced by Rossetti.

Kaicho-on (1905), a collection of European poems translated

into Japanese by Bin Ueda (1874-1916), introduced symbolism as found in the poems and works of the Parnassian school of French poets. His efforts proved instrumental in the development of symbolistic poems in Japan. But it was Sakutaro Hagiwara (1886-1942) who composed original works full of keen sensitivity, attaining a marked success as the composer of honest poems written in colloquial style. Among the poets who were active about the same time may be mentioned Kotaro Takamura (1883-1956) and Saisei Muro (1889-1962). After 1928, surrealism held sway among poetic circles.

Naturalistic Movement and its Reaction: With the rapid growth of capitalism in Japan social inconsistencies were aggravated, calling for a deeper understanding of realities. After 1906 the naturalistic movement arose in literature, proclaiming its pursuit of objective reality, with social issues looming large in the background. Many novelists and literary critics participated in this movement. Novelists such as Doppo Kunikida (1871-1908), Katai Tayama (1871-1930), Shusei Tokuda (1871-1943), Homei Iwano (1873-1920), Toson Shimazaki (1872-1943) and Hakucho Masamune (1879-1962) as well as critics like Hogetsu Shimamura (1871-1918) and others were conspicuous leaders of the movement. Under the influence of Maupassant, Flaubert, Goncourt, Turgenev, Chekhov and Ibsen, they were critical of traditional morality and advocated freedom of sexual impulse. Their field of vision, however, was rather narrow and limited within the material life of the individual. It was the object of naturalism to portray the subjective agonies brought about by the pressure of the material views of life. Efforts to drown them in sensual pleasure and artificial stimulation gave rise to aestheticism. The more noted apostles were Kafu Nagai (1879-1959), Jun-ichiro Tanizaki (1886-1965) and Haruo Sato (1892-1964). These authors may be regarded as the illegitimate children of naturalism.

There were two great masters outside naturalism—Ogai Mori (already mentioned) and Soseki Natsume (1867-1916). Ogai sought to recapture the ethics of *samurai* and the standards of morality found in historical novels. Soseki analyzed the ego of contemporaries like Meredith, searching for the proper mode of life. Following in the wake of these two neo-moralists appeared the idealistic writers, such as Saneatsu Mushakoji (1885-), Naoya Shiga (1883-1971) and Takeo Arishima (1878-1923). They were active in putting into practice their belief that to perfect oneself by cultivating one's individuality in the atmosphere of democracy which arose after World War I (1914) is at once goodness and beauty.

But the subsequent generation believed they could come in touch with reality without such idealism. The authors who took this stand were Ryunosuke Akutagawa (1892-1927), Kan Kikuchi (1888-1948) and Yuzo Yamamoto (1887-1974)—all of whom laid stress on the intellectual interpretation of human nature. Kikuchi

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and Yamamoto, who learned from the modern dramas of Europe and America, wrote realistic plays full of life-like portraits.

Socialistic Literature and Neo-Sensualism: The realism of Japan was honed to perfection by the aforementioned writers. But at last it was driven to the wall. Replacing it were two notable literary movements started in 1924. One had social reform for its immediate object and regarded literature as a means of liberating the proletariat. The other was a literary movement which advocated modernism by laying stress on the style and techniques characteristic of the 20th century. The productions by the former were called proletarian literature. Prominent writers belonging to this movement are Takiji Kobayashi (1903-1933), Yuriko Miyamoto (1899-1951) and Shigeharu Nakano (1902-). Their movement was soon suppressed by the government, however, and they were forbidden to write.

The authors of the latter movement, called neo-sensualists, were represented by Riichi Yokomitsu (1898-1947) and Yasunari Kawabata (1899-1972). Yokomitsu made ambitious attempts in methods of expression, while Kawabata exerted himself in pursuit of traditional beauty through lyricism. Others in this group of novelists include Masuji Ibuse (1898-), Tatsuo Hori (1904-1953), Fumio Niwa (1904-), Osamu Dazai (1909-1948) and Kazuo Ozaki (1899-). Critics like Sei Ito (1905-1969) and Hideo Kobayashi (1902-) also belong to this school. Among the female writers, Fumiko Hayashi (1904-1951) and Kanoko Okamoto (1892-1939) cut conspicuous figures.

However, the control of government authorities over art and literature gradually became rigid after the outbreak of the China Affair (1937). With the start of World War II (1939) all freedom was suppressed. Art and literature lost their independence, and were forced to adapt themselves to the national policy.

Postwar Literature: Postwar literature began to show signs of self-assurance around 1952 when the San Francisco Peace Treaty took effect, restoring Japan's independence. The traditional *tanka* (a 31-syllable poem) and *haiku* (a 17-syllable poem) were attacked immediately after the end of World War II for lacking a sense of moral consciousness as contemporary literary genres, partly because many *tanka* and *haiku* poets had actively cooperated in the war effort, but after several years they gradually regained their original literary position. In contrast to *tanka* and *haiku*, a great quantity of Western-style poetry began to be produced, at first with the existentialist intention of giving direct expression to the devastation of the poet's real world and then gradually shifting to the pursuit of metaphysical themes.

Among the most prolific poets were Bummei Tsuchiya (1891-)—*tanka*, Shuoshi Mizuhara (1892-), Seishi Yamaguchi (1901-), Hakyō Ishida (1913-1969) and Kusadao Nakamura (1901-)—*haiku*, Junzaburo Nishiwaki (1894-), Tatsuji Miyoshi (1900-1964), Shiro Murano (1901-) and Fuyuhiko

Kitagawa (1900–)—Western-style poems.

As a general literary phenomenon, journalism and other forms of mass communication began to flourish in response to the call for Japan's cultural revival. A large number of weekly magazines began to be published in quick succession, while public and commercial radio and television broadcasting started. With the consequent sharp increase in the writer population, there was a marked trend toward the popularization and commercialization of literature.

Under such circumstances, such talented novelists as Eiji Yoshikawa (1892–1962), Bunroku Shishi (1893–1969), Jiro Osaragi (1897–1973) and Seicho Matsumoto (1909–) contributed excellent works in the field of popular literature and detective fiction. Several novels are based on personal war experiences together with postwar thoughts and feelings. Among the authors who made their reputation from such novels may be mentioned Rinzo Shiina (1911–1973), Shohei O-oka (1909–), Haruo Umezaki (1915–1965) and Yukio Mishima (1925–1971). Yukio Mishima possessed a fertile and luminous ability enriched by a talent cultivated through sports and *bushido* (the way of the warrior). More of his works have been translated into English than those of any other Asian writer. He was often mentioned as a possible candidate for the Nobel Prize for his humane works. He committed suicide in 1971.

Prominent among writers active both in pure and popular literature is Yasushi Inoue (1907–). He is a skilled novelist and created a new interest in historical novels. In his wake emerged such writers as Shotaro Yasuoka (1920–), Junzo Shono (1921–), Toshio Shimano (1917–), Junnosuke Yoshiyuki (1924–), Shusaku Endo (1923–), Nobuo Kojima (1917–) and Kobo Abe (1924–).

They focused on everyday life, writing with a delicate sensitivity mainly about non-political subjects. After them came Shintaro Ishihara (1932–) and Kenzaburo Oe (1935–), the youngest and most promising writer, who first appeared on the literary scene in 1957. Climaxing the postwar literary movement in 1968 Yasunari Kawabata was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature—the second Asian writer to receive the award after Sir Rabindranath Tagore of India, who won the prize in 1913. Yasunari Kawabata committed suicide in 1972.

XV. Drama

The origin of the theater in Japan can be traced back to the beginning of the 7th century when a form of stage art called *gigaku* was introduced into this country from China. All sorts of things—

from Buddhist doctrines to musical instruments—were imported at the time. A little later came *bugaku* and *sangaku*, of which more will be said later.

Patronized by the ruling class of the time, both *gigaku* and *bugaku* became very popular. As regards *gigaku*, the only data available on it is provided by notes handed down by priests in some of the larger temples. It was a sort of comical dance drama, apparently performed at a religious service in a Buddhist temple. The only traces of *gigaku* today are the 200 or so *gigaku* masks preserved in the larger temples.

Bugaku was a dance drama performed to the accompaniment of *gagaku*. Adapted to suit Japanese tastes after its introduction into this country, *bugaku* became a representative form of entertainment of the court in the Nara (645–784) and Heian (794–1192) periods. Today, it is still preserved and patronized primarily by the Imperial Household Agency. Besides being performed at the emperor's parties, it is presented to the public at least once a year. It has also been handed down to the present in some of the larger Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples.

The *sangaku* was simpler than the two other aforementioned forms of ancient dance drama. It was a generic term for public entertainment, including comic mimicry, acrobatics, juggling and puppetry.

Apart from these imported forms of entertainment, there was also a native dramatic performance. Mention is made of this in the oldest historical records in Japan—the *Kojiki* and the *Nihon-shoki*, (sometimes called *Nihongi*). Two of the most noteworthy legends recorded in these books may be mentioned here. One of them runs something like this:

The Sun Goddess, called Amaterasu-Omikami, became angry at the outrageous conduct of her brother Susano-o-no-Mikoto and hid herself in the Cave of Heaven, thereby plunging the whole world into complete darkness. To alleviate her anger, a goddess named Amenouzume-no-Mikoto was persuaded into performing a droll dance in front of the cave, much to the merriment of the gods. Attracted by the hilarity outside, the Sun Goddess came out of the cave to see what was happening. Lo and behold, it was light again outside. This legendary dance was often performed for the repose of departed souls, and was the prototype of *kagura* performed today at shrine festivals.

The other legend concerns the origin of the mime dance. Two brothers quarreled and the younger emerged victorious. The defeated brother was required to entertain the winner by moving his limbs frantically about in imitation of a drowning man. This legend is said to have been the oldest record of a dance called *hayato-mai*. It may have been performed to celebrate a victory or as a mime dance. Thus, the primitive entertainment of Japan took the form of religious rites performed for the repose of the souls of the departed in celebration of a victory or a prayer for a rich

harvest. These primitive forms of domestic entertainment combined with imported forms as time went on, eventually giving birth to stage art centuries later.

Nohgaku and Noh-kyogen

The Heian period (794–1192) was an age of the nobility, during which the *bugaku* was nurtured under the patronage of the aristocrats. It gave place to the military age beginning with the establishment of a military government in 1192 by Yoritomo Minamoto. In the realm of theatrical entertainment, the *dengaku* and *sarugaku* became popular among the masses as well as among the warrior class.

The *dengaku* may well be regarded as a form of art consisting of a primitive dance performed in times of rice-planting or in supplication to the gods for a rich harvest and the acrobatic stunts of the *gigaku* and *sangaku*. The *sarugaku*, which is a corruption of the word *sangaku*, is based on the *sangaku*. Accordingly, both *dengaku* and *sarugaku* have something in common, except that the former came into fashion a little before the latter. Both featured performers who belonged exclusively to them, and both gave performances at shrine festivals.

Etymologically the word *noh* means *geino* (art of public performance or accomplishment) and *saino* (talent). Thus, people used to speak of *dengaku-no-noh* or *sarugaku-no-noh* (talent for performing *dengaku* or *sarugaku*, as the case may be). As time went on, however, it became customary for both *dengaku* and *sarugaku*, especially the latter, to have their own actors form troupes or guilds. The *sarugaku* gradually developed as these troupes vied each other in elevating the level of their art.

Special mention must be made of Kan-ami (1333–1384), a talented *sarugaku* actor who organized a troupe named Kanzeza. He helped considerably to improve the *sarugaku-no-noh* by introducing into it a kind of dance called *kuse-mai*. In it, he performed as he chanted the history of a temple or the life of a noted priest in the form of an epic. In 1374 Kan-ami came to the attention of the *shogun* Yoshimitsu Ashikaga (1358–1408), who became his generous patron.

By the time Kan-ami's son, Zeami, came into his own, the art had become known simply as *noh*, developing as a dance drama to the highest level of excellence. The *noh* repertoire of today consists of more than 200 dramas, the majority of which are attributed to Zeami. Not only was he a distinguished *noh* performer and writer of *noh* texts, but he also wrote excellent monographs on theatricals called *Kadensho* and *Nohsakusho*—the first and best of their kind in Japan.

Zeami was followed by such *noh* actors and playwrights as Zenchiku Komparu and Kojiro Kanze. In comparing Zeami's works, such as *Hagoromo* and *Yuya*, with those of his succes-

sors—including *Ataka* and *Momijigari*—one will detect a marked change in emphasis from mere chanting and dancing to the dramatic.

Noh plays may be divided into five categories. These categories are usually numbered, but sometimes they are specified by the characters of the *shite* actors, or protagonists, of the dramas. They are:

- First category *kami-mono* (god pieces) or *waki-noh* such as *Takasago* and *Yoro*
- Second category . . . *otoko-mono* (male pieces), or *shura-mono* (fighting pieces) such as *Tamura*
- Third category *onna-mono* (female pieces), or *katsura-mono* (wig pieces) such as *Matsukaze*
- Fourth category . . . *kyoran-mono* (mental derangement pieces), *genzai-mono* (mundane pieces), *yubu-mono* (ecstatic pieces), and *shunen-mono* (revenge pieces)—known collectively as *kyoran-mono* (frenzied-woman pieces) or *kurui-mono* (frenzy pieces) such as *Sumidagawa*
- Fifth category *oni-mono* (demon pieces) or *kichiku-mono* (ghost pieces), popularly called *kiri-noh* (closing pieces), such as *Kurama Tengu*.

Most of these *noh* plays are known as *fukushiki-noh*, or double *shite* pieces, in which the *shite* (principal actor) exits half way through the play only to enter again as an entirely different character. In *Takasago*, for example, the *shite* in the first part of the play portrays an old man, and in the latter part he becomes the god of the Sumiyoshi Myojin Shrine. In a *noh* play of this type, the same performer takes the double part of the first and second *shite*.

After the death of *Shogun* Yoshimitsu, every succeeding *shogun* was an enthusiastic follower and patron of *noh* drama. Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536–1598) was not only a patron, but was also fond of playing a part himself. He even wrote and produced a *noh* play in which he himself was the hero. A change occurred in the Edo period (1603–1867), when the *chonin*, or the common people, were prohibited from giving *noh* performances. As a result, *noh* drama became the exclusive pastime of the *samurai* class. It was no longer included among everyday theatricals, but was elevated to the dignity of classic drama.

Noh players lost their traditional protectors when the Tokugawa shogunate government was overthrown in 1867, and were forced to survive by giving lessons to *noh* enthusiasts among the upper class. They also took steps to become professionals, but the majority of their audience was composed of their pupils. Even today, most *noh* fans are those taking lessons in this stage art. In Tokyo it is customary to give *noh* performances only on Saturdays and Sundays, while in most other urban areas *noh* plays are only staged on special occasions.

Apart from the staging of *noh* plays, however, the *utai* (chanting of *noh* texts) has long been and still is the vogue among the Japanese people at large, since it is free from the encumbrance of performing theatricals. As a result, *utai* has a great many devotees throughout the country. It is no exaggeration to say that every big company or university has its *utai* circle in addition to its other cultural groups.

In olden days when *noh* was as much the drama of daily life as Shakespearean plays were in Elizabethan England, there were several schools which flourished. In the Edo period, however, the number of schools was reduced to five—Kanze, Hosho, Kongo, Komparu and Kita. In 1922 yet another school named Umewaka developed from the Kanze school, although it was short-lived. Again today *noh* schools number five, as they did previously. Different schools have slightly varied styles of chanting and dancing and each has its own texts.

The *noh* stage has essentially its own features. The stage proper is 5.5 m. square with four pillars and a wall at the back. To the right of the stage—as the audience faces it—is the *Jiutai-za* (place for the chorus). The place for the orchestra—in front of the wall—is called the *Atoza*, while to the left is a passage known as *Hashigakari*. This corridor is not only the passage through which the actors enter and exit, but it also serves as part of the stage.

The *Hashigakari* is separated by a curtain from a room called *Kagami-no-Ma* (mirror room). The “mirror room” is so called because the actor, when he has finished his make-up, sits before a big mirror to make a final check on his appearance. The entire wall at the back of the stage is paneled with a big pine tree painted on it. The paneling serves as a partition between the stage and the greenroom. The painted paneling is the only form of stage scenery used in *noh* plays. There is no stage setting except for a prop called *tsukuri-mono*, which is used from time to time in some performances. This small property is more symbolic than realistic, however.

Both stage and corridor are neatly roofed, making the *noh* theater a sort of “house within a house.” The audience is seated at a lower level than the stage and corridor.

The *noh* orchestra consists of *taiko* (large drum), *o-tsuzumi* (medium-size drum), *ko-tsuzumi* (small drum) and *fue* (flute)—seated in the order mentioned from left to right as the audience faces the stage. The *noh* chorus is made up of about eight chanters.

As the chorus chants the prelude, the first actor appears on stage—or rather in the corridor—from behind the *age-maku* (entrance curtain). (The stage itself does not have a curtain). *Noh* performers include a *shite* (principal actor) playing the leading part, *waki* (secondary actor), *tsure* (associates) and *kyogen-kata* (*noh* comedians). Basically, the performance of a *noh* piece centers around the *shite*, although the *waki* plays a useful part in “drawing

out" the *shite*, as it were. In some plays the *shite* and *waki* are aided by assistant performers, or *tsure*.

It is in an interlude or a piece requiring a more realistic performance that *kyogen-kata* act their parts. The actors belonging to any of the five schools of *noh* already mentioned are *shite* and *tsure*. Each school also has its own chorus. As to *waki* and *kyogen-kata*, they are experts not belonging to any of the schools.

In *noh* plays adult actors play the parts of children. A *kokata* (juvenile actor), however, is sometimes called on to take a part to give the audience an impression of cuteness or pathos. A *kokata* also sometimes takes the part of grown-up characters to show to advantage the *shite*'s acting and, at the same time, to avoid excessive realism.

Generally, only the *shite* actor is masked. *Shite-zure*, or assistants of the *shite*, also wear masks, but only when they represent female characters. (The word *tsure* changes euphonically to *zure* when combined with another word, as in *shite-zure*.) Even the *shite* is not masked when playing a character in an earthy or realistic drama. No other actors are masked. Since the days of Zeami, both mask and costume styles have remained more or less conventional, except that they have gradually become more gorgeous. The *noh* costumes and masks used today are valued as works of exquisite craftsmanship, some of the *noh* masks dating back several hundred years.

The essential characteristic of *noh* is, in short, that it is an extremely restricted stage art—symbolic, static and solemn yet elegant and graceful. As already pointed out, the reason for this is that it attained full maturity in reflection of the aesthetic tastes and feelings of upper-class warriors during the Edo period. It may be safely asserted that in this sense *noh* has much in common with Zen, *chanoyu* (tea ceremony), temple architecture and Japanese landscape gardening, all of which developed during the Middle Ages.

Noh-kyogen, or *kyogen* for short, also sprang from *sarugaku*. The operatic element of *sarugaku* developed into *noh*, while the conversational element formed the nucleus of *kyogen*. Being of the same derivation, *noh* and *kyogen* cannot very well be considered separately. As previously noted, *kyogen-kata* are not properly *noh* actors. In *fukushiki-noh* (*noh* drama where the *shite* takes two different parts—one in the first half of the play and the other in the latter half) a *kyogen* actor enters the stage when the *shite* exits after acting his first part. His function is to explain the development of the situation. This is known as *ai-kyogen*, or an interlude.

Besides *ai-kyogen*, an independent *kyogen* piece was formerly given as a comic interlude between *noh* plays. Nearly 300 independent *kyogen* pieces have been handed down to date from the 15th century—all written in dialogue form, with many topical allusions presented in a satirical vein and spoken in the everyday

language of the times. These comic plays are said to have appeared in book form in the 17th century for the first time. Until then, they had been transmitted orally. It is, therefore, quite possible that there was considerable extemporaneous dialogue thrown in. What is known for certain is that *kyogen* were usually written by more than one playwright.

As might be expected, *kyogen* plays were likely to be looked on as a farcical adjunct to, and of less literary or histrionic value than *noh*. But recently its realism—directly opposite to the symbolism of *noh*—as well as its dialogue content has begun to attract the attention of dramatic critics.

Today, two schools of *kyogen* are extant—Okura and Izumi schools. *Kyogen* are presented on the same stage as *noh*. *Kyogen* actors corresponding to the *shite* of *noh* plays are sometimes called *omo*, while those corresponding to the *waki* are known as *omo-ado*, or *ado* for short. Masks are used in only a few *kyogen* pieces, for as a rule *kyogen* actors do not wear masks. Unlike in *noh* plays, garments—clearly of the common people—are worn instead of gorgeous *noh* costumes.

Sometimes *noh* and *kyogen* performances are presented on a stage temporarily erected on the stage of a regular theater.

The principal stages where *noh* or *kyogen* is generally performed are listed below:

Ginza Nohgakudo; 6-5 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Tel. (03) 571-3872
Kanze Kaikan; 1-16-4 Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Tel. (03) 469-5241

Kita Nohgakudo; 4-6-9 Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
Tel. (03) 491-7773

Suidobashi Nohgakudo; 1-5-9 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
Tel. (03) 811-4843

U mewaka Nohgakudo; 2-6-14 Higashi-Nakano, Nakano-ku,
Tokyo Tel. (03) 363-7748

Kongo Nohgakudo; Muromachi, Shijo-agaru, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto
Tel. (075) 221-3049

Kyoto Kanze Kaikan; 44 Enshojimacho, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku,
Kyoto Tel. (075) 771-6114

Otsuki Nohgakudo; 1-2 Uemachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka
Tel. (06) 768-9478

Puppet Plays

The war between the Genji and the Heike in the 12th century, sometimes compared to the Wars of the Roses, is one of the landmarks in Japanese history. Naturally, there are many episodes and legendary romances about this war, including the fictitious love affairs of Yoshitsune Minamoto. Yoshitsune is a historical figure whose military prowess helped gain eventual victory for his clan. At the same time, however, he incurred the jealousy and enmity of his elder brother, the leader of the Minamotos. The story

goes that while in flight from the capital to keep from falling into the clutches of his brother's troops, Yoshiitsune fell in love with a maiden named Joruri.

Set to ballad music and chanted by a minstrel to the accompaniment of *biwa* (Japanese lute), this romance caught the fancy of the people of the time. This style of reciting ballads came to be known as *joruri*. Later, the *samisen*, a three-stringed instrument introduced into this country from the Ryukyus (the Luchu Islands) about 1560, replaced the *biwa*. Around 1600 the puppet element of the *sangaku* was added to the *joruri*, creating thereby a sort of composite art now known as puppet drama. This new form of theatrical entertainment gained great popularity, not only in the Kyoto and Osaka areas but also in Edo (the present Tokyo).

Puppet drama entered its golden age at the beginning of the 18th century when the master dramatist Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653-1724) and the brilliant *joruri* reciter Gidayu Takemoto (1651-1714) brought this form of stage art to new heights of excellence. Chief among the noted playwrights for puppet drama were—besides Chikamatsu—Ki-no-Kaion (1663-1742), Sosuke Namiki (also called Senryu Namiki, 1695-1751) and Hanji Chikamatsu (1728-1786).

Perhaps the most representative puppet plays that have been handed down are *Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami*, *Yoshiitsune Sembonzakura* and *Kanadehon Chushingura* (or *Chushingura* for short, the Revenge of the Forty-seven *Ronin*)—all written jointly by Izumo Takeda, Shoraku Miyoshi and Sosuke Namiki between 1746 and 1748. These three masterpieces are also among the most popular *kabuki* plays—the sister drama of the puppet show (to be mentioned later). Especially noteworthy is the last-named play, *Chushingura*. It was the most frequently staged of any *kabuki* play. It has been presented about 280 times since it was first staged, enjoying a fairly long run each time.

This is a brief synopsis of the play: Subjected to a deliberate insult, the lord of a castle and a man of probity, violates the law. He is forced to commit *harakiri*, after which his property is confiscated. His vassals, determined to avenge their erstwhile master, disperse and dissemble. After a year of patience and hardship, they finally succeed in slaying the wrongdoer. As punishment, they are all ordered to commit *harakiri*, which they do. Based on a historical event, the play has several heart-rending scenes of inward strife between love and duty—the leitmotif of both puppet drama and *kabuki*.

At first, each puppet was manipulated by one man, who operated it by putting his hand under the skirt. This method of operating puppets continued until a skillful manipulator named Bunzaburo Yoshida (died 1760) improved the mechanism of puppets to indicate various kinds of expressions. Three men were used. The main operator was in charge of the body and the right hand of the puppet, one of the two assistants managed the left hand and

the other worked both legs. (As puppets representing women are not provided with legs, the latter assistant handles the skirts of the *kimono*). This method of three-man manipulation is still practiced today.

At first, puppet shows were staged only at the Takemotoza Theater in Osaka, where Gidayu Takemoto and other *yoruri* chanters performed. But soon after a rival theater called Toyotakeza was built, and the two theaters vied with each other in attracting audiences.

But with the death in 1751 of Sosuke Namiki, one of the most prominent puppet playwrights, puppet drama began to decline, never again to be restored to its former grandeur. It did not die out, however. The puppet theater in its old form still exists today under the name of Bunraku, named after Bunrakuken Uemura who did much to preserve its traditions in the latter half of the 18th century.

Puppet performances are presented today by two troupes—Chinami-kai and Mitsuwa-kai. But together these two troupes hitherto did not give more than 50 performances a year. For this reason, ways and means to protect this classical form of stage art had long been under discussion. In January 1963, an institution called the Bunraku Kyokai was established mainly through the efforts of the Ministry of Education, the prefectural and municipal governments of Osaka and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK).

The institution aims, among other things, at preserving and promoting the healthy development of the traditional art of *bunraku*. Plans were made to present puppet plays for 130 days a year. In Osaka the plays are given chiefly in the Asahiza Theater, and National Theater in Tokyo.

Puppet plays can be staged at a regular theater, but special provisions have to be made. Stage properties of various kinds are made in proportion to the size of the puppets. Across the stage, near the front, stands a long panel about 45 cm. high, from behind which the puppets are operated. The panel functions not only as a device to conceal the lower part of the operators' bodies, but also sometimes as a part of the stage scenery. The chief operator wears a pair of *geta* (wooden clogs) about 31 cm. high so that he can hold the puppet on a level with his chest. The puppets used by the Bunrakuza troupe are about two-thirds life size. Each one is so devised that the head can be detached from the body. There are about 70 varieties of puppet heads, since different heads and costumes are required for different roles.

Joruri reciters are called *tayū*. The *tayū* and the *samisen* player sit on a revolving dais on the right side of the stage (looking from the audience) and face out diagonally. The Asahiza Theater at Dotombori, Osaka, is about the only theater especially built for staging puppet plays.

Apart from the aforementioned *bunraku* puppets, there are

marionette-type puppets dating from the end of the Edo period. About 50 cm. tall, they are manipulated by strings from above. These marionettes are operated by Magosaburo Yuki and his troupe as well as by another group which broke off from it. The plays performed by these troupes are much the same as those in the *bunraku* repertoire. Some classical *kabuki* dramas are also staged by these marionette performers.

These troupes often appear on TV with performances of new pieces. The world of fantasy they create has become one of the most popular TV programs for children. Finger-operated puppets have been introduced into this country from the West. But they clearly differ from the puppets mentioned above in that they are not used in the performance of Japanese classical drama.

Besides, there are various kinds of puppet shows given on a noncommercial basis in local districts, operated either by a single man or a three-man group. Such puppet performances are given by farmers at festivals, constituting a form of folk art. Typical representatives are Awaji and Awa puppets, slightly larger than *bunraku* puppets.

Kabuki

In the piping times of peace under the Tokugawa shogunate government (1603-1867) the townspeople had their day. The fair sex, who had remained in the background during the preceding period of wars and disturbances, began to become active. Among the words in current usage about that time was the verb *kabuku* meaning "to deviate from the normal manners and customs, to do something considered absurd."

In 1603 a girl in the service of the Izumo Taisha Shrine, intending to raise funds for the repair of the shrine, donned a singular garb and performed a series of novel dances within the precincts of the Kitano Shrine in Kyoto. Dressed like a man with a cross dangling from her neck and a sword in one hand, O-Kuni, as this maiden was named, exuded a magnetic charm. Now presenting a dancing interpretation of a man meeting his sweetheart surreptitiously and now enacting a short farce with clowns, O-Kuni and her troupe gradually caught the fancy not only of the townsfolk, but also of the *daimyo* (feudal lord). Her entertaining style of dancing, dubbed *Kabuki Odori*, proved a great hit, and is regarded as the origin of *kabuki*.

As might be expected, O-Kuni and her troupe had their imitating rivals. Since prostitutes were called on to ape O-Kuni, it was only natural that this sort of thing should sooner or later violate public decency. As a result, the Tokugawa government banned the performance of *kabuki* dances by women, and this rapidly spurred the development of performances by handsome youths. Unfortunately, the resultant use of juvenile actors stimulated the practice of sodomy, which had been not uncommon among the

warriors and clergy. It now began to appeal to townspeople as well, but here again the shogunate government took drastic action in 1651.

In 1653 government permission to present *kabuki* dancing was finally obtained on condition that adult men, instead of youths, did the acting and, when necessary, took the part of women. Greater importance was now attached to the dramatic element and various wigs for use in portraying women and boys were devised.

Initially, however, *kabuki* was little more than a one-act dramatic sketch with a bit of humor or satire. As time went on, however, plays of more than one act began to be produced, necessitating the first use of a curtain.

The development of *kabuki* reached its zenith in 1700, or thereabouts, coinciding with the period when the Tokugawa administration was well-consolidated. As a result, things proceeded swimmingly—both socially and culturally. It was a time when first-rate masters in various fields of artistic activity flourished, such as the novelist Saikaku Ihara, the *haiku* poet Basho Matsuo, the dramatist Monzaemon Chikamatsu and the decorative artist Korin Ogata.

Chief among the *kabuki* actors in those days were Tojuro Sakata (1647-1709) and Ayame Yoshizawa (1673-1729) in the Osaka-Kyoto area, and Danjuro Ichikawa I (1660-1704) and Shichisaburo Nakamura (1662-1708) in Edo (the present Tokyo). As previously stated, Chikamatsu and other playwrights of the time devoted themselves not so much to *kabuki* as to the puppet play, since the former was more nominal than actual. The prosperity of puppet drama lasted for half a century or so before it began to decline, as already pointed out, with the death of the playwright Sosuke Namiki.

Shozo Namiki (1730-1773), who sat at the feet of Sosuke Namiki, is said to have played a valuable part in the development and blossoming of *kabuki*. Shozo was an Osaka puppet dramatist, but he diverted his efforts and energy to *kabuki*, producing play after play. To him goes the credit of having devised a revolving stage and what is called in *kabuki* parlance, *seri*, a section of the stage floor so devised as to enable an actor to gradually appear on the stage from underneath or disappear from the stage downwards.

Today, the revolving stage plays an indispensable part in Japanese scenic effects, for it enables the audience to watch two scenes taking place concurrently as the stage turns slowly around. The gradual appearance of an actor by means of the *seri* onto the stage floor may be considered as effective as a close-up on the screen. The *seri* is also sometimes used to raise the level of a stage house to show the downstairs portion—a device designed to render stage settings less complicated.

In the days of Shozo, *hanamichi* was already in use. No *kabuki* theater would be complete without the *hanamichi*, an aisle leading

from behind the audience directly onto the stage on the left-hand side (looking from the audience). This familiar aisle is considered part of the stage. Not only do actors often enter or exit along this aisle, but part of the action takes place on it. One great advantage of the *hanamichi* is that its proximity to the audience, or rather to a segment of audience seated nearby, helps to create an intimate feeling.

About this time, culture began to take root in Edo, the political center of the country. From about 1760 on, Edo was considered as the center of *kabuki*. Warriors began to be characterized in *kabuki*. By now, *kabuki* was separated into two definite categories—historical plays with a complicated plot and realistic dramas with townspeople portrayed as the heroes and heroines. With the development of *samisen* music, *kabuki* dancing was gradually elevated to the dignity of art. Chief among the *kabuki* dramatists of the time were Gohei Namiki (1747–1808) and Nisoji Horikoshi. The principal actors were Utaemon Nakamura I (1714–1791) and Kikunojo Segawa (1693–1749).

Tiring of tranquility under the Tokugawa administration, the public began to seek some strong mental stimulus. With the advent of the 19th century, dramatists reflecting this trend came to the fore. Perhaps the most representative writer of this movement was Namboku Tsuruya IV (1755–1829), whose claim to fame rests with his masterpiece, *Tokaido Yotsuya Kaidan*, or simply *Yotsuya Kaidan*.

Reduced to poverty, a *ronin*, or masterless warrior, frequents the gay quarters with what little money his plain-looking, but chaste wife has collected by pawning her clothes. Meanwhile, the only daughter of a rich family falls in love with this *ronin*. Regarding his homely wife with contempt, he poisons and kills her. The upshot of it all is that the ghost of his murdered wife relentlessly haunts him until he is finally driven insane. Full of gruesome scenes—now showing the dreadful effect which the poison has wrought on the features of the woman and now showing a skeleton—this play is considered the most grotesque and thrilling of any ghost *kabuki* drama. Such powerfully stimulating plays as this were very popular with the public. Some *kabuki* plays were extremely erotic and sexy, so much so that at one time there was talk of banning *kabuki* again.

The Tokugawa government had consistently taken restrictive measures against *kabuki*. For example, it was prohibited to stage any play with topical allusions. All incidents occurring during the Edo period, when dramatized, had to be treated as events of pre-Edo days including the necessary changes in proper names. All Edo place names had to be substituted by those of Kamakura—the site of the Minamoto shogunate government.

Despite such restrictions, however, it was not too difficult for the audience to realize that the plays were dramatizations of events of their own time. As may be expected, *kabuki* plays of the Edo period were the greatest source of entertainment to the general

public, who regarded them as plays of contemporary life.

Kabuki actors of the day were dubbed *kawara-kojiki* (beggars on a dry river-bed, since the plays were first shown in a hut built on a dry river-bed of the Kamo River in Kyoto). Indeed, they were ranked lower than the common people. Nevertheless, their popularity was such that some of their fans went so far as to pick up the very paper actors wiped their noses with, keeping it as a memento! It also was not unusual that the designs on *kimono* worn by actors enjoyed a great vogue.

Even after the Meiji Restoration (1868), *kabuki* continued for some time to enjoy its former popularity. But the government's attitude completely changed. Taking its cue from the advanced countries of the West, the government intended to protect and nurture *kabuki*, utilizing it as a means of educating the people. Danjuro Ichikawa IX (1838-1903), a noted actor of the time, was quick to cooperate with the government. Unlike his predecessors in the Edo period, he endeavored to present plays that were faithful to historical facts.

Meanwhile, plays tinged with Western culture and customs began to be staged in addition to the traditional *kabuki* drama. Most of these plays were written by Mokuami Kawatake (1816-1893) and his disciples. But especially attached as they were to the theater, these playwrights had received no systematic learning. As a result, they were unable to make full use of new materials that otherwise would have provided them with good motifs. It was the dramatists of the following generation, such as Kido Okamoto (1872-1939) and Seika Mayama (1878-1948), who produced new *kabuki* plays representative of the new age.

In Tokyo today *kabuki* plays are staged for 25 days a month throughout most of the year—from about 11 a.m. till 9:30 p.m. The pieces presented include new plays by present-day dramatists as well as time-honored classic dramas. Sometimes the same plays are staged twice or three times a year in different programs. Classical plays, or costume plays, are usually quite long. Accordingly, the general practice is to stage only a portion of one without any explanation of what has taken place before or what is to take place afterwards.

After all is said and done, the beauty of *kabuki* consists in the acting. This explains why *kabuki* is characterized by such traditional techniques as *dammari* and *mie*. *Dammari* is a dumb show, or pantomime, where several actors perform without uttering a single word. *Mie* means a pose or posture, and refers to an actor's stance assumed by remaining still for a moment to display a feeling suggestive of an attractive picture.

Kumadori is another technical *kabuki* word meaning a special make-up style often used by an actor playing the role of a masculine character called *aragoto*. As might be expected, there are various artifices calculated to appeal to the auditory sense. Sometimes rhyming words are modulated with effect, and sometimes

the audience is entertained with what is called *tsurane*. This is a manner of elocution in which the principal actor in a play speaks his part—long and loud.

Kabuki is thus a stage art in which everything is so contrived as to allow the actors to show their skill to best advantage. In addition to its musical, picture-like fascination, *kabuki* has a charm in dancing which may well be called the leitmotif of *kabuki* acting. All traditional *kabuki* plays are marked by time-honored, specific methods of acting conventionalized through a long series of improvements. *Kabuki* actors of today are, of course, conversant with such methods. Bizarre and fantastic as they may sometimes seem, *kabuki* methods nevertheless offer convincing evidence that they are the *ne plus ultra* of things which can be physically expressed.

The principal *kabuki* theaters are listed below:

Kabukiza Theater; 4-12-15, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel. (03) 541-3131

Meijiza Theater; 2-31-1, Hamacho, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel. (03) 667-5151

Kokuritsu Gekijo (National Theater of Japan);

13 Hayabusacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel. (03) 265-7411

Shimbashi Embujo Theater; 6-18-2, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel. (03) 541-2211

Shin Kabukiza Theater; 5-59, Namba Shinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka

Tel. (06) 631-2121

Minamiza Theater; Shijo-Ohashi Higashizume, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto. Tel. (075) 561-1155

Apart from regular *kabuki* described above, during the Edo period there was a type of *kabuki* called *koshibai*, which had no specific theater intended for its performances. A troupe called Katabamiza is the only present-day group that follows the *koshibai* school. This particular troupe presents only a 10-day performance of *kabuki* plays every year, but most *kabuki* fans appreciate their efforts.

Shimpa

A new-school drama called *shimpa* came into being some 20 years after Imperial rule was restored in 1868. It was created as a rival to *kabuki*, which was also known as *kyugeki*, or old-school drama, at that time.

When it was started in 1887 in Osaka by a man named Sadanori Sudo, this new type of drama smacked more of propaganda than of stage art. Indeed, it was labeled "student play" and "political fanatic play." Stimulated by this movement, Otojiro Kawakami (1864-1911), an actor, joined with his actress-wife Sadayakko in pursuing this type of drama. They became quite popular after staging a play full of allusions to events on the Sino-Japanese War. In fact, around the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), *shimpa* drama almost overshadowed regular *kabuki*.

Noted actors, such as Yoho Ii (1871-1932) and Rokuro Kitamura (1871-1961), caught the fancy of playgoers by giving full vent to their skill with performances in such plays as *Konjiki-Yasha* (Golden Demon), *Onna Keizu* and *Hototogisu* (The Heart of Nami-San). Since *shimpa* actors had been trained by *kabuki* actors, *shimpa* and *kabuki* had several points in common. For example, both had recourse to *onnagata* (*oyama*), or actors exclusively taking the parts of women.

This new school nearly collapsed around 1924, but from 1930 on it began to stage a comeback. After World War II, it established itself as a definite company, but there was no one to succeed the veteran *onnagata* Shotaro Hanayagi. In consequence, all women characters were played by actresses pure and simple, such as Yaeko Mizutani. As to the plays, they are mostly works by present-day dramatists, such as Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

Shingeki

Meanwhile, as a reaction against the *kabuki* and *shimpa* schools of dramatic art, a movement for the establishment of the *shingeki* (new drama) was organized by members of an association of literary men, headed by Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935), professor of literature at Waseda University. Tsubouchi was an outstanding dramatist, and has left a translation of the complete works of Shakespeare. Intending to put the idea of using amateur actors into practice, he endeavored to train students for such a purpose. His movement soon fizzled out, but it did manage to produce a new school of actors.

Kaoru Osanai (1881-1928), emerging a generation later, also started a new drama movement, although it was somewhat different. With the assistance of Sadanji Ichikawa II (1880-1940) and other *kabuki* actors, he set up an independent theater, staging translated foreign plays. From 1909, when he presented Henrik Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman* as the first translated play, his movement continued to flourish for some 10 years. After that, it started losing the support of even intellectuals, forcing the group to break up.

The year 1924 witnessed the establishment at Tsukiji, Tokyo, of a theater specifically set up to perform *shingeki* plays. Thus, a new vista was opened in dramatic art. The aforementioned Osanai and Yoshi Hijikata (1898-1959) took the leading parts as producers. Koreya Senda and Yasue Yamamoto, who still continue their activity today, participated as the principal actors. At first, nothing but translated plays were staged at this theater, but as time passed new playwrights cooperated with this school, paving the way for the presentation of new artistic plays embodying new techniques. From 1930 on a number of troupes developed from the *shingeki* school. Since they were all allegedly under the influence of progressive ideologies, however, a ban was placed on their

activities. Thus, they were forced to remain in the background until the end of World War II.

Since the war, however, this new school of dramatic art has been represented by a fair number of troupes of all sizes, including the big four—Bungakuza, Haiyuza, Kumo and Mingei. They follow their own dramatic concepts, but are rather hard up economically. The Haiyuza Theater (at Azabu, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo) is the only theater permanently available for the performance of *shingeki* dramas. As a result, auditoriums in large buildings and public halls are often used for staging such plays.

Different troupes have different repertoires, running the whole gamut of foreign plays from those of Shakespeare down to those by the playwrights of the *antitheatres* movement. Chief among the plays written especially for the *shingeki* school are works produced by such dramatists as Junji Kinoshita, whose motifs have been supplied by folklore. Be that as it may, it is doubtful whether the *shingeki* school of dramatic art has succeeded in creating modern plays of great intrinsic worth, plays rooted in national character and traditions. In this sense, it seems that the *shingeki* is still going through a transitional period.

Intermediary Drama

Over and above the foregoing is a category of drama that may be grouped under the generic term "intermediary drama." This includes the *shinkokugeki* (lit. new national drama) school organized by Shojiro Sawada (1892-1929). He drew his inspiration from Shoyo Tsubouchi, to whom reference has already been made. Plays of this school, known as "sword-plays," have quite a large circle of fans. Notable events of recent vintage have been dramatized and staged for actors of this school.

Then there is the Shochiku school of comedy led by Goro Soganoya (1877-1948) and Juro Soganoya (1869-1925). Another school of considerable merit is one headed by an actress who, always disguised as a man, takes the leading part in plays full of fighting spirit. No description of this category of plays would be complete without mention of musical plays, and especially of the Takarazuka and Shochiku girl revues, which are particularly popular with young girls.

Today, when nearly 30 years have elapsed since the end of the war, it may safely be said about the Japanese theater (1) that both *kabuki* and puppet drama should be protected and preserved in the same way as *noh* and *kyogen*, (2) that the *shingeki* school has come into its own as a representative form of modern-day stage art and (3) that efforts are strenuously being made for the encouragement and development of musical plays.

Exchange of troupes with foreign countries is not uncommon in the drama world of today. A *kabuki* troupe visited China in

1955, the United States in 1960 and 1969, Canada in 1967, the Soviet Union in 1961 and European countries in 1972 respectively. A series of *noh* performances has been given in France. Chief among the foreign troupes that have given performances in Japan are the Moscow Art Theater, the Jean-Louis Barrault troupe and a troupe from China performing *kabuki*-like plays.

Since 1946, a festival of arts has been held as an annual event in Japan under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry. The number of groups participating in this festival is on the increase. The pieces performed on this occasion are many and varied, including *kabuki* and *noh* as well as the plays of the *shingeki* school and others intended for the masses. The fact that the judges commissioned by the Education Ministry are forced to trek from one stage to another almost every day speaks eloquently of theater activities in Japan.

Theaters

Theaters are found in all the major cities and towns. Japanese plays naturally constitute the bulk of the dramatic stage performances in the large theaters of Tokyo, where classical or historical plays known as *kabuki* are usually produced. The life and thought, costumes and manners of all classes of feudal society are vividly illustrated on the *kabuki* stage, while skillful color combinations in costumes and stage settings are imaginatively designed. The acting being symbolic rather than realistic, all the actors speak in exaggerated voices. The role of women in this type of play is always taken by male actors.

All *kabuki* actors, however, do not specialize in producing only the classics. From time to time they include modern plays in the program. In the past they have even staged plays from Shakespeare with marked success. A typical *kabuki* program offers three to five dramas of different types and is staged twice daily. Complete programs last about four hours, beginning around 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., respectively.

During the intermissions, usually of 20 or 30 minutes, patrons can stroll through the corridors and shop at colorful souvenir booths or eat at one of the theater's many restaurants. Tickets generally range from ¥800 to ¥4,000 a seat.

Tokyo is the dramatic center of the country. Practically all first-class *kabuki* actors live in the capital, though there are a few in Osaka. Some theaters offer modern, Western-style plays performed by leading actors and actresses of the new school.

The puppet plays of Osaka constitute one of the finest theatrical arts in Japan. Each doll, about two-thirds of life-size, is manipulated by three artists on the stage. The manipulators, who appear in dark ceremonial robes, put life and spirit into the figures. They are world famous for their dexterity, often training for the art from childhood.

Compared with any other form of drama, the *noh* plays of Japan are extremely symbolic and are considered as an elegant form of entertainment for cultured or aristocratic tastes. There are five principal *noh* theaters in Tokyo, two in Kyoto and one in Osaka.

The musical revue, imported more than 35 years ago, has become very popular in Japan. There are several revue troupes, but mention must be made of the birth of the Takarazuka troupe in any discussion of the development of musical revues in this country. Toward the end of the Meiji era (1868-1912), new styles in music composition were tried using Western musical instruments. The famous "Girls' Opera" at Takarazuka (near Osaka) is one of the results.

The Takarazuka troupe was originally organized in 1914 as a female choral group to provide vocal performances for the guests at Takarazuka hot springs. With the introduction of the musical revue 13 years later in 1927, the troupe began staging Western-style revues. The Takarazuka shows, which include both revues and operettas, are extremely popular, especially with young girls. Another large revue troupe is the Shochiku Kageki-dan (SKD) of the Shochiku Company. Both the Takarazuka and the Shochiku troupes have several hundred girls.

Movie theaters, found practically everywhere in Japan, offer both Japanese and foreign films. Accommodating from 300 to 5,000 spectators, they are equipped and managed very much in the manner of movie theaters in the West. In architecture, especially in large cities, they follow the American style.

The largest motion picture producing and distributing companies in Japan are the Shochiku Co., Toho Co., Toei Co. and Nikkatsu Co. Japanese motion pictures in general are produced and distributed by the same company. Most imported foreign pictures are so-called superimposed prints, which flash Japanese-translated subtitles in a corner of each scene. This has proved highly satisfactory with moviegoers, most of whom do not understand spoken foreign languages.

XVI. Movies

It can be said that Westerners did not discover Japanese movies until *Rashomon* appeared in 1950, but their actual beginning took place much earlier—more than 40 years before. The first small film studio was established in Tokyo in 1904, but it was not until 1912 that Nikkatsu, a large production company, was incorporated. At that time, Japan was making every effort to catch up with the economically and socially advanced countries of the West in order to build up a modern capitalist system by introducing

Western culture and industrial techniques into the life of its people.

So when the movie industry was transplanted in those days from France and America, it very soon took root and acclimatized itself in Japanese soil, rapidly developing into a big modern industry. Those who chose to cast their lot with the Japanese movie industry were diligent, enterprising businessmen who did not hesitate to adopt the latest, up-to-date cinematographic equipment and techniques of the most advanced countries. They readily introduced into Japan talkies, technicolor, wide screens and, more recently, 70-mm. movies—all of which they instantly adapted for use in their own films. Now, 50 percent of all films produced in Japan are technicolor and 98 percent are of the wide-screen variety. Even 70-mm. films are sometimes produced.

It probably comes as a big surprise to many foreign visitors to Japan when they find a movie industry so well-organized and highly developed in such a small island country of the Orient.

Japan is now regarded as one of the foremost movie producing nations of the world. This is because Japan can produce artistic movies of the highest level, such as those by celebrated artists like Akira Kurosawa, Kenji Mizoguchi and Yasujiro Ozu. Moreover, the Japanese movie industry is regarded with envy by many European businessmen because it has become financially stabilized.

At present, Toho, Shochiku, Toei and Nikkatsu are the Big Four of the movie industry. In 1972 they produced a total of 186 full-length feature films compared to 214 films produced by minor independent studios. These films were shown in 2,673 movie theaters throughout the country, earning a total of 12,000 million yen. The proceeds, however, represented a big decline from the record year of 1958, the heyday of the movie industry in Japan. Also in 1972, 283 foreign films were imported (the majority of which, as usual, came from the United States of America), with box-office receipts amounting to 14,000 million yen. With the exception of the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan had once been the only country in the world where domestic movies were overwhelmingly more important than foreign films, revenue-wise. But in recent years, because of the slump in the domestic movie industry, the ratio of box-office receipts has been evenly split between domestic and imported films. In 1972, however, foreign films surged ahead of domestic movies in total earnings.

The Tokyo area is the major center of Japanese movie production, and for the most part pictures of present-day Japanese life and society are produced in this great metropolitan area. Next comes the Kyoto area, which ranks as the second largest movie production center in Japan. This district with its ancient capital of Japan is mainly devoted to the production of motion pictures based on historical events and legends because in the Kyoto area there are many famous temples and beautiful shrines, some of which are several hundred years old. Needless to say, they make ideal settings for historical movies.

Along with the Big Four, there are several minor independent studios which make artistic or experimental movies in small numbers and at less expense. There are, of course, many small companies which specialize primarily in documentary, educational and public relations films. These shorts easily outnumber ordinary feature-length movies. Used by primary and secondary schools, most of these shorts are contributing greatly toward the popularization of audio-visual education.

Though weekly newsreels released as a sort of garnishing for feature-length movies should not be overlooked, moviegoers are losing interest, apparently preferring the much-quicker reporting of news by television.

It must be admitted that the Japanese movie industry has lately experienced a leveling-off, or even what may be termed recession, after reaching its peak in 1958. In fact, the number of customers, or box-office receipts, has dwindled over the last three or four years. This is, first of all, due to the recent emergence of television as a strong competitor. Professional baseball, professional wrestling, boxing, mountain climbing, skiing, pleasure trips and various other sports and amusements have also kept many customers away from movie theaters.

Although the elevation of Japanese living standards might well be a matter for congratulation, unfortunately it is dealing a severe blow to the movie industry. At the end of 1961, the number of television sets in Japan surpassed the nine-million mark, while the annual number of movie theater customers dropped to less than one billion in the same year—a 13 percent decrease from the previous year. As there are no prospects of recovery in the foreseeable future, the men in the movie industry are greatly concerned.

The gradual realization on their part that there is no miraculous countermeasure that will effectively halt the TV offensive as well as the competition offered by other types of modern entertainment has led them to exploit the unique features of movies which TV and the others lack. To do this, they are aware that they must cut down on the present prolific output of films—which achieves only inferior, fly-by-night results—and emphasize quality over quantity.

Perhaps this is the best way out of the present dilemma. Under the slogan "Fewer but bigger and better movies," they are throwing themselves whole-heartedly into the task in the belief that a new era in the Japanese movie industry is about to dawn. Further, they believe that this reorientation will also help Japanese movies find their way more readily into the foreign market.

Among Japan's outstanding cinema artists, mention must be made of Akira Kurosawa of *Rashomon* and *Seven Samurai* fame, the late Kenji Mizoguchi, celebrated for his *Ugetsu Monogatari*, and the late Yasujiro Ozu, long-remembered for *The Tale of Tokyo*. Japanese movie directors of the same high caliber who

have received prizes at international film festivals at Cannes, Venice, Moscow and elsewhere are plentiful at the Tokyo and Kyoto studios. To name a few: Keisuke Kinoshita, Tadashi Imai, Kon Ichikawa, Hiroshi Inagaki, Teinosuke Kinugasa and Kaneto Shindo. It is impossible to list them all, however. To these celebrated directors as well as to such actors and actresses as Toshiro Mifune and Machiko Kyo belong the credit of making Japanese movies world-famous with their creative talents.

It is interesting to note that in the last few years the works of a new generation of Japanese film-makers, such as Nagisa Oshima, Yoshishige Yoshida and Masahiro Shinoda, have started attracting attention in Europe and America. Since these three directors are said to have made their debut under the direct influence of the *Nouvelle Vague* (New Wave) in the cinema in France, it will be difficult to consider their works entirely separate from the stream of new international films (often called the *New Cinema*). In fact, Oshima's *The Boy* and *Death by Hanging* and Shinoda's *Shinju Tenno-Amijima* (Lovers' Suicide at Amijima) have won more applause in foreign countries than at home.

Although it should go without saying that the artistic success achieved abroad by Japanese movies is partly attributable to the unique beauty of the form and exoticism of the East, the main reason seems to rest with the realistic treatment of a wide and varied range of themes found in historical as well as in modern Japan. The treatment of such themes is an attribute to the artistic property of Japanese movies.

When the war ended, Japan abolished movie censorship and established instead the Administration Commission of Motion Picture Code of Ethics as a voluntary control organ. It has become instrumental in protecting successfully the freedom of expression in movies, which, in turn, has paved the way for the freer employment of traditionally rich themes.

There are a few film-makers whose works, though not so well-known abroad as those of Oshima and others, are very popular at home. One of them is Yoji Yamada. He keenly reflected the sentiments of the common people in Japan in a comedy entitled *A Man Will Always Have Hard Time of It*, starring actor Kiyoshi Atsumi. Masaki Kobayashi, on the other hand, depicted Japan's past militarism in an antiwar film called *The Human Condition*. It is a full-length trilogy, running nine hours and a half if screened at a single setting. It is still being shown at movie theaters at one place or another around the country. Satsuo Yamamoto depicted panoramically Japan's march toward World War II—how Japan rushed recklessly into the war—in a full-length documentary trilogy entitled *War and Man*.

These works met with the enthusiastic applause of the masses, reflecting their desire for peace. They also showed that the Japanese cinema keeps in close touch with the people in its attempts to graphically express their hearts' desire.

XVII. Music

Japanese Music: The *Kojiki* (Record of Ancient Matters) and the *Nihonshoki* or *Nihongi* (Chronicles of Japan) contain a considerable amount of primitive Japanese poetry, which was either chanted or sung. What form the music took, however, is unknown. It is true that three of the songs are still sung or chanted at the Imperial Court as well as at some Shinto shrines. They are the *kume-uta*, a military song supposedly sung by Emperor Jimmu on his expedition to the Province of Yamato—now the Osaka-Kyoto district, the *Yamato-uta*—a folk song of Yamato Province, and the *Azuma-asobi*—a folk song of the eastern provinces.

Since these songs were revised in the Middle Ages, however, the present version does not truly represent the original primitive form. Nevertheless, enough of the old music has been preserved to show that the modulation to which these songs were set was entirely different from that of modern Japanese folk songs.

In regard to musical instruments, only three are known to have been used in ancient times—the *fue* (flute), the *koto* (a horizontal harp or zither) and the *tsuzumi* (hand-drum). The flute was short with six holes and is still used for playing religious music. The *koto* was called *Yamato-goto*, or *wagon*. Another type was the *so-no-koto*, which differed from the *wagon* in the simplicity of its construction and the number of its strings. The *wagon* had six strings and a narrow case, while the *so-no-koto* had 13 strings set on a broad case. It was fashioned from a length of board—1.9 m. long and 13 to 20 cm. wide, upon which were originally stretched six strings, each resting on a bridge. It was played with a long, slender plectrum held in the right hand. As for the drum, it is impossible to say what form it took since the oldest drums now extant were imported from abroad during the Middle Ages.

Later, a *hichiriki* (a form of flageolet, or flute) was imported from China and added to these three instruments. It is to the accompaniment of the four instruments that Emperor Jimmu's song of victory is now sung. It is noteworthy that the song was accompanied by dancing since it was customary for dancers wearing military costumes and carrying long swords to perform.

According to historical records, the importation of Korean music and musical instruments began about the middle of the 5th century. The instruments included the *Kudara-goto* (Korean harp), two examples of which are to be seen in the Shosoin Repository at Nara. The *Kudara-goto*, somewhat like the European harp, is held upright and played with both hands. In the early 7th century, Korean music (probably derived from India or China) called *gigaku* was introduced into Japan. Some aspects of the *gigaku* are still extant in the "Lion" and "Goblin" dances performed in various parts of the country.

Indian music seems to have reached Japan along with Buddhism about the middle of the 8th century. Eight of these compositions are still extant, derived for the most part from the Buddhist drama of India. It is worthy of note that no musical instruments came directly from India.

The first direct importation of Chinese music dates from the middle of the 7th century. It continued down to the middle of the 9th century, during which time Chinese culture was in vogue. But Chinese music later began to be replaced by Japanese adaptations, some of which were sung to an orchestra composed of five or eight instruments—three wind instruments, two string instruments and three percussion instruments.

The wind instruments were harmonized and reduced in number in accompanying songs. A string instrument shaped like the mandolin, called *biwa* by the Japanese, was one of the instruments used. It is so called because it resembles the shape of a *biwa* (loquat). It is supposed to be of Indian origin.

The drums were of three kinds. The *da-daiko* is 7.3 m. high covered with hide and approximately 1.8 m. in diameter. It is no longer used in an ordinary orchestra, but reserved for court ceremonies. For ordinary occasions, there is the *tsuri-daiko* (hanging drum), 1.2 m. high and covered with leather. The *ninai-daiko* (portable drum) is carried on a 2.4-m. pole by two men and beaten while the bearers are walking, as is still done on the day before the start of the six annual *sumo* tournaments.

Dancing accompanied the performances. For the most part, the dancers wore masks depicting different characters with fantastic expressions. Some of the dances were of a military nature, notably the *taihei-raku* in which the dancers wore military costumes and flourished swords and halberds.

The *gagaku*, which includes the *taihei-raku* and *manzai-raku*, is now preserved at Imperial Court ceremonies as well as at Shinto and Buddhist rituals. It is believed to be the combined result of musical influences from Korea, India and China during the 9th century. Since the *gagaku* was originally the music of the court, the Japanese people themselves have rarely had the opportunity of enjoying it. But for music lovers it has become the custom of late to offer public performances of this music as well as the dancing two or three times a year.

The 13th century witnessed the further development of the *biwa* because it was believed that the songs which the instrument accompanied encouraged martial spirit. In the later Edo period, special encouragement was given to performances on the *biwa* by the Family of Shimazu in Satsuma Province (now Kagoshima Prefecture) so that the instrument came to be known as the *Satsuma-biwa*. It was to the accompaniment of the *Satsuma-biwa* that the famous *Heike Monogatari*, a dramatic narrative depicting the tragic fall of the Heike family (see "Literature"), was chanted.

Another form of *biwa* originated in the Province of Chikuzen

(Fukuoka Prefecture) in the latter part of the Meiji era (1868–1912). Called the *Chikuzen-biwa*, it is chiefly played by women.

The *shakuhachi*, a type of flute, found its way into Japan around the end of the 6th century from India by way of China. In India it had five finger holes, but when it came to China the number of holes was increased to six. The additional hole was retained in Japan, while the instrument was lengthened to make the pitch agree with other instruments. Even with these improvements, its tone was too low to be played in harmony with other instruments, and it fell into disuse. The *shakuhachi* most commonly used now is about 50 cm. long.

With the development of *noh* drama in the 14th century, a great impetus was given to the development of Japanese music. The *sarugaku*, from which *noh* originated (see "Drama") was a form of interlude introduced during a Shinto festival to entertain the deities. It was a simple form of comedy which later developed into the *kyogen*, the comic interlude now performed between *noh* dramas. The *sarugaku* was also taken up by the Buddhist priests and developed into a serious type of play dramatizing Buddhist doctrines.

The *koto*, already alluded to, appears to have been brought to Japan 1,200 years ago from China, which, in turn, received it from the West. The original six strings have now been increased to 13, and the instrument has been improved in many ways. It still retains a following among all classes, mainly among women, although it has lost some of its former popularity. Further improvements have been attempted by specialists in recent years. The late Michio Miyagi (1894–1956), an authority on *koto* music, although he was blind, organized an orchestra comprising *koto*, *shakuhachi* and *samisen*. He attained a fair amount of success and composed some fine *koto* concertos.

The *samisen*, although popularly regarded as a pure Japanese instrument, was imported from south China about 400 years ago by way of the Ryukyu (Luchu) Islands. In the Ryukyus the skin used to cover the drum, upon which the strings are strung, was originally taken from large snakes. But in Japan the skin of cats and dogs is used for this purpose. It was in 1560 that the Ryukyu instrument was first brought to Japan on a trading boat, and it appears to have become an immediate hit. As an innovation, it was played with a large plectrum similar to that used for the *biwa*.

As the instrument used for accompanying popular ballads—*joruri*, the *samisen* soon took first place, rivaling the *biwa* as an instrument for accompanying tales of ancient love and bravery. The ballad, in turn, developed into a drama in which puppets were used as the actors, while a chorus chanted the story to the accompaniment of the instrument. In other words, the ballad was dramatized.

In 1690 one of the greatest exponents of the *joruri* succeeded in founding a new school. His name was Gidayu Takemoto (1651–

1714), who introduced new rhythms into the chant and was fortunate enough to obtain Japan's greatest dramatist, Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653-1724), as his coadjutor. The term *gidayu* thus came to replace *joruri* to a certain extent, although the former is actually only a part of the latter. This school has continued to flourish throughout the country, with Osaka as its center.

The *samisen* also came to be used in the ordinary theater as the instrument for accompanying the *ko-uta* (short songs) introduced into plays. The first use of the *samisen* in the *kabuki* theater was at Edo in the middle of the 17th century and it was such a success that the songs were made longer and longer until they assumed the proportions of *naga-uta* (ballads). To these also must be added a group of songs known as *ha-uta*, an improved form of which has been given the name of *utazawa*.

It seems probable, however, that the *samisen* vogue has had its day, and that the subtle distinctions between the different styles of songs and tunes no longer attract interest as formerly. Much of the loss of popularity can be traced to the introduction of many musical instruments from the West together with the varied forms of Western music. With its modes and complicated harmony, Western music has opened up fresh vistas of musical thought and occasioned increasing dissatisfaction with Japanese music. Demands are accordingly being made for reforms, and to a certain extent Japanese music has already been influenced by music from the West.

Western Music: During the Meiji era (1868-1912) numerous experiments were made in harmonizing Japanese and Western music. Attempts were made to render Japanese music on Western instruments and to combine Western and Japanese instruments. The piano, violin and *samisen*, for instance, were used to accompany *naga-uta*. Naturally, the difference in the scales used rendered the results rather unpleasing to the ear. Towards the end of the Meiji era, however, new styles of composition were tried in agreement with Western musical instruments. The famous "Girls' Opera" at Takarazuka (near Osaka) is one of the results.

The effort to create a new Japanese music led to the formation in 1928 of the Seiwa Musical Society, with leading musicians making up the Board of Directors. To some extent these efforts have succeeded. Endeavors have also been made to improve Japanese musical instruments in order to combine them in a symphony orchestra. Moreover, new instruments have been made by applying the principles of Western construction.

The influence of Western music upon Japanese music is worth further elaboration.

Francis Xavier is said to have brought an organ to Japan in 1549, while other missionaries brought harpsichords, violins and flutes. It is even reported that schools were established for the study of these instruments—one at Azuchi near Kyoto—with the permission of Nobunaga Oda, the generalissimo. But when the

country was closed to foreign intercourse, the slight influence exerted by Western musical culture was quickly lost. As a result, a new start had to be made when the nation was re-opened about 300 years later.

The next introduction of Western music into Japan came through the medium of military and naval bands. It is recorded that when Kagoshima was bombarded in 1863 by British warships, the Satsuma clansmen were captivated by the thrilling sound of a British naval band, which they heard one night playing on one of the warships. Then and there the leaders of the clan decided to organize a military band. Accordingly, in 1869 some 30 men, selected as their "Drum and Flute Band," were sent to Yokohama for two years of training under the English bandmaster, William Fenton.

When the clans were abolished in 1871, these military bands were placed under the auspices of the national government. When army bands were organized, Japan invited French bandmasters, including C. Leroux, to undertake the training. F. Eckert was later invited from Germany to replace Fenton. He was appointed later as a teacher in the Tokyo Academy of Music (predecessor of the present Music Faculty of the Tokyo University of Arts) and an adviser to the composition of the Japanese National Anthem.

It was not until 1879, however, that an Institute of Music was established in the Department of Education. A music teacher was also invited from the United States as an adviser in the instruction of singing in the elementary schools.

In 1887 the Academy of Music was established in Tokyo and the popularization of Western music proceeded apace, especially through brass bands. Later came the organization of orchestras and the formation of a Philharmonic Society. The encouragement given to Western virtuosos also attracted many celebrated musicians to Japan. Japanese music-lovers have thus had the opportunity of hearing Kreisler, Elman, Zimbalist, Thibaud, Szigeti, Heifetz, Kempff, Brailovski, Friedeman, Rubinstein, Kreutzer, Feuermann, Marechal, Piatigorsky, Schumann-Heink, Galli-Curci, Dal Monte, Chaliapin, Weingartner, Hadley, Tchernin, Tansman, Richter, Oistrakh and others.

In the field of musical composition, the only prominent figure in the Meiji and Taisho eras was Kōsach Yamada (1886-1965), a composer of international fame. He studied under Max Bruch and Carl Reinecke, producing a number of works that include the opera *Yoake* (Dawn)—renamed "Black Ships" after World War II—and the symphony *Meiji Shoka* (Ode to the Emperor Meiji). Many of his lyrical melodies are familiar to the general public.

In postwar Tokyo three groups of composers sprang up—the New Composers' Association, the Chijin-kai and the Shinsei-kai. These groups no longer exist today, but able composers who belonged to them—Yoritsune Matsudaira, Masao Ōki, Yasuji Kiyose, Komei Abe, Saburo Takata, Sadao Bekku and Yoshiro

Irino—still carry on musical activities every season by holding concerts to introduce their new works. Outside of these organizations, many composers of note—Saburo Moroi, Ikuma Dan, Yasushi Akutagawa, Toshiro Mayuzumi, Michi Mamiya, Kiyo-shige Koyama, Toru Takemitsu, Akio Yashiro, Akira Miyoshi and Yuji Takahashi—have produced excellent works. It may be mentioned that most composers of serious music or classical music currently belong to the contemporary Music Association of Japan (Japan Branch of the International Society for Contemporary Music—ISCM). There has been a remarkable increase in the number of orchestral works by Japanese composers since the war. As for composers of popular music, they are members of the Japanese Composers' Association, while the majority of the performers belong to the Japanese Musicians' Union.

Kōsçak Yamada is also a pioneer of the symphony orchestra movement in Japan. In 1915 he organized the Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, and in December of the same year he presented the first public symphony in Japan. For some time afterwards, performances were given periodically until the orchestra was finally dissolved. Yamada went abroad to continue his activities, returning home some years later to form the Nippon Symphonic Society in 1925. Since the Tokyo Broadcasting Station was established and radiocasting started in the same year (1925), he cooperated with the station in popularizing orchestral music. The association was forced to split up, however, and over 40 members organized the New Symphony Orchestra with Hidemaro Konoe (1898–) as the director.

The first public performance of the new orchestra was held at the Nippon Seinenkan Hall in February 1927, after which a regular performance was given every month. Under the guidance of Josef Koenig and Joseph Rosenstock, the orchestra made steady growth. During the late war, it was renamed the "Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra." It survived the adversities of that period and is now a great orchestra, boasting more than 120 members. Placed under the patronage of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), it was renamed the "NHK Symphony Orchestra."

Today, there are five other similar groups in Tokyo—the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra and the Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra. Each of these symphony orchestras holds its own subscription concerts. Besides these, two other professional orchestras—the New Philharmonic Orchestra and the New Star Japan Orchestra—have been organized more recently.

The Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra in Osaka and the Kyoto Philharmonic Orchestra in Kyoto are also active participants in the musical circles of their respective cities. In recent years an increasing number of cities have started operating fine music halls and orchestras. Spurred by the success of the Kyoto Municipal

Symphonic Orchestra, several cities, including Sapporo, Nagoya and Takasaki, are beginning to support an orchestra with municipal funds.

As for opera, the presentation of a portion of Gluck's "Orpheus" at the Tokyo Music Academy in 1903 was the first public performance given by Japanese. When the Imperial Theater was established in 1911, an opera troupe was attached to the theater and the number of opera-lovers in Japan steadily grew. In 1916 operas began to be regularly presented at the Royal-kan at Akasaka and thus became accessible to the masses.

With the dissolution of the Royal-kan troupe in 1918, its members gave performances at Asakusa, the popular amusement center on the east side of Tokyo. Thus, the age of "Asakusa Opera" was ushered in. Musical plays continued to enjoy unprecedented prosperity until the great earthquake of 1923. After that, Japan had the opportunity of enjoying opera only when Russian and Italian Opera troupes made occasional visits.

It was not until 1934 that Yoshie Fujiwara (1898-) organized the Fujiwara Opera Company, which was destined to become the representative opera troupe of Japan. It was forced to remain idle during World War II, but with the cessation of hostilities it resumed its activity. Together with the Nagato Opera Company formed after the war, it now concentrates on introducing standard operas. In 1952 the Tokyo Opera Company was born with a performance of Puccini's *Turandot* at Hibiya Public Hall.

Today, world-famous opera troupes come to these shores from time to time. In Tokyo, for example, more than 100 operatic performances are presented annually. In the 1972-1973 seasons, opera performances in Tokyo covered 29 compositions, including six works composed by Japanese.

Among the Japanese operatic troupes still going strong today are such famous troupes in Tokyo as Niki-kai, the Fujiwara Opera Company, the Nagato Opera Company and the Tokyo Chamber Opera Company. The Kansai Opera Company in Osaka also plays a very active role in this field.

During World War II, the activity of musicians was considerably curtailed as music became almost synonymous with war songs and marches. But after the war, when Japan rose from the rubble and ruins, music as a branch of culture regained its former vigor. In the 1949-1950 seasons, 769 concerts were given in Tokyo, 106 of which were orchestral performances. The number of concerts presented in 1972-1973 jumped to 605 by Japanese orchestras and 103 by visiting orchestras.

The tendency is toward annual increases in the number of individual foreign musicians and troupes visiting Japan. In fact, there is hardly a performer or an orchestra of international fame that has not visited Japan.

One of the chief reasons for the popularity of musical events is the development of musical education. In prewar days singing

was taught only at elementary schools, but now music is even included in the high school curriculum. The latter courses include music appreciation as well as instruction in playing musical instruments and singing. The radio is another potent force in increasing the popularity of music. Before the war, music formed only an insignificant part of radio programs, but it now occupies the greater part. Musical programs can be heard at almost any time of day for almost 24 hours.

Phonograph Records: It goes without saying that phonograph records have contributed immensely toward the popularization of music. Here in Japan their production has been and still is increasing. The rate of increase for fiscal 1961 was approximately 40 percent compared to 30 percent for 1960 and 15 percent for 1958. The world's largest producer of phonograph records is the United States of America followed by Japan. Most of the world's celebrated records are imported into Japan in the form of a master cylinder for use in pressing records for sale in this country.

With the recent development of stereo record production, the use of stereo phonographs has become extremely popular, with the popularity growth rate in this country even exceeding that of the United States. The output of phonograph records climbed from 14,938,226 in 1956 to 152,049,903 in 1972. Inexpensive phonograph records, made mostly for children, have also helped to spread interest in music among the Japanese. Over and above this is the phenomenal development of musical instrument manufacture, and the publication of books and periodicals on music, further contributing to the popularization of music in this country.

Also worthy of mention is the activity of a group popularly called "Workers' Music," the likes of which can hardly be found in other countries. This particular organization, set up among workers for the appreciation of music, has a total membership of more than 400,000 throughout the country. The Tokyo Workers' Music Council and many similar groups scattered up and down the country are playing a valuable part in nurturing music lovers.

In 1968 the Cultural Agency was set up within the Ministry of Education. Besides granting subsidies to influential musical organizations, the agency sponsors the autumn Arts Festival, gives a large number of concerts in Tokyo and commissions talented new composers to write operas and concert music. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has also begun to subsidize opera and orchestral performances.

Further, the Cultural Agency sponsors the road performances of orchestra and opera troupes under the name of the Traveling Arts Festival for music fans in the rural areas. During the summer months, the agency sends out at national expense leading opera troupes and orchestras for performances in the countryside to give the nation's youth a chance to enjoy good music free of charge.

The Japanese, as a whole, are thus taking a long, firm step towards a deeper and better appreciation of music of all kinds.

XVIII. Fine Arts and Folk Art

The beginnings of Japanese fine arts can be traced back 1,500 or 1,600 years, from which time steady development has been made until the present day. There are many reasons to account for this remarkable continuity. One is that the country abounds in natural beauty, conducive to the growth of art and an artistic temperament. The Japanese are also imaginative by nature—a characteristic that stimulates the creation of works of art. But the most important cause of all is the patronage given to art by the Imperial House, which has not only prevented decay but has truly encouraged its growth. The protection of art was one of the duties relegated to the military class in the Middle Ages by the Imperial House, and the warrior chiefs did not fail in this aspect of their duty.

Japanese art has at various times been modified by foreign influences. First Chinese art (which included that of Korea) made itself felt. In turn, it brought in its train the influence of Indian, Persian and even Grecian and Roman art. The introduction of Indian art resulted from the spread of Buddhism into China. This is also true of Persian and the ancient Western arts. In later times, Japanese art has been influenced by that of Western Europe, but this dates back no further than the 19th century.

But while the influence of Chinese art was considerable and cannot be overlooked in any discussion of the subject, as time went on Japanese art began to develop a uniqueness of its own. At the beginning of the Heian period these peculiarities may be said to have combined to distinguish Japanese art from the art of other nations.

About the same time, a parallel development in literature occurred as a manifestation of the national character, and this, in turn, reacted on art by differentiating it from that of other nations. Henceforth, Japanese art became independent of religion, to which it had been closely interrelated.

The following periods in the development of the Japanese fine arts are generally recognized:

1. Archaic period, prior to introduction of Buddhism (552 A.D.)
2. Asuka period (552-645)
3. Nara period (645-794)
4. Earlier Heian period (794-897)
5. Later Heian period (897-1185)
6. Kamakura period (1185-1392)
7. Muromachi period (1392-1573)
8. Momoyama period (1573-1615)

9. Edo period (1615-1868)
 10. Tokyo period
 (A) Meiji-Taisho era (1868-1926)
 (B) Showa era (1926-)

The period previous to the introduction of Buddhism covers prehistoric as well as protohistoric times, when art—such as it was—was of a very inferior character compared with its position in later times. Even then, however, native art was guided by inspirations drawn from the Asian continent. Progress was so rapid that the highly developed arts of the continent were readily accepted and assimilated during the following Asuka period.

In the **Asuka period**, Buddhist influence on art was strongly marked. Great progress was made in architecture, sculpture, painting and allied arts. The best examples are to be found in the Horyuji Temple near Nara. The art of the period came chiefly from Korea, but its style can be traced to the Northern and Southern Dynasties of China.

The **Nara period** is generally divided into the Hakuho (645-709) and Tempyo (710-794) periods. In the Hakuho period, Chinese art of the Sui and early Tang Dynasties was imported direct from China instead of coming via Korea. In the Tempyo period, Keron-kyo (*Avatamaska Sutra*) Buddhism was introduced. Since its doctrines tended to encourage the growth of an idealistic art, it wrought considerable influence. It was also during this period that the art of the Kai-yuan and the Tien-pao periods of the Tang Dynasty of China was brought to Japan.

The **earlier Heian period** began with the establishment of Heiankyo (now Kyoto) as the capital in 794. During this period esoteric Buddhism (*Guhyayana*) was introduced from China by such noted Japanese priests as Kukai (Kobo-Daishi) and Saicho (Dengyo-Daishi). A special form of art, derived from the doctrines of esoteric Buddhism, came into vogue. Thereafter, the arts of painting and sculpture became a regular part of the study of Buddhism. At the same time, Chinese literature, law and politics were introduced into Japan, exercising an influence on its art.

In the **later Heian period**, the national consciousness began to be awakened, manifesting itself in art as well as in literature—both of which began to display characteristics of their own. The applied arts also made remarkable progress, partly because of the adoption of new designs and plans which the progress of painting brought within reach. In religion the doctrines of esoteric Buddhism were no longer in favor, giving way to the Jodo doctrine, which was forcibly expounded by Eshin (942-1017).

The **Kamakura period** begins with the overthrow of the Tairas in 1185 by the Minamotos who founded in 1192 its shogunate government at Kamakura. The cultivation of art was in the hands of the Kyoto court nobles, who were encouraged by the military administration at Kamakura.

In the succeeding **Muromachi period** the Ashikaga family estab-

lished its shogunate government in Kyoto. Among the Ashikaga *shogun*, Yoshimasa (1435-1490) is celebrated as a patron of art. It was he who encouraged the cult of the tea ceremony, developing it into a refined social entertainment, with which the arts of incense burning and flower-arranging were closely connected. Zen Buddhism became popular in the Kamakura period, with the result that towards the close of this period the simplicity and refinement characteristic of the faith had affected the arts of the country.

The **Momoyama period**, although short, was pregnant with new issues. Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi by their military policy endeavored to promote a new and vigorous civilization. The results were a freshness and boldness and the elimination of religion as the motif of art. At the same time, however, there were some noteworthy attempts to revive the old style of the Heian period.

The **Edo period** covers the time of the Tokugawa shogunate government at Edo (the present Tokyo). During the early years of this period, the Tokugawa *shogun* were very assiduous in persuading scholars and artists to migrate from Kyoto to Edo, making Edo a rival art center to Kyoto. Almost every branch of art showed great activity. Besides architecture and painting, the applied arts of lacquer work, metal work, ceramics, weaving, etc., all made striking progress.

The art of the Ming and Ching Dynasties of China also exerted considerable influence on painting, as shown in the development of the *Nanga* school (Southern school), which includes the *Bun-jinga* (literati) school. The influence of Western art also became noticeable after the middle of this period, owing to the reading of Dutch books, particularly those on the art of painting.

The **Tokyo period** commenced with the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Edo being renamed Tokyo and made the national capital that same year.

The **Meiji-Taisho era** lasts from 1868 to the end of the Taisho era in 1926. Its chief feature was the tendency to adopt Western ideas to such an extent that at one time it was feared the old traditions of Japanese art would be lost. In time, however, there was a gradual revival of feeling for the ancient arts, preventing the slavish imitation of everything Western and promoting the progress of a healthy national art. The branch of art making the greatest progress during this period was painting, since architecture was mainly concerned with the design of large structures in the Western style.

At present, various schools of art in Japan are actively engaged in the pursuit of their several objectives in the fields of pictorial art, sculpture, crafts, etc. These groups hold annual exhibitions in which the works of their members are shown to the public. At the same time, exhibits from the general public are invited. Sometimes exhibitions—in which various groups of artists are represented—are held under the sponsorship of newspapers and

similar organizations. The most extensive exhibition is the Nihon Bijutsu Tenrankai (generally abbreviated to Nitten, Japan Art Exhibition), which is annually held in autumn. It displays works selected from among numerous paintings submitted by artists throughout the country. Formerly this exhibition was known as the "Buntan" in its abbreviated form, but it was renamed the Japan Art Exhibition in 1946.

In 1955 the Nippon Dento Kogei-kai (Japan Artcraft Association) was founded. The aim of this association is to infuse the products of present-day artists with the spirit and techniques of traditional Japanese arts and crafts. Together with the Bunkacho (Agency for Cultural Affairs), this association sponsors the Exhibition of Traditional Japanese Handicrafts. Held every autumn in Tokyo, it is one of the most important events in the field of handicrafts in present-day Japan.

Some of the principal private organizations of artists are:

Bijutsu Bunka Kyokai (painting, sculpture, photography and calligraphy; founded in 1939), Niki-kai (Western-style painting and sculpture; founded in 1947), Dokuritsu Bijutsu Kyokai (Western-style painting; founded in 1930), Ichijo-kai (Western-style painting and sculpture; founded in 1955), Issui-kai (Western-style painting; founded in 1936), Jiyu Bijutsuka Kyokai (Western-style painting, sculpture and wood-block print; founded in 1937) and Kodo Bijutsu Kyokai (Western-style painting and sculpture; founded in 1945).

Also Kofu-kai (Western-style painting and handicraft art; founded in 1912), Kokuga-kai (Japanese- and Western-style painting, wood-block print, handicraft art and photography; founded in 1918), Nanga-in (Japanese-style painting; founded in 1946), Nihon Bijutsu-in (Japanese-style painting; founded in 1898 and reestablished in 1914 after becoming defunct around 1913), Nihonga-in (Japanese-style painting; founded in 1938) and Nika-kai (Western-style painting, sculpture, photography, commercial art, etc.; founded in 1914).

And Ogen-kai (Western-style painting; founded in 1949), Seiryusha (Japanese-style painting; founded in 1924), Shin-Seisaku Kyokai (Japanese- and Western-style painting, sculpture and architecture; founded in 1936) and Shunyo-kai (Western-style painting, wood-block print and stage design; founded in 1921) and Sogen-kai (Western-style painting; founded in 1941).

Painting

Characteristics of Japanese Painting: Whereas in the West painting in oil colors has received the largest amount of attention, in Japan interest has been chiefly directed to painting in water colors. The water color dissolves in liquid glue, as in the case of *sumi-ink*, which is made of vegetable lampblack mixed with glue. Pictures done entirely in *sumi-ink* are called *sumi-e*, but often the pigment

is also used side by side with various colors.

In figure painting, Western art strives to bring out the beauty of the human form. Oriental artists, on the other hand, try to portray figures by laying greater stress on action than on form itself, especially when the object is to depict something super-human, such as a Buddha or a god. Oriental art generally excels in pictorializing action rather than form. This trend is most evident in Japanese paintings, especially in the *sumi-e* of the Muromachi period and the *Nanga* productions of the Edo period.

Japanese landscape painting dates back to the Heian period when many charming scenes were produced on the folding screens of the palaces. This type of art may, therefore, be said to antedate that of Europe, where all the great works of landscape painting have been produced within the last two centuries. Oriental landscape painting takes a broader view than that favored by artists in the West, where the field of vision is purposely narrowed. For its guiding principle, it has the three distant views—"high and distant," "distant and profound" and "flat but distant." Mountains soaring high into the clouds and a mist in the distance as well as scenes characterized by vastness and profundity are favored. This naturally presents a completely different appearance to the paintings.

From the point of view of art or technique, there is a striking difference between Oriental and Occidental painting. While in the West the artist uses a model in his studio, painting from nature is unusual in the East—both figure and landscape painting. It is true that the Japanese artist sketches from nature, but this is merely for purposes of reference in preparing the real work. As a rule, the Japanese artist draws freely from his imagination and memory.

Finally, whatever the object painted, Japanese art endeavors to convey a sense of action or movement. This is accomplished by the manner in which the strokes are made.

Religious Paintings in the Early Period: Prior to the introduction of Buddhism, the art of painting in Japan made little progress. It was from China, through Korea, that Japan received its first great inspiration in art along with its first lessons in Buddhism. Accordingly, its first efforts in art were of a religious nature. The pictures painted on the doors and panels of the *Tamamushi-no-Zushi* (Golden Beetle Miniature Shrine) in the Treasure Hall of the Horyuji Temple near Nara are the finest examples of the early paintings in the Asuka period. They were inspired by the introduction of Buddhism. (The shrine received its name because it is decorated with the iridescent wing-sheaths of a kind of beautiful beetle called *tamamushi*, arranged under openwork fittings of gilt bronze on the edges of its pedestal.) The mural paintings in the Main Hall of the Horyuji Temple, representing the Buddhist paradise, are unique examples of the style developed in the early Nara period. They closely resemble the style then prevailing in Central

Asia. (Unfortunately, they were damaged in the fire of January 26, 1949. The walls containing the pictures were removed, and are currently housed in a new hall especially constructed for them.)

In the Tempyo period (710-794), painting made a remarkable advance under the cultural influence of the Tang Dynasty in China. The figure of Kichijoten, or Goddess of Beauty, of the Yakushiji Temple and the painting on a folding screen known as "Lady Under a Tree" preserved in the Shosoin Repository at Nara are good examples of Tempyo period paintings.

Heian Period: Japanese painting entered a period of great development in the Heian period. One reason was due to the growth of esoteric Buddhism, which, for purposes of invocation, made use of the *Mandalas* of the Holy Worlds as well as pictures of Buddhist divinities and other religious paintings. The sect thus attached special importance to painting. Furthermore, the new doctrine of Amida (Jodo Buddhism)—propagated by the priest Eshin—came to the fore in the Heian period, producing a profound effect on the art of painting.

Among the Buddhist paintings of this period, those representing the Buddha Amida and his *Bodhisattvas* coming down from heaven to welcome the faithful are the most important. There is an excellent work of this kind at the Daien-in Temple of the Kongobuji Temple on Mt. Koya near Osaka, which is attributed to Eshin.

A notable development of the period was the progress made by secular art as distinguished from religious painting. This may be seen in the *nise-e*, or portraits, and in the *emakimono* (picture scrolls illustrating stories). One of the most celebrated of the latter is the series by Takayoshi, illustrating *Genji Monogatari*, a novel written by Murasaki-Shikibu, a celebrated authoress of the Heian period.

The demand for landscape paintings grew in the Heian period, and many scenes from nature were painted on the sliding doors of the Imperial Palace and folding screens as well.

The decline of Chinese influence during the period should also be noted, the development of Japanese art culminating during the Kamakura period in the creation of *Yamato-e*. This is painting in pure Japanese style in contrast to *Kara-e*, or Chinese-style painting.

Kamakura and Muromachi Periods: The Kamakura period may be regarded as an extension of the Heian period, except that the technique became more polished and refined. Both the secular and religious paintings of this period show an improvement in artistic quality, with the Japanese style gradually reaching perfection.

At this point, however, a new style of Chinese art—known as the style of the Sung and Yuan Dynasties—began to influence Japanese art. The result was a still wider separation between the *Yamato-e* and *Kara-e* schools. The paintings of the two schools may be distinguished at a glance. As a rule, the paintings of the

Yamato-e school are characterized by exquisitely fine detail and bright pigmentation. The Chinese school, characterized by the influence of the Sung-Yuan paintings, grew with the spread of the doctrines of Zen Buddhism. It also used color, but placed more emphasis on black-and-white art. This art differed from that of the *Yamato-e* school in that it put more stress on the gradation of color.

The middle of the Kamakura period had already witnessed the rise of the Chinese style. In the Muromachi period it was flourishing side by side with the Tosa school, which was producing such great masters as Yukimitsu, Yukihiro and Mitsunobu. But Mitsunobu (1434-1525) was the last of the masters of *Yamato-e*, for soon after his demise, it began to decline.

Two priests, Mincho and Josetsu, rendered great service in popularizing Chinese art in the Muromachi period. It was Shubun, another priest and a pupil of Josetsu, who brought the Chinese style to perfection, however. Sesshu, his pupil, continued the tradition. After him came a long line of artists, the most noted being the painters of the Kano school. This school, founded by Masanobu—a retainer of the Ashikaga *shogun*—claimed to be the direct descendant of the *Yamato-e* masters. It maintained its prosperity throughout the Muromachi and Edo periods.

Modern Schools of Painting: Of the ancient arts of Japan there was hardly one which was not derived from religious influences. After the Momoyama period religion ceased to exercise its former influence and a clear distinction was drawn between religious culture and general civilization, and thus art grew entirely independent of religion. This was also the case with architecture, but painting developed more freely and created many schools. Below is a general survey of the art of painting developed during the Momoyama period and continuing throughout the Edo period, according to the principal schools.

To begin with the Kano school, revolutionary changes were effected in its style and technique by Eitoku (1543-1590). Under the patronage of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, he created the wall and screen paintings of Azuchi and Osaka Castles on a far larger scale than was formerly attempted. Sanraku (1559-1635), a pupil of Eitoku, followed in the steps of his master, striving to bring the new style to perfection.

When the Tokugawas established their government in Edo, they strove to transplant there the arts of Kyoto, inviting the leaders of the Kano school to take up residence in the new capital. One of those invited was Tan-yu (1602-1674). Although he lacked Eitoku's breadth and scope, nevertheless he was very successful in blending the Japanese and Chinese styles of painting. Tan-yu's descendants were appointed official painters to the Tokugawa shogunate, and continued to hold this position through the Edo period down to the Restoration in 1868.

The Tosa school went into eclipse with the fall of the Family

of Ashikaga, but was revived in the Momoyama period. It achieved distinction at the beginning of the Edo period under the leadership of Mitsuoki (1617-1691). After Mitsuoki, however, the Tosa school scarcely produced any painters of note. Toward the close of the Edo period artists appeared who endeavored to return to the old *Yamato-e* style, independent of the traditional Tosa school. The leader of this movement was Tamechika Okada (1823-1864), who worked out a more or less new style by immersing himself in ancient methods.

The Sotatsu and Korin school originated with Koetsu Hon-ami (1558-1637), who, while following the old style of the Heian period, added charm and elegance to it. Other artists of this school were Sotatsu Tawaraya and Korin Ogata (1658-1716), who rose to fame in the Genroku era (1688-1704). This was the most prosperous period under the Tokugawa administration, when luxury and extravagance reached a high point and the entire nation enjoyed some measure of wealth. Korin entered into the spirit of the times, throwing his heart and soul into the creation of beautiful works of great ornamental value. Thus, he helped to develop the decorative techniques of the Sotatsu and Korin school to its highest point.

The Maruyama school was founded by Okyo Maruyama (1733-1795), whose pictures are very true to nature, and, at the same time, of great decorative value. He appears to have been the first to apply to Japanese painting the principles of perspective as developed in the West.

The Shijo school, a branch of the Maruyama school, was started by Goshun Matsumura (1752-1811). He first studied under Buson Yosa of the *Nanga* school, but later received instruction in technique from Okyo. His works are regarded as more elegant than Okyo's.

The *Nanga* school of painting, introduced from China, came into prominence after the middle of the Edo period. In Chinese painting there was a broad distinction between the Northern and Southern schools, the former being characterized by vigor and the latter by softness. The *Nanga* (lit. Southern-pictures) school, as the name denotes, was the Southern. Although it had acquired a distinction in China from ancient times, it was only introduced into Japan in the 18th century. The artists who followed this style and converted it into an independent school of Japanese painting were Taiga Ike or Taigado (1723-1776) and Buson Yosa (1716-1783).

Taiga was a great admirer of the work of Ni Yun-lin, and was also influenced by the paintings of I Fu-Chiu, who came to Japan in the Kyoho era (1716-1735). He chiefly favored landscape painting done with the very slight use of color. Buson, a famous *haiku* poet, followed nature very closely in his landscape paintings. Although Chinese in form and style, his pictures often astonished observers with their natural appearance. In this respect he sur-

passed Taiga, his intimate friend.

Toward the close of the Edo period a galaxy of painters appeared, of whom the most noted were Chikuden Tanomura (1777-1835) and Kazan Watanabe (1793-1841). Chikuden, a man of lofty sentiment, is noted for the high tone of his work, while Kazan—a learned scholar of Confucian literature who had also studied foreign affairs by means of the Dutch language—is also famous for the originality of his ideas and the ease of his style. Chikuden was most gifted in landscape painting in the style of the *Nanga* school, while Kazan excelled not only in landscape painting, but also in figures, flowers and birds.

The *ukiyo-e* school first made its appearance in the early part of the 17th century. It aimed at depicting the social life of the day, particularly the lower classes. It is somewhat different from the so-called genre pictures, which had been in vogue much earlier. Principally, it is the work of artists of the *Yamato-e* school, who were fond of painting historic scenes. The genre pictures were intended for the appreciation of the upper strata of society—not for the masses.

The *ukiyo-e* school, on the other hand, aimed at providing scenes showing the daily life of the lower classes. At first, the works appeared as illustrations for story-books, but later independent prints were produced. Indeed, it was in the creation of prints that the *ukiyo-e* school chiefly devoted its labors. In fact, there was not a single painter of this school who was not so engaged.

Matabei Iwasa (1578-1650) is popularly considered as the father of the *ukiyo-e* school, but the genre pictures that he painted were not intended for the lower classes. It is, therefore, improper to call him an *ukiyo-e* painter. Actually, it is difficult to select any single individual as the originator of *ukiyo-e*. But Moronobu Hishikawa, who flourished in the Genroku era (1688-1704), was the first great master to contribute to the development of the *ukiyo-e* school. Most of Moronobu's pictures were drawn for wood-block engravings, but he also left some excellent paintings. An examination of the latter makes it clear that he must have first studied the Tosa and Kano styles before working out his own style.

As the production of color-prints progressed, *ukiyo-e* grew more popular, especially in Edo. Harunobu Suzuki (1725-1770) specialized in the production of *Azuma Nishiki-e*. After him came Utamaro Kitagawa (1753-1806), Sharaku Saito (Toshusai), Toyokuni Utagawa (1769-1825), Hokusai Katsushika (1760-1849) and Hiroshige Ando (1797-1858)—all of whom achieved tremendous popularity.

Color Prints: The origin of Japanese *hanga* (wood-block color prints), though not exactly known, may be traced as far back as the Nara period. It must, however, be attributed to the great efforts of the *ukiyo-e* painters that such prints attained real merit as works of art. Color prints were made from drawings of the *ukiyo-e* school depicting scenes in everyday life and portraits of contem-

porary actors and favorite beauties. At first, they were not seriously received by artistic circles, being sold largely among the common people.

The Japanese color prints in the Edo period were produced with the cooperation of three different artists—a painter, an engraver and a printer. This is the outline of the process of making color prints in the Edo period: The artist first draws the picture in black and white; this is known as the *shita-e*, or “foundation picture.” It is drawn on translucent paper, which is pasted face downwards on a block of wood, usually cherry. The block is sawed with the grain—not across it as is done in Europe—and then scraped until every detail of the design becomes clearly visible. The thin, remaining layer is oiled, and the engraving work begins. The borders of the outline are incised first with a knife, and the spaces between the lines of the drawing excavated by means of chisels.

In printing, the color is applied with a brush and the impression is made by hand pressure assisted by a kind of pad. The beauty of the print depends on the skill with which the pressure is applied. Gradations of tone and color may be produced from a single block. In fact, considerable artistic feeling can be expressed during the printing operation. Uninked blocks for embossing a portion of the design were used as early as 1730. The effects resulting from two or more blocks were obtained in some cases by preparing a single block with different colored ink or with different shades of the same color. The tones of sky and water were graded in the same manner. The superfluity of color, where lighter shades were required, was removed by wiping the inked block with a cloth. The usual method of obtaining color effects, however, was by the use of a number of blocks. The number corresponded to the different colors to be produced. The ordinary size of color prints is 36 cm. by 20 cm. as blocks of a larger size were inclined to warp.

Many artists have made Japan's color prints famous. Shunsho, Sharaku and Toyokuni are well known for their portraits of actors; Harunobu, Kiyonaga, Eishi, Utamaro and Toyokuni for their pictures of beautiful women. In landscapes, Hokusai and Hiroshige dominated the field. Hokusai's views of Mt. Fuji are favorites with foreign collectors as are his series of Chinese poets and their poems—10 tall prints in which figures and landscape are combined in a very attractive manner.

Hiroshige's views of the Tokaido and Edo, and especially his masterpieces—the 53 posting stations on the Tokaido are also well known. Prints of birds and flowers, often with a few lines of poetry, are very popular; Hiroshige's exquisite series is deservedly famous.

In the early years of the Meiji era, Kiyochika Kobayashi (1868–1912) tried his hand at introducing a Western mode of expression in Japanese wood-block prints, but little progress was made and block prints lost their popularity in the world of art during the

middle of the Meiji era and later. Goyo Hashiguchi (1880-1921) made a fresh departure in the traditional art of color printing. Hiroshi Yoshida (1876-1950), Hasui Kawase (1883-1957) and others devoted their attention to adapting the art of the old color-print masters to the conditions of the new age.

The artists who used the Western method of block printing formed the Sosaku Hanga Kyokai in 1918 to promote the popularity of block prints. The association made a new start under the name of the Nippon Hanga Kyokai in 1931, and its outstanding activities are now directed by its president, Okie Hashimoto (1889-). Koshiro Onchi (1891-1955) was one of its better known members. Un-ichi Hiratsuka (1895-) is also a leader of the association.

It was principally through the hundreds of prints sent to Holland by its traders at Nagasaki that European artists and collectors first became acquainted with artistry of Japanese prints. The real introduction of Japanese color prints to Europe and America, however, dates from 1850. The attention of French artists was attracted to them through the sale of splendid specimens at a shop in Paris called the *Porte Chinoise*. They speedily secured enthusiastic admirers. Subsequently, monographs on Hokusai and Utamaro, written by Edmond de Goncourt, served to attract public attention. **Contemporary Painting:** The *Taiheiyo Gakai*, an association formed by a group of artists who had studied painting in France, occupied a central position in the art world together with the *Hakuba-kai*. However, in 1907, when the first *Bunten* exhibition was held, these two associations merged with the *Bunten* group, becoming identical in art pattern. In the sphere of Japanese painting, the more progressive members of the *Nippon Bijutsu-in* came to represent the main principles of the *Bunten* school.

In 1914 *Taikan Yokoyama* was relieved of his duties as judge in the *Bunten*. That same year the *Nippon Bijutsu-in*, which had temporarily declined, was rejuvenated. At the same time, its adherence to the objectives set at the time of its founding—to function as a purely non-governmental association of artists—was reaffirmed. Through the Taisho and Showa eras, the *Nippon Bijutsu-in* continued to occupy a major position in the world of Japanese painting, and this status has been maintained up to the present.

A progressive tendency was especially noticeable in such artists as *Shunso Hishida* (1874-1911), *Shiko Imamura* (1880-1916), *Gyoshu Hayami* (1894-1935), *Taikan Yokoyama* (1868-1957) and *Kokei Kobayashi* (1883-1957). *Yukihiko Yasuda* (1884-), *Seison Maeda* (1885-), etc., are among the other members whose artistic activity continues unabated. *Gakuryo Nakamura* (1890-1969) was once a member of the *Nippon Bijutsu-in*.

The *Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai* in Kyoto is another offshoot from the *Bunten* formed by seceders. Its central figures were *Bakusen Tsuchida* (1887-1936) and *Kagaku Murakami* (1888-1939). The

association was dissolved in 1928 with the exception of the Western painting section, the majority of the members returning to the Bunten. In 1929 Ryushi Kawabata (1885-1966) founded the now-flourishing Seiryu-sha from seceding members of the Nippon Bijutsu-in.

In the world of Western painting, leading artists belonging to the Bunten—distinguished for their new ideas in art—organized the Nika-kai in 1914. The Nika-kai started a movement initiating a new departure in art as a non-governmental organization. It has made valuable contributions to the progress of Western painting in Japan through the Taisho and Showa eras. Major contributors to Japanese art from this group include Shintaro Yamashita (1881-1966), Hakutei Ishii (1882-1957), Shigejiro Sakamoto (1882-), Ikuma Arishima (1882-1974), Seifu Tsuda (1880-), Tokusaburo Masamune (1883-1962), Itaru Tanabe (1886-1968) and Ryuzaburo Umehara (1888-). Sotaro Yasui (1888-1955) was also a member of the Nika-kai. Tsuguji Fujita (1886-1968) joined the association when he came home from Europe.

In 1919 the Bunten changed its name to Teiten since it was sponsored by the Teikoku Bijutsu-in. Among the early artists in the Japanese-style painting associated with the Teiten were Gyokudo Kawai (1873-1957), Seiho Takeuchi (1864-1942), Jippo Araki (1872-1944), Suiun Komuro (1874-1945), Keigetsu Kikuchi (1879-1955), etc. Tessai Tomioka (1836-1924) perfected the *bunjin*-style of painting, adhering to its tradition in the face of adverse contemporary tendencies. Among the artists in the Western style were Saburosuke Okada (1869-1939), Eisaku Wada (1874-1959), Fusetsu Nakamura (1866-1943), Takeji Fujishima (1867-1943) and Kunishiro Mitsutani (1874-1936)—all widely known for their outstanding work. Other Teiten artists worthy of mention were Tsune Nakamura (1888-1924) and Kanji Maeda (1896-1930)—two outstanding figures in the art world whose works are still highly esteemed.

In 1935 the Teikoku Bijutsu-in was reorganized, and its former name—Mombusho Bijutsu Tenran-kai—was readopted. The present Geijutsu-in also came into existence at that time. Since the autumn of 1958, Nitten has held its exhibitions under the name of Nippon Bijutsu Tenran-kai.

Present-day artists of Japanese-style painting can be roughly grouped into the Inten, Nitten and Shin Seisakuha Kyokai schools. Especially active among them in constant attempts at modernizing Japanese-style painting are Dogyu Okumura (1899-) and Yuki Ogura (1895-) of the Inten group; Heihachiro Fukuda (1892-), leader of the Nitten group; and Kai Higashiyama (1908-) and Yasushi Sugiyama (1909-), who are now among the central figures in the group; Kenji Yoshioka (1906-) of the Shin Seisakuha group. Their activities are often criticized by some as the Westernization of Japanese-style painting, but they are sincere artists of the new plastic style experimenting

within the traditions of a Japanese style.

In the field of Western-style painting, unlike Japanese-style painting, there are many groups of artists. Generally speaking, however, each group is divided into two opposing trends—leading members active since prewar times and the new members of the postwar generation. The main current of the former circle is what is known as “Japanese-style Fauvism.” It is represented, for example, by Takeshi Hayashi (1896–), Seiji Chokai (1902–1972) and Tatsushiro Takahata (1895–). The latter circle reveals a new tendency toward abstract art, a common phenomenon among the world’s younger artists.

The remarkable development of air transportation since World War II has stimulated international cultural exchanges, and as a result, internationality and contemporaneity have become important qualities in modern art.

Among the representative Japanese painters now showing their works in foreign countries are Kenzo Okada (1905–) in France, and Tomonori Toyofuku (1925–) in Italy.

The various aspects of development of modern Japanese art may be observed at the permanent exhibition hall of the National Museum of Modern Art located at Kitanomaru Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Sculpture

The art of sculpture in Japan prior to the Meiji era was practically confined to the carving of Buddhist images, although images of national deities and portrait statuary were occasionally produced.

The first historic reference to sculpture in Japan was in regard to the work of Shiba-Tatto, a Chinese sculptor who came to Japan in 522 A.D. His son Tasuna and his grandson Tori were the master craftsmen of their day. Many of the sculptures of the time are attributed to Tori, including the gilt bronze figures of Buddha and his two attendants in the Horyuji Temple near Nara. The inscription on the back of the halo attached to the main figure states that it was cast by Tori in 623 A.D. Excellent examples of images in gilt bronze are preserved in the Imperial Household collection. They are known as the “Forty-eight Buddhist Images” and are representative examples of the sculpture of the day.

The powerful influence which Buddhism had begun to exercise is shown by the specimens of sculpture in the Nara period that have come down to the present. Foremost among the excellent works of the period is the colossal figure of Buddha (in a sitting posture) in the Todaiji Temple at Nara. Known as the Nara Daibutsu, it was completed in 749 A.D. It was cast by order of Emperor Shomu, and is the largest cast statue ever produced in Japan, which measures 16.2 m. in height. Kunitaka-muraji Kimimaro was the artist mainly responsible for the bronze work.

The supremacy of esoteric Buddhism in the Heian period stimulated the production of Buddhist images of a symbolical and mythical character. The best examples are to be seen at the Muroji Temple near Nara and the Kongobuji Temple on Mt. Koya. About the time that Buddhism began to be nationalized through the efforts of the priest Eshin in the later Heian period a Buddhist sculptor with a new technique appeared on the scene. This was Jocho (d. 1057). Some of Jocho's masterpieces are still preserved, among which the images of Amida at the Hokaiji and Byodoin Temples in Kyoto are noteworthy.

Japanese sculpture made a fair growth in the Nara and Heian periods, but attained its highest technical development in the Kamakura period when it freed itself from Chinese influences. The age produced many great sculptors. Unkei, Kaikei and Tankei were the most influential. The two wooden statues of Kongorikishi in the portal of the Nandaimon Gate of the Todaiji Temple are said to be the joint creations of Unkei and Kaikei. The images of the Kongorikishi at the Rengeoin (Sanjusangendo) Temple in Kyoto are also Unkei's work.

Considerable progress was also made in the art of casting bronze images. The Great Buddha, or Daibutsu, of the Kotokuin Temple at Kamakura is, among others, eloquent proof of this advance. Cast in the Kencho era (1249-1255), it is about 13 m. high, including the pedestal.

The Kamakura period may be regarded as the golden age of the art of sculpture in Japan, and practically no further development was found later. The Muromachi period which followed witnessed the rise of the Zen sect of Buddhism, which does not attach as much importance to the production of sacred images as the other sects. It was natural, therefore, that religious sculpture should fall into decay, a decadence that continued into the Momoyama and Edo periods, when the only activity in the form of sculptural art was the carving of masks for *noh* drama.

However, the decline of religious sculpture after the Muromachi period was compensated to some extent by the rise of decorative sculpture for architectural purposes. The handsome palaces built in the period brought into being what was known as "temple carving." This included the carving of human figures, birds, animals, flowers, etc. in the form of pictorial designs.

During the Edo period the carving of images made no progress, but architectural carving was developed. Development was also made in various minor arts such as metal, pottery and lacquer work. These applications of sculptural art are strictly a modern phenomenon. In the modern period, too, French influence is conspicuous, especially in plaster-modeling and casting.

Sculptural art during the Edo period was in the hands of mere craftsmen and not of artists in the strict sense of the term. With the advent of the Meiji era a turning point was reached in the history of Japanese sculpture as a result of the introduction of

Western-style techniques, the invitation of able Western artists and various other factors.

The art of plaster-modeling was introduced by Vincenzo Ragusa (1841-1924), an Italian artist, who was invited to give lessons in Western art in the Kobu Daigakuko (the present Tokyo University). Chiefly through his efforts, and also encouraged by Ernest Francisco Fenollosa's enthusiastic support of Japanese art, the sculptural world of Japan witnessed a gradual and steady development.

With the opening of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts (the present Fine Art Faculty of Tokyo University of Arts) in 1888, lessons in traditional Japanese wood carving were given in the belief that the long-cherished native art should be carefully preserved. This was entirely due to the far-sighted views of Fenollosa and Tenshin Okakura (1862-1913). Courses were taught by Japanese scholars Koun Takamura (1852-1934), Komei Ishikawa (1852-1913) and Kyuichi Takeuchi (1857-1916). In conformity with the requirements of the time, however, a department of plaster art was established at the academy directed by Seigai Omura (1868-1927). Moriyoshi Naganuma (1857-1942), who had returned from Italy, served as instructor.

The inauguration of the Bunten marked a turning point in sculptural art. The exhibition offered a fresh opportunity of contrasting wood-carvers of the traditional mould with the plastic artists of the Western school. In 1914 the resuscitated Nippon Bijutsu-in, complete with a sculpture department, was established with Denchu Hiragushi (1872-) and other vigorous workers closely associated with it.

In 1919 when a sculpture section was created in the Nika-kai, with Yuzo Fujikawa (1883-1935) as its prime mover, a step forward was taken toward the development of modern sculpture in Japan. In 1928 the Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai was revived as the Kokuga-kai, and Kotaro Takamura (1883-1956) became a member. The new active sculptors who once belonged to this association are currently the mainstay of the sculpture section of the Shin-Seisaku Kyokai. Their work is remarkable, to say the least.

Teikoku Bijutsu-in, a government institution, was established in 1919. At first, Koun Takamura and Taketaro Shinkai (1868-1927) were appointed as its members. Later, Fumio Asakura (1883-1946), Seibo Kitamura (1884-), Choun Yamazaki (1867-1963), Shin Naito (1882-1967) and Taimu Tatehata (1880-1942) joined.

At present various art associations have their own sculpture sections which compete with Nitten. These groups of sculptors have their individual tendencies. Indeed, the sculptors as individuals are striving to give expression to their separate inclinations.

A great deal is expected from those sculptors who are trying to establish a fresh, modern type of realism, as well as from those who are developing a movement for abstract sculpture.

Handicrafts

Metal Work: Metal work seems to have been the first of the handicrafts in which any skill was developed, judging by the specimens which have come down to the present time from the earliest period. One of these specimens is the grand banner, made of gilt bronze, which is now a part of the collection of the Imperial Household. It formerly belonged to the Horyuji Temple. Designed for hanging from the ceiling, it is about 7 m. (23 ft.) in length. The top forms a canopy from which draperies and pendants are hung. The metal fittings of the canopy are excellent in design and delicate in workmanship.

Amakuni who flourished in the Taiho era (701-704) is often regarded as the pioneer swordsmith of Japan. His outstanding work was a sword he forged for Emperor Mommu (683-707).

The Shosoin Repository at Nara is a veritable treasure house for this period, containing as it does more than a thousand articles presented to the Todaiji Temple in 756 A.D. Most of the items were the property of Emperor Shomu.

They consist of swords, mirrors, dress, ornaments, musical instruments, weapons of war, etc.

In the Heian period (794-1185) marked progress was made in the art of handicrafts, especially in metal and lacquer ware. The metal fittings in the Konjikido (Main Hall) of the Chusonji Temple in Iwate Prefecture and of the sutra casket presented by the Heike family to the Itsukushima Shrine at Miyajima are excellent specimens of the work of this period.

From that time to the Kamakura period, the military spirit ensured continual progress in the manufacture of armor and swords. Among the armor-makers, Myochin is the most celebrated. He lived in Kyoto around the middle of the 12th century. From his genius sprang a long line of Myochin lasting for 10 generations. The swordsmiths took the foremost place in the ranks of craftsmen, as the sword was regarded as the soul of the *samurai*. Their number must have been considerable, seeing that the names of those recorded alone amount to over 20,000. The most famous craftsmen were Yoshimitsu, Masamune and Yoshihiro.

There was notable development in metal work in the 15th century. Yujo Goto (1440-1512), who was a page of *Shogun* Yoshimasa, introduced a new era in the art of metal engraving by founding the Goto school. In its own field, it is as famous as the Kano school is in painting. The art of making sword-guards was also elevated to a specialty, the Munetada family standing foremost among the noted makers.

Remarkable development was also made in casting owing to the popularity of the tea ceremony. The articles produced were chiefly iron kettles, but many of them were designed by such masters as Sesshu and Mitsunobu Tosa. In this work, first place must be given to the Ashiya family of Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu. Good work

was also done at Temmyo in Sano in the present Tochigi Prefecture.

During the Edo period (1615-1868), remarkable development was registered in every branch of the handicraft art due to the increased demand throughout the country. It was during this period that a popular style called *machibori*, used for the decoration of metalware as distinct from sword decoration, was created by Somin Yokoya (1670-1733) and other masters of the art.

Among the Kyoto artists of this period, Nagatsune Ichinomiya (1722-1786) must be regarded as tops in his special line of metal carving. Among others of note, Ichijo Goto (1791-1876) revived the classic style modified by the pictorial method. The master casters of this period were Gorosaburo Kanaya, who worked in Kyoto early in the 18th century, and Seimin Murata (1761-1837), a master of wax modeling.

Among later developments was that of inlaying, of which there are several styles.

Although the art of handicraft declined for a time after the Restoration of 1868, it quickly revived. It offered little more than continuation of the previous period, however, and it was not until towards the close of the Meiji era that a new start was made. Stimulated by the introduction of Western styles, artists endeavored to produce something which would suit both Japanese and Western taste, with the result that a new style was created.

In the Taisho era (1912-1926) handicraft activity in Japan was intensified. At the beginning of the Showa era (1926-), a section devoted to the handicraft art was created in the Teiten, and artists pursuing this branch of art are earnestly striving to express their individuality through this medium.

The representative masters of present-day Japanese metal art belong to either the Nitten or Nihon Dento Kogei-ten (Exhibition of Traditional Japanese Handicraft Arts). Notable among the artists of the former group was Toyochika Takamura (1890-1972) for his metal casting; among that of the latter group is Tesshi Nagano (1900-), specialist in casting tea-ceremony kettles. Also noted was Iraku Uozumi (1886-1964), whose special field was *dora*—a type of hammerwork gong.

Lacquer Ware: The production of lacquer ware in Japan dates from very ancient times, the process having been introduced from China in the early years of intercourse with that country. By the 11th century production of gold lacquer was being encouraged as a result of the demands of the upper classes. In the 13th century improvements were made in lacquer mixing and in the art of gold and silver inlay. A new style of polished lacquer ware had also been created. It was known as *Negoro-nuri*, after the Negoroji Temple in Wakayama Prefecture where it was first made. A rustic style of carving and lacquering called *Kamakura-bori* had also been invented. Rough designs were first carved in bold relief and then lacquered black and red.

The 14th and 15th centuries brought further improvements in the art, especially in gold lacquering and raised gold lacquer work. *Nashiji* lacquer ware made by sprinkling gold dust to produce the dotted appearance of a Japanese pear skin, also came into favor. In fact, the art attained such a high level by the middle of the 15th century that Chinese lacquer artists were being sent over to Japan to learn the secrets of the artisans. It is recorded that gold lacquer ware was especially preferred by the Chinese court whenever the *shogun* of the time sent gifts.

Among the noted lacquer artists of this period mention must first be made of Michinaga Koami (1410-1478), personal attendant to *Shogun* Yoshimasa. He is known for his outstanding work in *takamaki-e* (raised and polished work). Such famous painters as Mitsunobu Tosa (1434-1525), Noami (1397-1471), Soami (d. 1525) and others supplied him with designs. Shinsai Igarashi was another noted lacquer artist who flourished in the time of *Shogun* Yoshimasa.

Further progress was made from the latter Muromachi to the Momoyama periods, chiefly because of the patronage extended to the art by the *shogun*. Such noted Kyoto lacquer artists as Koami, Choho, Kyui and others were invited to make their homes in Edo. Kyui was the founder of a long line of lacquer workers who were patronized by the *shogun*. He himself was in the service of the third Tokugawa *shogun*. Nagashige Koami (1599-1651) served both at the Kyoto court and at that of the *shogun*, producing works characterized by refinement of tone. Korin Ogata (1658-1716) and his master Koetsu Hon-ami (1558-1637), both previously mentioned as painters also produced lacquer ware of unique artistic design. Koetsu's activity as an artist covers a very wide sphere, being well versed in calligraphy, painting as well as ceramic and lacquer work. Korin, another talented artist like his teacher Koetsu, founded a unique type of design, popularly known as *Korin-moyo* (Korin design). His lacquer work is characterized by mother-of-pearl inlay.

The development of the art was greatly encouraged by the observance of the tea ceremony and incense-burning, which were in vogue about that time. Small, highly decorated *inro* (medicine boxes) became popular among the *samurai* and merchants, also serving to stimulate interest in the art.

When the Meiji era (1868-1912) was ushered in, the old art of decorative lacquering in its traditional form declined for a time, but later decorated lacquer ware was produced in large quantities for export. In the Meiji era noted makers of decorative lacquer ware were Zeshin Shibata (1807-1891), Taishin Ikeda (1825-1903), Itcho Kawanobe (1830-1910), Shomin Ogawa (1847-1891) and Shosai Shirayama (1853-1923). Later lacquer artists of considerable repute were Jitoku Akatsuka (1871-1936), Homin Uematsu (1845-1899) and Shisui Rokkaku (1867-1950).

Modern works of artistic lacquer ware can be seen, like those

of metal art, at the Nitten and Nihon Dento Kogei-ten Kakutaro Yamazaki (1899-), a member of the Geijutsu-in and an expert in colored-lacquer painting, belongs to the Nitten group. He specializes in making folding screens and other interior ornaments with modern graphic designs. The Nihon Dento Kogei-ten has Gonroku Matsuda (1896-), also a member of the Geijutsu-in and a distinguished artist of *maki-e*; Taiho Mae (1890-), an expert in *chinkin* (lacquer ware surface decoration in hair-line engravings filled in with gold leaf); and Kodo Otomaru (1898-), an expert in *choshitsu* (lacquer ware consisting of layers of different-colored lacquer, with designs carved in relief through the layers). These artists have been registered by the Japanese government as "Possessors of Intangible Cultural Properties." In other words, they possess traditional handicraft techniques regarded as important cultural heritages of Japan.

The fame of Kaga Province (now Ishikawa Prefecture) for the production of lacquer ware dates from the middle of the 16th century, when Doho Igarashi, originally in the service of *Shogun* Yoshimasa, was invited by the Lord of Kaga to settle in his domain. He and his son Kisaburo thus founded the Kaga style of lacquer ware. Tokyo, Kyoto and Kanazawa are still, as in the past, the principal centers for the production of high-grade lacquer ware. Next come Takamatsu and Nagoya. Inexpensive ware for domestic or foreign use is made in Fukushima, Ishikawa, Toyama, Wakayama and other prefectures.

Ceramics: Specimens of the oldest glazed pottery in Japan are found among the 8th century treasures in the Shosoin Repository in Nara. The origin of what is truly worthy of being called ceramic art, however, is generally regarded to have been in the beginning of the 13th century, when a man named Shirozaemon Kato (1169-1249)—also known as Toshiro—introduced Chinese ceramic techniques. After his return from China, he established a ceramic factory at Seto in Owari Province (now Aichi Prefecture), where he produced the first Chinese-style pottery ware in Japan. Thereafter, from the Kamakura to Muromachi periods, Seto thrived as the center of ceramic manufacture in this country. As a result, the term *Setomono* (Seto goods) has become a popular synonym for pottery and porcelain.

The progress of the art received encouragement in the 16th century by the popularity of the tea ceremony. As all the utensils used in the ceremony were supposed to represent the finest efforts of the artists, there was keen competition in providing porcelain suitable for the occasion. New kilns were established in various parts of the country. The one in Arita, established in 1598, deserves special mention. It was built by Li-San P'ing, a Korean potter, who came over from Korea that year.

In the Edo period the art of ceramic ware developed to a very high level, independent of Chinese influence. Almost every province came to have a kiln, each with its own unique type of prod-

ucts. Among the most noted examples are *Arita* ware of Saga Prefecture, *Kyo* ware of Kyoto and *Kutani* ware of Ishikawa Prefecture.

Ceramics in the Meiji era, though influenced by Western techniques, were chiefly manufactured in the traditional way. In Tokyo several famous potters flourished, such as Ken-ya Miura (1821-1889), Kozan Miyakawa (1842-1916), Hayata Takemoto (1848-1892) and Tomotaro Kato (1851-1916). Kyoto had Tozan Ito (1846-1920), Dohachi Takahashi the Fourth, Yohei Seifu the Third (1851-1914), Rokubei Kiyomizu the Fourth (1848-1920) and the Fifth (1875-1959), Wazen Eiraku (1823-1896), Zoroku Mashimizu the First (1822-1877) and Sozan Suwa (1852-1922).

There were also ceramic makers of great skill at Arita, Seto and Kutani. The fictile artisans in Japan are represented by Toyozo Arakawa (1894-), Munemaro Ishiguro (1893-1968), Toyo Kanashige (1896-1967), Hajime Kato (1900-1967) and others who followed the aforementioned famous men. Hazan Itaya (1872-1963) ranked highest among the ceramic artists for his elegant, dignified work, all executed with sound technique. Kenkichi Tomimoto (1886-1963) was noted for his beautiful porcelain designs in *sometsuke* (blue-and-white) and in *iro-e* (overglaze colors). Shoji Hamada (1894-) is noteworthy as a potter who incorporates folkcraft features in his work, as Kanjiro Kawai (1890-1963) did. **Cloisonné Ware:** The origin of *shippo* (cloisonné ware) remains unknown, but it can be traced to very old times, as specimens are preserved in the Shosoin Repository at Nara. It is chiefly made at Nagoya, but also in Kyoto, Tokyo and Yokohama. The discovery in 1880 by Namikawa of Tokyo of new cloisonné methods led to a sudden demand for the ware. Later developments included the use of silver bodies in place of copper, the production of ware with transparent designs in the French style and the use of gold chloride for the production of reddish monochromes.

Glassware: The first glass objects in Japan were produced around the 4th or 5th century. The manufactured objects, however, were secondary produce made from sheet glass imported from China. The imported first-hand product was melted and made into necklace beads, bracelets and similar objects. Beads were manufactured in great quantities during the Nara period, covering the early to late 8th century. They were used more often for decorating Buddhist icons, ritual objects and sanctuaries than as personal ornaments. They are also found among *chindangu*—valuables buried for the purpose of consecrating the building site of a Buddhist sanctuary or pagoda. The set of *chindangu* found under the Great Buddha Hall of the Todaiji Temple in Nara contains numerous glass beads together with those of jadeite, amber and rock crystal, proving that glass was valued as highly as precious and semi-precious materials.

The Shosoin Repository in Nara, built during the 8th century, houses innumerable art treasures. They include a cut-glass bowl

brought from Persia through China, glass stem-cups from China as well as small-sized native glass products, such as fish-shaped pendants and scaled foot-rules used as ornaments to be worn at the waist. The art of glass making, however, gradually declined after the 9th century.

It was probably during the early 17th century that the production of glassware was renewed. Japan had contacts with Europe for the first time in 1543. The first glass items from Europe reached Japan in 1549, when the Jesuit missionary Francisco Xavier presented *Daimyo* Yoshitaka Ouchi with a mirror, telescope and other gifts. Not long after the importation of European glass, glass-making methods were introduced to Nagasaki around the beginning of the 17th century. In the early 18th century glass also began to be produced in Osaka.

Splendid examples of cut glass were turned out at Kagoshima in Kyushu during the second half of the 19th century. The Satsuma (Kagoshima) glass originated in 1846 at a laboratory of medicines and chemicals established by the Shimazu clan, which ruled this district. In 1855 Nariakira Shimazu, master of the clan and lord of the Satsuma fief, expanded the glass factory and encouraged its activity.

Produced at this factory was the cut-glassware known as *Satsuma kiriko*. At the factory were more than 10 kilns of various types, and more than 120 craftsmen worked there. The quality of *Satsuma kiriko* was such that a Dutch visitor to the factory recommended it as "worthy enough to be displayed at an exhibition in Europe." The manufacture of *Satsuma kiriko* declined after the death of Nariakira, but about that time a fine cut-glassware, known as *Edo kiriko*, was already being produced in Edo (the present Tokyo). A governmental glass factory was established in 1873 after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 at Shinagawa in Tokyo. Sheet-glass tableware were manufactured at this factory.

It has been only recently, however, that glass works of truly artistic value began to be created in Japan. The regular manufacture of cut glass containing more than 30 percent lead, termed crystal glass, was begun in 1934 at the Kagami Crystal Studio supervised by Kozo Kagami (1896-). His activity is contrasted with that of Toshichi Iwata (1893-), who is reputed for his charming works of colored blown glass. Present-day Japanese glass art is represented by these two experts. The former makes effective use of the cool, serene beauty of glass by decorating crystal glass with cut work and engraving, while the latter creates a warm, graceful charm from the viscous quality of glass material.

Netsuke: As for the ornamentation of *netsuke*, the handicraft art was practiced throughout the Tokugawa regime. *Netsuke* is a kind of toggle by which purses, pouches, *inro* (medicine boxes), etc. are suspended from the girdle. There was a great demand by the merchants for ornaments which would vie with the ornamental swordguards of the *daimyo* and *samurai*. *Netsuke* dates from the

latter part of the Momoyama period, but it was not until the latter part of the 17th century that the ornamentation of *netsuke* reached the dignity of a special art.

Folk Art

As in other parts of the world, the peasantry in Japan is forced, by their peculiar circumstances and other reasons, to produce their everyday requisites by themselves. Handicraft items intended for use by inhabitants in isolated areas have also existed since quite early times in various localities to satisfy the demands of the local populace far removed from urban culture. These two types of handicraft, respectively, naturally reveal local characteristics.

Because naïve beauty and durability are esteemed over outward beauty, they have given birth to attractive items with a different kind of charm from that of handicraft articles produced by urban culture. This is what is referred to as folk art. Most folk arts in Japan developed during the early modern age, and their tradition is still alive in their respective localities. Beginning in the northern regions and moving southward, here are some typical examples:

Aomori Prefecture at the north end of Honshu still practices *kogin* in the Hirosaki area. This is a type of hand-embroidery with geometric patterns stitched in thick white cotton threads on dark-blue hemp cloth, each stitch passing over odd number warps. *Kogin* cloth is used for the dressiest clothes of both men and women in rural areas, and when it is worn out, it is re-used as farm-work clothing. Other notable examples in the Tohoku District are *tetsubin* (heavy kettles of cast iron) made at Morioka in Iwate Prefecture and *kaba-zaiku* (bark work) made at Kakunodate in Akita Prefecture. The latter is used in making boxes, cigarette cases and similar receptacles by covering them with the bark of *kaba-zakura* (a species of cherry tree).

The Japan Sea coast in these regions has a heavy snowfall. Tsuruoka and its vicinity in Yamagata Prefecture abound in charming rice-straw articles such as *yukigutsu* (snow boots), *monoge boshi* (hat for cold weather) and *bandori* (mat used for carrying things on the back). A *bandori* is often knit in attractive patterns with bits of cloth inserted among the straw. Aizu-Hongo in Fukushima Prefecture produces deep rectangular bowls covered with black or dark-brown glaze known as *nishin-bachi* (herring bowls). Aizu-Wakamatsu in the same prefecture produces lacquered tableware, while Miharū is famous for a unique type of wooden toy horse termed *Miharū-goma* (Miharū horses). Another interesting toy is *kokeshi*, which is made in Akita, Yamagata, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures. It is a simple wooden doll consisting of a cylindrical body produced on a turning lathe, and a round pivoted head inserted into the body.

In the Kanto District, a native pottery ware known as *Mashiko-*

yaki is manufactured at Mashiko in Tochigi Prefecture. Shoji Hamada (1894–), one of the leading potters practicing the new folkcraft movement, lives here. Hachijo Island some 480 km. to the south of Tokyo produces *kihachijo*, a striped silk weave in bright yellow, brown and black.

In the Chubu District, the mountainous Nagano Prefecture boasts a rich variety of folk arts. Notable examples are the simple lacquer ware in the Kiso area for use as hot-water jugs, lipped pouring vessels and other utensils; *magemono* (wood work made of thin strips of wood bent and joined to form a receptacle) at Iida and its vicinity; cane mats at Matsumoto; bamboo work at Togakushi, and *tsumugi*, a rough hand-spun, hand-woven silk produced at Ina. Other noteworthy folkcraft items from this district are copper ware such as cooking pans produced at Takaoka in Toyama Prefecture; *Shunkei-nuri* (lacquered wood work in which transparent lacquer is used to leave the wood texture visible, made at Takayama in Gifu Prefecture); pottery and porcelain ware at Seto and Tokonabe in Aichi Prefecture, and tie-dyeing at Narumi in Aichi.

The Kinki District has tea and other pottery goods produced at the town of Shigaraki and crêpe silk at Nagahama in Shiga Prefecture; *washi* (Japanese paper) at Uda and writing-brushes at Nara in Nara Prefecture; *Kuroe-nuri* lacquer ware at Kainan and *magemono* and cotton weaves at Shingu in Wakayama Prefecture; bamboo work and *aka rosoku* (red candles) at Kuwana in Mie Prefecture, and pottery at Tachikui and leather work at Himeji in Hyogo Prefecture.

In the Chugoku District are knit rush work at Fukuyama and bamboo basketwork at Hiroshima in Hiroshima Prefecture; boxes, dish racks and other work items manufactured at Tottori in Tottori Prefecture; and *Yasugi momen* cotton fabrics at Izumo, bamboo spoons at Yasugi, Fushina pottery ware at Fushina and *uchiwa* (round fans) at Jo-onji—all in Shimane Prefecture.

Notable in the Shikoku District are *aka rosoku* and *tansu* (chests of drawers) at Takamatsu in Kagawa Prefecture; *Iyo-gasuri* ikat weave at Matsuyama in Ehime Prefecture; brooms and *shibu uchiwa* (round fans made of tanned paper) at Tokushima in Tokushima Prefecture; and *takenoko-gasa* (hats made of skin of bamboo shoot) at Takamatsu as well as hatchets, axes and ploughs at Gomen in Kochi Prefecture.

The Kyushu District has had a thriving ceramic industry since the early modern age. It is rich in distinctive folkcraft items such as: In Fukuoka Prefecture, *sake* bottles and large pots made at Nishi-Shimmachi, cooking pans and teapots at Takamiya, *Koishiwara* (or *Koishibara*) ware of Sarayama at Koishiwara and *Agano* ware at Agano; in Saga Prefecture, teapots at Kuromuta and jars at Shiroishi; in Oita Prefecture, *Onda* ware; and in Kagoshima Prefecture, braying mortars and *sake* ewers at Naeshirogawa and *Ryumonji* ware at Ryumonji.

Besides this ceramic ware, Kyushu produces various noteworthy handicraft items such as floral-patterned rush mats in the Kurume area in Fukuoka Prefecture, tops and iron spans at Kumamoto in Kumamoto Prefecture and battledores and packhorse saddles at Kagoshima in Kagoshima Prefecture. One of the specialties of Okinawa Prefecture is *bingata* (cotton, linen and silk dyed in paper patterns).

XIX. Architecture

Architecture in the Pre-Meiji Days (-1868)

Japan's architecture has developed almost entirely in wood, as befits a country extensively covered with forests. As a result of fires and the ravages of war, ancient wooden structures are now few and far between. Nevertheless, through the practice of replacing structures thus destroyed by exact replicas of the original, it is possible to reconstruct primitive Japanese architecture and to follow the course of its development.

As a rule it may be said that Japanese architecture is characterized by simplicity, regularity and refinement. Rarely does it approach magnificence. Even the solidly constructed castles, some fine examples of which have escaped the ravages of time, are distinguished by lightness and airiness—a tribute to the skill of their architects.

While the Japanese had a primitive architecture, they owe much to China for modifying and influencing their ideas. As in so many other instances, religion has played a leading part. It was through the development of places of worship that native Japanese architecture was developed. Moreover, further progress was made in the erection of buildings for the study of the new religion of Buddhism introduced from China. In fact, the influence of Buddhism on Japan can hardly be overestimated in any respect, and certainly not in the field of architecture which has twice—in the 7th and 8th centuries and the 13th century—drawn direct inspiration from the neighboring continent.

Prior to the Introduction of Buddhism: A general idea of ancient Japanese architecture before the introduction of Buddhism may be obtained from the Shinto shrines, the finest examples of which are the Ise Jingu Shrines at Ise and Izumo Taisha Shrine at Taisha near Matsue. Although they have been frequently reconstructed, they still preserve their primitive form. The Izumo Taisha Shrine is a square wooden structure with four corner pillars, between which are side pillars. Two of the latter pillars are high enough to support the ridgepole. There is a thick pillar in the center.

A notable feature of the building is the crossed ends of the rafters used to support the ridgepole. These crosspieces are called *chigi*. With improved methods of construction, they came to be regarded merely as ornaments, especially since the ends were embellished with carvings. The roof is thatched. To keep the thatch in position two poles are laid lengthwise on it. Short logs placed crosswise and secured to the thatch keep the poles from moving. These cigar-shaped crosspieces are called *katsuogi*.

The façade of the building is at the gabled end, with the entrance to one side rather than in the center. The Ise Jingu Shrines, unlike the Izumo Taisha Shrine, is oblong in shape. The façade in this case is at the side, while the entrance is in the middle.

The Izumo Taisha Shrine has the form of an ancient dwelling house, and it is supposed to have been the house of Okuninushino-Mikoto, to whose spirit the shrine is dedicated. This is not the case with the Ise Jingu Shrines, however, which were first built as and in the form of shrines. The shrine structures do not strike one with such a sense of hugeness as does the main building of the Izumo Taisha Shrine, but there is something profound and awe-inspiring about it. This impressiveness is heightened all the more because of its location in the depths of a forest. Accessory structures to these shrines include a kind of beamed pylon called *torii* and fences.

After the Introduction of Buddhism: Although Chinese architecture did have some influence on native Japanese architecture before the arrival of Buddhism, it was only in the 6th century with the construction of Buddhist temples that such influence became conspicuous. As early as the reign of Empress-Regnant Suiko (554–628), temple architecture rapidly developed under the encouragement of Prince-Regent Shotoku (573–621). It was during this period that the temple of Horyuji was built near Nara. The original structure still stands, in part, and is regarded as the oldest wooden structure in the world.

The chief features of the temples built in the period may be summarized as follows: the main structures were in an enclosure surrounded by a double fence. They included a Gojunoto (Five-Story Pagoda), in which the sacred relics were kept; the Kondo (Gold Hall, or Main Hall), which houses the image of the Buddha to whom the temple was dedicated; the Kodo (Sermon Hall), a little distance behind; the Kyoza (Scripture House), standing to the left of the Sermon Hall, and the Shoro (Belfry) to the right of the Main Hall. All these structures were connected with each other by a continuous corridor that went round the grounds in the form of a square.

A similar arrangement of buildings can be seen in the Shitennoji Temple at Osaka. These buildings have stone foundations, tile roofs and a red painted exterior. The pillars have a defined entasis and stand on granite bases of rough stone flattened on the upper surface. The hipped roofs of the Main Hall and the inner gate as

well as the projection of the eaves and *kaerumata* (the special form of forked support used between the timbers) are distinctive features of old Buddhist temple architecture. This, in turn, was undoubtedly modeled on the style of architecture of the Northern and Southern Dynasties of China, coming into Japan by way of Korea. The three-story pagoda of the Hokeji Temple, not far from the Horyuji Temple, is also a survival of this period.

The removal of the capital to Nara in the latter half of the 7th century gave a stimulus to architecture. As a result, a number of palaces and mansions were erected, although hardly any traces remain today. The chief relic of the period is the three-story pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple at Nara, a beautifully proportioned structure showing the advance in design on the Horyuji pagoda. The Main Hall of the Toshodaiji Temple near Nara is another example of the architectural art of the time and represented, in turn, an advance on the pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple.

In the **earlier Heian period** (9th century) the arrangement of the temple buildings underwent a great change. It was caused by the doctrines of esoteric Buddhism, which led to the erection of temples on such sites as Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and Mt. Koya in Wakayama Prefecture. This practice tended to greatly increase the freedom of choice in the location of the different structures, although the structures themselves showed no great change in form.

In domestic architecture there was a tendency to adhere to the old style. Even the Imperial palaces retained their original simplicity, the roofs being either thatched or boarded. With the establishment of the capital at Nara, however, splendid palaces imitating the Chinese Imperial palaces began to be built. The Sermon Hall of the Toshodaiji Temple is said to have formed part of the Imperial palace at one time. Apparently palace architecture of the day did not differ much from that of temples. In the earlier Heian period there was a tendency to adhere more to Japanese taste in architecture in the simplicity of form and ornamentation.

The mansions of the nobles were plain wooden buildings, built in the *shinden-zukuri* style, in which the main buildings and the *shinden* (sleeping mansion) stood in the center. The other structures were grouped around it, with corridors connecting the various apartments.

In line with the advance in the architecture of palaces and mansions, it was only natural that there should be a parallel development in the architecture of shrines. The Sumiyoshi Shrine of Osaka, the Kasuga Shrine of Nara, the Kamikamo and Shimokamo Shrines of Kyoto and the Usa (Hachimangu) Shrine near Beppu Spa in Kyushu are examples of the changes which took place. They were vivid proof of the influence of Buddhist architecture introduced from China.

The simple *torii* and fences of the older shrines have been amplified by two-story gates and winding corridors—integral parts of Buddhist temples. The Itsukushima Shrine on Miyajima Island

near Hiroshima illustrates the changes wrought in shrine architecture by the influence of Buddhism. It should be noted, however, that the character of the main structures was strictly preserved.

At the same time, temple architecture became more refined and tasteful. An example is to be found in the five-story pagoda of the Daigoji Temple in Kyoto, which shows a great advance in the beauty of proportion. The Ho-odo, or Phoenix Hall, of the Byodoin Temple at Uji in the southern suburbs of Kyoto is also a fine example of temple architecture of the later Heian period. Built in the form of a central hall with wings extending on either side, it vaguely resembles a phoenix. The wings terminate in towers, while at the rear of the Main Hall there is a corridor representing the tail of the bird. The line of the roof and the eaves is graceful, and, generally speaking, the structure blends well with its surroundings.

Kamakura to Nambokucho Periods (1185-1392): This span saw further developments in religious architecture through the introduction of a new style from China. This is evident in the restoration of the Todaiji Temple at Nara, which was destroyed by fire. The temple as reconstructed is not, however, preserved today in all its entirety. The Nandaimon (Great South Gate) unquestionably dates back to the period, but the Belfry and the Main Hall appear to be of a later date, although modeled on the original structures.

The architecture has been described as Indian in style, but this has arisen from a misunderstanding of the term used. It merely refers to one style of temple architecture under the Sung Dynasty of China, as compared with another style introduced with Zen Buddhism. This latter style also originated in China and may be seen in the Shariden (Relic Hall) of the Engakuji Temple at Kamakura. Built in 1279, the hall remained intact up to 1923, when it was badly damaged by the great earthquake. It has since been restored.

It is built of plain wood with a thatched roof and is the only building of the period extant. The Zen temples of the time were probably built by Chinese mostly in this style.

Zen Buddhism was in great favor during the Kamakura period, when a large number of Zen temples were erected. An outstanding example of this style can be seen in the Kaisando (Founder's Hall) of the Eihoji Temple in Gifu Prefecture, which was built in 1352. The structure is of plain wood and not very large, but it possesses all the features of the Relic Hall of the Engakuji Temple at Kamakura.

Muromachi Period (1392-1573): The development and progress of architecture in this period are also revealed by shrines and family dwellings. The division of shrine architecture into several styles had already taken place following the introduction of Buddhist ideas.

At first these differences extended only to details, but later they

appeared even in the ground plan. A mixture of the shrine and temple styles is best seen in the Main Hall of the Kibitsu Shrine near Okayama in Okayama Prefecture, which was built between 1390 and 1402. The hall is divided into four sections, each of which is on a higher level than the one before. The Hall of Worship in front of the Main Hall and connected with it is in the temple style. In fact, a shrine built in this style was quite a novelty.

Of the domestic architecture of the period there are a few surviving examples, among which must be included the Ginkaku (Silver Pavilion) in Kyoto. The Silver Pavilion was built by the *Shogun* Yoshimasa in 1483 in imitation of the Kinkaku (Gold Pavilion), which was constructed by the *Shogun* Yoshimitsu in 1397. These structures were built partly as dwellings and partly as temples, blending the old style with the new.

Near the Silver Pavilion is the Togudo, a devotional hall with a tearoom attached, which seems to have undergone some modification since its construction. Generally speaking, it preserves the features of mountain villas of the time, which were patterned after the priests' quarters of the Zen temples. This devotional hall is the only remaining structure of this particular style, and although it is not exactly in its original state, it gives a general idea of this type of building at that time.

Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1573-1615): In the early part of this period the arts entered upon a new and vigorous growth, which later produced many outstanding examples. Especially remarkable was the development of domestic architecture. It is closely associated with the military architecture of the time, which manifested itself in castle construction. Such strongholds had previously been built in places difficult to approach, with the natural features of the countryside being used to increase their impregnability.

But in the Muromachi period a tendency had already developed to build such castles in open places where they could be used both as forts and villas for the feudal lords. Their appearance as they stand on high stoneworks, with their copper-rust roofs and white walls soaring high into the sky, is indefinably sublime. The succession of ornamental gables, projecting upward as well as sideways, must not be overlooked in the achievement of a kind of harmony.

A citadel built in 1576 by Nobunaga Oda at Azuchi on Lake Biwa was the first of these castles. It was seven stories high. From the records, it is disclosed that no effort was spared in beautifying the exterior as well as the interior. Oda's example was followed by Hideyoshi, who built the castles of Fushimi and Osaka, although they were later partially or entirely destroyed. The principal example of the citadels of this period still extant is that of Himeji.

Situated within the forts, the mansions of the feudal lords were proportionally splendid in appearance. As stated previously, the domestic architecture of the nobles was borrowed from the Zen Buddhist temples. Immediately after this style was applied to the

palaces of the feudal lords, however, it lost its simplicity, taking on great splendor. Mansions in this style included an upper room, with a *tokonoma* (alcove) and a number of anterooms separated from it by sliding screen doors. The floors of all the rooms were furnished with closely fitting mats and the screens covered with translucent paper.

The feudal lords added to the splendor of the style by maintaining the loftiness of the rooms and adding to the decorations. Many palatial structures, said to be relics of Fushimi Castle built by Hideyoshi, are still preserved. One is the building which now forms the *shoin* (state hall) of the Nishi-Honganji Temple of Kyoto. Nijo Castle in Kyoto is also a relic of the days of Hideyoshi. All these structures were profusely decorated with paintings, some in black and white but done mostly in various colors on a gold background. The walls and ceilings were all thus embellished, and, in addition, the transoms were ornamented with delicate carvings. There was also profuse use of metal fittings.

Such palatial buildings were naturally provided with handsome surroundings. The gates were ornamented with Chinese-style painted carvings, a good example of which is the gate of the Nishi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto—a relic of the castle at Fushimi.

In contrast to these gorgeous palaces were the humble cottages, in which it was customary to hold the tea ceremony. Such cottages were extreme in their simplicity, serving to reveal the dual nature of the military aristocrats of the time—simplicity on the one hand and gorgeousness on the other. In the grounds of the Nishi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto there is an edifice called Hiunkaku, which was originally a building in the garden of Hideyoshi's Jurakudai mansion. It provides eloquent proof of the simplicity of some of the palace structures. The Katsura Imperial Villa building on the outskirts of Kyoto was built under the supervision of Enshu Kobori (1579-1647), renowned master of the tea ceremony. The structure is a model of simplicity.

Edo Period (1615-1868): The practice of building a luxurious and imposing structure side by side with a structure of exquisite simplicity obtained throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Domestic architecture having undergone these changes, it was only natural that religious architecture should also undergo some alteration. Beginning with the shrine, they had already met with some changes in the previous period, but these were small compared with the alterations in Hideyoshi's day. For one thing, the practice was followed of bringing the structures under one roof instead of separating them. The Osaki Hachiman Shrine at Sendai and the Kitano Shrine in Kyoto, both built in 1607, are examples of this development. The Hall of Worship, and the Main Hall and their connecting gallery have all been brought under one roof.

Inside and outside, the structures are embellished with colored carvings. The result creates an appearance of great richness and beauty, resembling the Founder's Hall of the Eihoji Temple in

Gifu Prefecture. The Kitano Shrine is on a still larger scale with a number of supplementary halls. Moreover, its roof ridges are very complicated. Quite a number of shrines of this kind have been built since the early Edo period, the Toshogu Shrine of Nikko being regarded as the most beautiful.

In Buddhist temples the style of architecture has similarly thrown off its old shackles, although perhaps with the loss of some elegance. The development of ornamentation has followed the same course as in the case of shrines and domestic architecture. Examples of the Buddhist architecture of the early Edo period are to be found in the entrance hall of the Zuiganji Temple near Sendai, the Main Hall and Five-story Pagoda of the Toji Temple, the Two-story Gate of the Nanzenji Temple and the Main Hall of the Seisuiji Temple (Kiyomizu-dera)—all in Kyoto. The Assembly Hall of the Enryakuji Temple on Mt. Hiei, the Main Hall of the Zenkoji Temple at Nagano and the Hall of Buddha of the Zuiryuji Temple at Gifu also belong to this group of buildings. Among the examples constructed since the Meiji Restoration in 1868 may be mentioned the Amida Hall of the Higashi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto.

Modern Architecture (1868—)

Introduction of Western Architecture (1868–1900): The Meiji Restoration of 1868 brought about a complete change in all aspects of Japanese culture. Architecture was no exception. When Japan opened its doors to foreign countries, Western-style architecture began to be vigorously imported. At first, it was transplanted to Japanese soil mainly at the hands of carpenters engaged in putting up Western-style buildings under the directions of foreign engineers.

Compromises between Japanese and Western styles, or what might be called quasi-Western structures, marked the beginning of Western architecture in post-Restoration Japan. Apart from this, the Meiji government commissioned foreign architects to design and erect government and public offices in the typical Western style.

Chief among them were the Osaka Mint (built in 1871) by T. Waters, an English architect, and Shimbashi Station in Tokyo (built in 1872) and Yokohama Station (built in 1872) by R. T. Bridgens, an American architect. Besides these two, several architects invited from France, Italy and other countries took an active part in building edifices of the time. Those were the days when the dawn of modern architecture in Europe was just giving way to the golden age of eclecticism. It was only natural then the works of those architects should be eloquent expressions of either classicism or romanticism or eclecticism. A Briton by the name of

J. Condor was the most noteworthy of the foreign architects of the time, wielding considerable influence on Western-style architecture in Japan. Engaged as instructor in architecture at Tokyo Imperial University (now Tokyo University), he was the first foreigner to provide Japanese students with a regular architectural education. He directed the construction of the Imperial Household Museum (built in 1882) in Tokyo—the predecessor of the Tokyo National Museum (the present building dates from 1937). He was also responsible for the Rokumeikan (built in 1883), another Tokyo building which was used as a sort of social clubhouse.

The year 1879 saw the first group of graduates in architecture at Tokyo Imperial University—a total four. They were Kingo Tatsuno, Tokuma Katayama, Tatsuzo Sone and Shichijiro Sadachi. Several years later, regular Western-style buildings went up one after another. Tatsuno was responsible for the erection of the main office of the Bank of Japan (built in 1896), Katayama for several Mitsubishi office buildings (built in 1894) and Sadachi for the postal and telegraph offices in various regions (built in 1887). These were products of imported eclecticism—the prevalent architectural trend in Europe at the time. But they had nothing in common with the traditional architecture of the country.

A reaction against this European trend in architecture soon followed. It took the form of nostalgia for and reappréciation of traditional Japanese-style architecture. In 1889 a Chair of Japanese Architecture was established in the college, later called the Engineering College. Seikei Kigo was engaged as lecturer, immediately followed by appointment of Chuta Ito and Tadashi Sekino to the staff. An academic system was thus set to give concrete shape to the study of traditional architecture. It was reflected, for example, in the construction by Goichi Takeda of the Nippon Kangyo Bank in Tokyo (in 1899), in which elements of Japanese-style architecture found expression.

Creation of New Materials and Methods (1900–1923): Meanwhile eclecticism in architecture ended in Europe, giving way to a new movement in 1894 known as *L'art Nouveau*. This new mode was immediately introduced into Japan by Yasushi Tsukamoto. The secession movement in architecture that came in the wake of *L'art Nouveau* was also brought to these shores. Stores designed in this new style appeared on the Ginza, providing the most attractive shopping section in Tokyo. Despite what might be suggested by the term, the secession style as it was introduced into Japan did not mean separation from the past pattern of architecture, but the adoption of a style of sorts.

New building materials, such as steel, cement and glass, were adopted by Japanese architects more promptly than might be expected. In 1909 Toshitaka Sano, a trail blazer in the construction of steel-frame buildings in Japan, put up in Tokyo a three-story steel-frame building for the Maruzen Co. Ltd. Then in 1913 an airport building was constructed in Tokorozawa, a western suburb

of Tokyo.

World War I (1914–1918) stimulated an economic boom in Japan. Riding on the crest of the prosperity-wave, regular ferro-concrete office buildings seven to eight stories high sprang up here and there. Chief among them were the Kaijo Building (built in 1918) in Tokyo, designed by the Sone-Chujo Architects and Engineers Inc., the Marunouchi Building (built in 1923) in Tokyo by the Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd., and the Dojima Building (built in 1923) in Osaka, designed by the Takenaka Komuten General Contractor Co., Ltd.

In 1916 Frank Lloyd Wright, an American architect, came to these shores and undertook the erection of the Imperial Hotel which was completed in 1921. Besides the hotel, Wright built several edifices, exerting as beneficial an influence in the field of architecture in Japan as Condor had done a few decades before.

Then came the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1923, which devastated the greater part of the Tokyo and Yokohama area. The majority of Tokyo's wooden buildings were damaged by the earthquake, while the conflagration that followed destroyed almost all of them as well as many others that had survived the violent shock. The stability of ferroconcrete buildings during an earthquake was recognized all the more keenly, especially since the newly built Imperial Hotel was practically untouched. Consequently, importance was attached, as never before, to the method of designing based on an accurate calculation of strength and the consideration of other safety factors in building.

From Internationalism to Militarism (1922–1945): The new architectural movement that had developed with the secession drive bore fruit, as it were, in 1919 when a school named Staatliches Bauhaus was opened in Germany. The movement reached its zenith around 1925 when the term "international architecture," first used by Walter Gropius, gained general currency.

In Japan, too, a new movement was started in 1920, when a group of young architects broke with the style of the past. This occurred about 20 years after the start of the secession movement in Europe.

Most of the buildings erected during that period were, however, products of European eclecticism. Designed in the classic style were such buildings as Mitsukoshi Gofukuten Building (built in 1914) by Tamiyuki Yokokawa, Tokyo Station Building (built in 1914) by Kingo Tatsuno and other architects, main office of Mitsubishi Bank (built in 1922) by Kotaro Sakurai and the National Diet Building (built in 1936) by Kiho Okuma. Representative of the neo-Gothic style of the time were the auditorium of Tokyo University (built in 1925) by Yoshikazu Uchida (also known as Shozo Uchida) and the auditorium of Waseda University (built in 1927) by Koichi Sato.

Many of the buildings by architects who professed to be advocates of secessionism were indicative of expressionism. Typical of

this style of architecture are the Tokyo Central Telephone Office, designed and built in 1925 by Mamoru Yamada, and the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Office (built in 1927) by Kikuji Ishimoto. This sort of expressionism developed into internationalism, as exemplified by the Tokyo Central Post Office (built in 1934) by Tetsuro Yoshida, the Hospital of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Tokyo (built in 1937) by Mamoru Yamada and the Sogo Department Store in Osaka (built in 1935) by Togo Murano.

In regard to architectural traditions in Japan, a sort of revival of traditional Japanese architecture asserted itself in the 1880's among Japanese architects. But the revival movement of the time did not go farther than the adoption of the elements in Buddhist and Shinto construction by modern architecture. Among the more notable edifices coming under this category may be mentioned the Kabukiza Theater in Tokyo (built in 1924) by Shin-ichiro Okada and the Okura Shukokan Museum in Tokyo (1927) by Chuta Ito.

Apart from the effort to adopt some of the outward features of traditional Japanese architecture, a new movement got under way headed by such architects as Sutemi Horiguchi and Togo Murano. It was the idea of these architects to apply the essence of Japanese art to modern Western-style architecture. They found the real spirit of modern architecture in the sort of unostentatious simplicity noticeable in the structure of a *chashitsu* or tea ceremony room.

Many of the modern dwelling houses designed by Sutemi Horiguchi and structures by Togo Murano are eloquent examples of what they profess to achieve. The German-Japan Cultural Institute (built in 1934) in Kyoto by Murano may be cited as an instance of this particular spirit of architecture. There one notes the architect's painstaking endeavor to keep the essence of Japanese traditions alive in a modern building. The Japan Hall designed by Junzo Itakura for the Paris Exhibition in 1937 is another good example. This new architectural trend came to the fore, partly because of the appreciative terms used by Bruno Taut, a German architect and critic, when he wrote and spoke of traditional Japanese architecture during his visit to these shores. But with the outbreak of World War II the field of architecture was plunged into a devastating mire of militarism.

Architecture of Today (1945-): Due in part to the aftermath of war, architecture in Japan remained, naturally enough, in a very bad way for a few years. It was only after 1950 that architecture began to take a turn for the better.

In these days of jet planes, distances between countries have been considerably shortened, while techniques and technical know-how are exchanged between nations with more and more vigor. With a few exceptions, every nation tends towards internationalism. Also in Japan this tendency prevails in architecture as well as in other spheres of human endeavor.

Noteworthy among the buildings which are strongly interna-

tional in character are the Nippon Mutual Financing Bank (built in 1952) and the Kanagawa Prefectural Music Hall (built in 1954) by Kunio Maekawa, the Ehime Kemmin-kan Hall (built in 1955), the Haramachi Plant of the Tosho Insatsu Printing Co. (built in 1955) and Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office (built in 1957) by Kenzo Tange, and the Hibiya Park Building (built in 1951) by the Takenaka Komuten General Contractor Co.

These buildings show little outward traces of traditional Japanese architecture. But common to them all is something suggestive of Japanese. Particularly representative of this Japanese quality are the International House of Japan in Tokyo, jointly designed by Kunio Maekawa, Junzo Itakura and Junzo Yoshimura, and the Kyoto branch of the Postal Savings Bureau of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (built in 1955) by the Architectural Department of the same Ministry.

During the 1960s Japan saw her economic power grow with surprising rapidity. Keeping pace with the times, buildings of various types were constructed in large numbers—almost to excess. Of course, there were many excellent buildings, but here, rather than discuss the merits of architecture of this period it will be enough to comment on some buildings which are regarded as having exerted an influence on the architecture of recent times.

The Tokyo Olympics held in 1964 greatly influenced the architectural world in Japan. Various sports halls and facilities were designed by representative Japanese architects of the time. The National Indoor All-Round Athletic Hall and its auxiliary gymnasium designed by Kenzo Tange and his group (the former built by the Shimizu Construction Co., Ltd. and the latter by the Obayashi-Gumi Ltd.) were the most outstanding structures—though not entirely free from problems—among the various sports facilities for the Olympics. Credit is due to Tange and his group for raising modern Japanese architecture from appraisal on a provincial basis to an international level.

Around this time, the part of the architectural code which had restricted for a long time the maximum height of buildings to 31 m. was abolished. It was an epoch-making change and resulted in the construction of the 36-story Kasumigaseki Building, the first super-high-rise building, in the heart of Tokyo in 1968. The building was jointly designed by the Mitsui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. and architect Toshiro Yamashita, and constructed by the Kajima Corporation and the Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd. Prior to this, a few buildings of 18 stories or so had been built, but this was the first time that a super-high-rise building of more than 30 stories had been erected.

Following the Tokyo Olympics, Japan hosted an international exposition in Osaka in 1970 under the name of EXPO' 70. Just as halls in previous international exhibitions were actually so many attempts at creating a new architectural form so too the various national halls built for EXPO' 70 competed with each other in

the adoption of new building materials and methods.

The valuable experience gained through the concerted efforts of those architects and construction engineers has created a new sense of confidence in constructing still higher super-high-rise buildings. And they have been mushrooming in quick succession ever since. Four super-high-rise buildings have recently been constructed in Shinjuku Ward of Tokyo, including the Mitsui Building, the tallest building ever built in Japan, standing 225 m. and 55 stories high. Next comes the 200-m.-high Sumitomo Building with 52 stories followed by the 170-m.-high Keio Plaza Hotel with 37 stories and the 164-m.-high KDD (Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.) Building with 32 stories. However, it will take some time before these building materials and methods as well as the new design forms are developed and translated completely into a new architectural language.

XX. Gardens

Landscape gardening is an art which has developed in Japan since olden times. Its origin may be traced to the reign of the Empress-Regnant Suiko (554-628), when according to the *Nihonshoki* (Chronicles of Japan compiled in 720), there already existed well-designed gardens with artificial hills and ornamental ponds.

The aim of the art is to create a scenic composition, much as an artist composes a landscape on a canvas a few feet square. For this purpose, rocks, trees, and running water are naturally arranged so as to leave no trace of artificiality. The traditional features of such a garden include an island set in a lake or pool and connected with the mainland by bridges. Curiously shaped boulders and rocks are carefully arranged as well as a stone lantern. All the elements are placed in such a way as to give, even to a garden of limited size, something of the sweep of a vast landscape.

When the national capital was transferred from Nara to Kyoto in 794, a garden called Shinsen-en (Sacred-Fountain Garden) was laid out in the capital on an immense scale, although only a small portion of it still remains. The most typical gardens in the Heian period (794-1185) were those attached to the *shinden-zukuri* architecture (see "Architecture"). In these gardens, on the south of the building was an open space, south of which a narrow pond extended from east to west. The water of the pond was supplied from north of the building site by a *yarimizu*, or artificial stream. The stream was usually divided into two channels—one emptying directly into the pond and the other coursing down a hill as a waterfall. The nobility of the day enjoyed themselves on the pond, relaxing on a colorfully decorated boat while musicians provided entertainment.

With the introduction of Zen Buddhism during the Kamakura period (1185-1336), the principles of religion were applied to the traditional rules guiding the construction of landscape gardens. The gardens designed in this period were not as decorative as those of the Heian period, but were more tranquil and substantial. The Zuisenji Temple in Kamakura is an example of the gardens laid out in this period.

It was during this period that two famous books on gardens were written—one the *Empocho* (Book of Gardens) by the priest Zoen; the other was the *Sakuteiki* (Book of Garden Planning) by Nagatsune Fujiwara. Both books are regarded as authoritative even today. In laying out a garden in this period, a designer made skillful use of the natural features available. This tendency was developed further in the Muromachi period (1392-1573), probably culminating in the Higashiyama period (about 1480-1490) in Japanese art history.

A typical example is the garden of the Jishoji Temple, Kyoto, in which the original features are preserved in their entirety. The Jishoji Temple, incidentally, is popularly known as Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion Temple) because the Ginkaku (Silver Pavilion) stands in its garden. Quite a number of gardens can be found representing the style of the period, such as those of the Tenryuji, Rokuonji and Tojiin Temples in Kyoto. (The Rokuonji Temple is popularly called the Kinkakuji, or Gold Pavilion Temple, after the Gold Pavilion standing in the garden.)

Another type of garden in the Muromachi period worthy of note is the *hiraniwa* (flat garden). This garden is characterized by the absence of a hill or pond—only stones and trees arranged on a flat piece of ground.

In the Muromachi period, the development of both the hill and flat gardens progressed, but in the succeeding Azuchi-Momoyama period (1573-1615) popular tastes in garden design changed. In that period, the heroic spirit of the age found expression in the grand scale of architecture. This change in architectural style naturally had its influence on gardens, which were modified to meet the new requirements in taste.

The general tone of landscape gardening was transformed at one bound from a sense of tranquility highly savoring of Zen Buddhism to one of color and vigor. As a result, large stones and plants with bold outlines, such as the cycad, became the dominant decorative features. A typical garden of this description can be seen in the precincts of the Nishi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto.

The popularity of the tea ceremony also influenced landscape gardening, since the garden had to be arranged to include a *sukiya* (tea-ceremony house). Several such gardens have been preserved to the present day. Among the famous garden designers in this period, the names of Soami, Mon-ami and Zen-ami deserve special mention. One of the great designers, however, was Sen-no-Rikyu (1521-1591), the well-known master of the tea ceremony,

who was responsible for creating the garden of the Chishakuin Temple of Kyoto as well as a number of others.

In the Edo period (1615-1868) a noticeable change took place. The actual designing and execution of the work of constructing gardens passed from the hands of the tea masters and priests to professional gardeners, who dealt in the raw materials. The change, however, was very gradual.

At the beginning of the period, the work of Enshu Kobori (1579-1647), a master of the tea ceremony, was outstanding. The celebrated garden of the Katsura Imperial Villa of Kyoto is the finest example of his work. It is said that he undertook the project on condition that no time limit be set for its completion, no fixed sum on expenses and no interference in his work. This masterpiece of landscape gardening can still be seen in an excellent state of preservation.

Enshu Kobori also designed the garden of the Kohoan of the Daitokuji Temple as well as those of the Kodaiji, the Nanzenji and the Chion-in Temples. Other famous Kyoto gardens of the period worthy of mention include those of Nijo Castle and the Shugakuin Palace and the garden of the Hompoji Temple laid out by Koetsu Hon-ami.

Gradually the center of activities shifted from Kyoto to Edo (now Tokyo). Later, a new possibility was shown in the art through the utilization of the natural scenery surrounding a garden in forming the composition. The garden at the Hama Detached Palace was so laid out that a way to the sea was opened to create a lagoon and preserve the view of Mt. Fuji seen beyond the Bay of Shinagawa. Utility also began to affect the construction of gardens. Examples of this include the duck pond at the former Hama Detached Palace in Tokyo and the cultivation in the Kai-rakuen Garden at Mito of reeds for use in making arrows and plums for consumption purposes.

Not only did the *daimyo* make the gardens attached to their mansions in Edo works of art, but they also constructed gardens of great beauty at their country estates, which surpassed even the *shogun's* own garden in Edo. Among these may be noted Kenrokuen in Kanazawa, Ritsurin Park in Takamatsu and Korakuen in Okayama—all of which are still in a good state of preservation.

Although the Meiji Restoration in 1868 doomed some of the celebrated gardens to neglect, many have been preserved in their original form. Among those in Tokyo are Kiyosumien at Fuka-gawa, Rikugien at Komagome and Korakuen at Koishikawa.

Types of Gardens: The gardens of Japan have long been classified into two general types—the *tsukiyama* (hill garden) and the *hiraniwa* (flat garden). The former features hills and ponds, while the latter is characterized by a flat area without hills or ponds. For many centuries the main garden on the southern side of a mansion was invariably done in the hill style, the flat style largely being

reserved for smaller gardens tucked away in cramped places. The two styles thus developed side by side, but with the introduction of the tea ceremony and the inclusion of *chashitsu* (tea-ceremony room), the flat style made great progress.

Each of these styles had three forms—*shin*, *gyo* and *so* (elaborate, intermediate and abbreviated), representing the formal, the semiformal and the informal. Just as in the case of the hill and flat styles, however, there were infinite gradations among all three forms.

The hill garden features a hill usually combined with a pond and a stream. Examples of this style include the Shukkeien at Hiroshima, Rakurakuen (also called Hakkeien) at Hikone and Suizenji Garden at Kumamoto. The garden at the former Shiba Detached Palace in Tokyo is an example of a garden built around a lagoon.

In a flat garden, stones, trees, stone lanterns, water basins and wells form the important decorative elements. The scenic features of the sea, a lake or a pond are taken as models. The most famous example of a flat garden is at the Ryoanji Temple in Kyoto, where, enclosed by a low wall on three sides, 15 rocks of varying sizes are arranged on a flat piece of ground covered with white sand. There is not a single tree or shrub. The trees outside the walls and the distant view serve as a background.

Another famous flat garden is that of the Shinjuan Temple in the compound of the Daitokuji Temple in Kyoto. In this garden, 15 rocks are set up in groups of seven, five, and three in a narrow strip of ground bordered on the far side by a low hedge, which once served to connect the garden with the avenue of pine trees at Kamo miles away and the distant view of Mt. Hiei. The garden of the Daisen-in Temple, also situated in the compound of the Daitokuji Temple, is another well-known example.

The *chaniwa* (garden attached to the tea-ceremony house) should also be mentioned briefly. In reality, it represents the path leading up to the *chashitsu* (tearoom proper), where the tea ceremony is performed. Thus, it is a separate part of the garden and generally partitioned off from the rest. The aim of the designer of the *chaniwa* was to create a feeling of loneliness and detachment from the world, as suggested by such poetic conceptions as "a solitary cottage on the seabeach in the waning light of an autumn eve," or "a pale evening moon, a bit of the sea, through a cluster of trees."

Care was taken to invest such gardens with an air of solitude by cultivating moss on the ground and stones, thus providing the necessary patina. It should be noted that the path to the *chashitsu* is always curved so as to conceal the entrance until the instant it is reached, a result also obtained by planting clumps of trees to cut off the entrance from view. This principle is followed in all Japanese homes of any pretension, provided there is sufficient ground in front of the house.

An offshoot of landscape gardening, only on a smaller scale, is the *hako-niwa* (box-garden). It may sometimes be seen at the entrance to a workshop or similar place in a crowded city. A miniature pond, often stocked with goldfish, tiny rocks, trees, etc., make up what may well be described as a toy garden. There is also the *bonkei*, or tray garden—a miniature garden created with mud, peat, varied colored sand and other materials. *Bonseki*—the art of creating landscapes with stones and sand on black lacquered trays as a form of decoration—and *bonsai*, which is the cultivation of miniature trees, may both be included as other aspects of the art of gardening.

Principal gardens in Tokyo and Kyoto are as follows:

Tokyo

Akasaka-Rikyu Garden
Shiba-Rikyu Onshi Garden
Tokaiji Garden
Hama-Rikyu Onshi Garden
Korakuen Garden
Rikugien Park
Chinzanso Garden
Demboin Garden
Kiyosumi Garden

Motoakasaka 2-chome, Minato-ku
Shiba Kaigan 1-chome, Minato-ku
Kitashinagawa 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku
Hama-Rikyu Teien, Chuo-ku
Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku
Honkomagome 6-chome, Bunkyo-ku
Sekiguchi 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku
Asakusa 2-chome, Taito-ku
Kiyosumicho 3-chome, Koto-ku

Kyoto

Kyoto Imperial Palace Garden
Sento Palace Garden
Daitokuji Hojo and East Gardens
Shinjuan Garden
Daisen-in Garden
Kohoan Garden
Kotoin Garden
Gyokurin-in Garden
Jukoin Garden
Ryukoin Garden
Hoshun-in Garden
Rokuonji (Gold Pavilion) Garden
Tojiin Garden
Hompoji Garden
Omote-Senke's and Ura Senke's Garden
Kan-Kyuan Tea Garden
Shokokuji Kaisando Garden
Shugakuin Imperial Villa
Jishoji (Silver Pavilion) Garden
Murin-an Garden
Nanzenji Hojo Garden
Nanzen-in Garden
Konchiin Garden
Tenjuan Garden
Mr. Ichida's Garden
Shisendo Garden

Kyoto Gyoen, Kamigyo-ku
Kyoto Gyoen, Kamigyo-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku

Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Murasakino Daitokujicho, Kita-ku
Kinkakujicho, Kita-ku

Tojiinkitamachi, Kita-ku
Ogawadori-Teranouchi, Kamigyo-ku
Ogawadori-Teranouchi, Kamigyo-ku

Mushanokoji, Kamigyo-ku
Imadegawadori-Karasuma, Kamigyo-ku
Shugakuin, Sakyo-ku
Ginkakuji-cho, Sakyo-ku
Nanzenji Fukuchicho, Sakyo-ku
Nanzenji Fukuchicho, Sakyo-ku
Nanzenji Fukuchicho, Sakyo-ku
Nanzenji Fukuchicho, Sakyo-ku
Nanzenji Fukuchicho, Sakyo-ku
Ichijoji Monguchicho, Sakyo-ku

Manshuin Garden
 Saihoin Tea Garden
 Seifu-so Garden
 Katsura Imperial Villa Garden
 Osawa Pond, Garden
 surrounding
 Tenryuji Garden

Saihoji Garden
 Ninnaji Garden
 Myoshinji Garden
 Gyokuhoin Garden
 Tokaian Garden
 Reibun-in Garden
 Taizoin Garden
 Keishun-in Garden
 Ryoanji Garden
 Shinsen-en Garden
 Nijo Castle Ninomaru Garden
 Honaganji Daishoin Garden
 Tekisuien Garden
 Shoseien Garden
 Chion-in Garden
 Chishakuin Garden
 Myohoin Garden

Jojuin Garden (Kiyomizu
 Temple)
 Shorein-in Garden

Entokuin Garden
 Kodaiji Garden
 Daigo Samboin Garden
 Kanshuji Garden

Byodoin Garden

Ichijoji Teranouchimachi, Sakyo-ku
 Kurodanicho, Sakyo-ku
 Tanaka Sekidencho, Sakyo-ku
 Katsura Shimizucho, Ukyo-ku
 Saga Osawacho, Ukyo-ku

Saga Tenryuji-Susukinobabacho,
 Ukyo-ku
 Matsuo Jingatanicho, Ukyo-ku
 Omuro-Ouchi, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Hanazono Myoshinji, Ukyo-ku
 Ryoanji Goryonoshitacho, Ukyo-ku
 Monzencho, Nakagyo-ku
 Nijo-Horikawa, Nakagyo-ku
 Honganji-Monzencho, Shimogyo-ku
 Honganji-Monzencho, Shimogyo-ku
 Higashi-Tamamizucho, Shimogyo-ku
 Hayashishitacho, Higashiyama-ku
 Higashi-Kawaracho, Higashiyama-ku
 Myohonin-Maekawacho,
 Higashiyama-ku
 Kiyomizu 1-chome, Higashiyama-ku

Awadaguchi Sanjobocho,
 Higashiyama-ku
 Shimokawaracho, Higashiyama-ku
 Shimokawaracho, Higashiyama-ku
 Daigo Higashiojicho, Fushimi-ku
 Yamashina Kanshuji Niodocho,
 Higashiyama-ku
 Renge, Uji, Uji City

XXI. Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangement and Incense Burning

Tea Ceremony

The *chanoyu*, tea cult or tea ceremony, is an aesthetic cult in vogue among cultural circles in Japan, where it is regarded as an artistic discipline for the attainment of enlightenment and mental composure. The drinking of coffee has little significance beyond the enjoyment of taste and aroma, but the tea cult is "a religion of

the art of life." One learns to appreciate an artistic atmosphere through the medium of the indescribably delicate aroma of powdered tea.

Originally, tea was used more as a medicine than as a beverage. The tea plant, native of southern China, has been from very early times highly prized for its power to relieve fatigue, delight the soul, strengthen the will and repair the eyesight. Taoists considered it an important ingredient of the elixir of immortality, while Buddhists made extensive use of it to prevent drowsiness during their long hours of meditation.

Buddhists of the southern Zen sect, who adopted many Taoist doctrines, formulated an elaborate tea ritual. The monks gathered before the image of Buddha and drank tea out of a single bowl with all the formality of a holy sacrament. It was this Zen ritual which finally developed into the tea ceremony of Japan in the 15th century. History, however, indicates that the drinking of tea was already known in Japan during the reign of the Emperor Shomu (reigned 724-749), who was said to have invited 100 Buddhist monks to the Imperial Palace for tea.

It is probable that in olden times tea was one of the most precious items imported from China. The leaves were probably imported into Japan by ambassadors to the Tang Court and prepared in the current fashion. In 805 a priest named Saicho brought back some seeds from China, where he had studied for a few years, and planted them at Mt. Hiei near Kyoto.

Many tea gardens are mentioned in literature in the succeeding centuries. Meanwhile, the beverage grew in popularity among the aristocracy and priesthood. By the 15th century, under the patronage of Yoshimasa of the Ashikaga shogunate, the tea ceremony had been fully formulated and made into an independent, secular performance. It should be noted that tea became something more than an idealized form of refreshment—it was a means by which purity and refinement could be worshipped.

The *sukiya*, or teahouse, consists of the *chashitsu* (tearoom proper) designed to accommodate not more than five guests; a *mizuya* (service room), where the tea utensils are washed and arranged before being brought in; a *yoritsuki* (waiting room) where the guests wait until they receive a summons to enter the tearoom, and the *roji* (garden path) connecting the *yoritsuki* with the tearoom.

The tearoom proper is about 2.7 m. square, with a special entrance for the host and another for the guests. The latter entrance, called *nijiriguchi*, is so small that guests must crawl in—high and low alike. Smaller rooms are not uncommon, and in nearly every case, the uninitiated are disappointed with the unimpressive appearance of the exterior and interior of the tearoom. Its simplicity and purity are in emulation of a Zen monastery, with the aim of making it a sanctuary from the vexations of the outside world.

The size of the room is four and a half *tatami* (straw mats, each measuring 90 cm. by 180 cm.). The half mat fills the space in the center of the room. At one corner of this half mat a square hearth is fitted into the floor to allow for a brazier on which an iron kettle is placed. The host sits next to the hearth with all the utensils for making the tea arranged at his side. The utensils consist of the *chawan* (tea bowl), *chaire* (tea caddy), *chasen* (a whisk made of bamboo), *chashaku* (a spoon made of bamboo), etc. These articles, which the guests are permitted to closely inspect after the tea is served, are usually valuable objects of art.

There are many ways of holding the tea ceremony which vary according to different occasions and seasons as well as the school of the host, each school using utensils with a different pattern. Powdered tea is often served informally without invitation, and the host may or may not provide a meal.

Among the many schools of the tea ceremony now in existence, Ura-Senke, Omote-Senke and Mushakoji are the most popular. The following is a description of the most popular form of the ceremony:

The guests, five in number, assemble one by one in the *yoritsuki*, or waiting room—a small room generally of only three mats in which they are expected to register appreciation of the various tastefully arranged articles. Indifference is a deadly sin. Moreover, the host will be greatly disappointed if his guests fail to appreciate his kindness since he is anxious to satisfy them in every way. In due time the host enters, makes a deep bow and retraces his steps to the tearoom without a word to the guests. This silent salutation is understood to mean that the host is ready to receive the guests in the tearoom.

The *shokyaku* (principal guest), who is qualified for his role, heads the procession to the tearoom, holding the same position of responsibility until the serving and drinking is over. This usually takes about two hours (more than three hours is required for the entire ceremony). In going to the tearoom the guests must proceed along a *roji*, or garden path, only about 6 meters long. It is so arranged, however, as to sever all connection with the outside world in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the tranquil state of mind so vital to an appreciation of the ceremony in the tearoom.

Rocks, trees, stone lanterns, etc., are tastefully arranged to form a harmonious combination of nature and art. Before the guests enter the tearoom, they wash their hands and rinse their mouths at a stone basin filled with fresh water. The principal guest is the first to begin the ritual of purification and to enter the room.

The guests, who each follow a prescribed order, kneel in turn on the mat in front of the *tokonoma* (alcove) and respectfully inspect the *kakemono* (hanging scroll). The next thing to be examined is the tiny incense-holder located on a side shelf. When its contents have been emptied into the hearth in honor of the

guests, the leader will ask the host for permission to inspect it. A small square piece of silk, called *fukusa*, is always used as a means of protection when placing the incense-holder on the *tatami*, or when holding it in the hands for examination.

A repast, called *kaiseki*, forms an important part of the ceremony and is prepared with the greatest care. It is then served on individual trays. Since there are not as many courses as served in the conventional Japanese dinner, etiquette demands that the guests leave none of the dishes unfinished. A unique aspect of the repast is the custom requiring the host to bring everything in personally. The tearoom is accessible only to the host while the ceremony is being conducted lest the peace and tranquility of the occasion be disturbed by intruders. Although he enters from time to time, he does not eat with his guests.

There are elaborate rules of etiquette for eating this meal. When it is over, the guests put all the empty dishes and bowls on the trays, and the host removes them one by one to the adjoining room. When sweets are served, the first sitting closes. At the host's suggestion, the guests retire to the waiting room or to some other appointed place where a bench is provided. This ritual is referred to as *nakadachi*, or intermediate retirement.

The *gozairi*, or second sitting, is the real tea ceremony. The guests are summoned by gentle strokes on a gong or a thick board hung near the tearoom. Five or seven strokes are usually sounded. It is the signal that the host is ready to serve the *koicha*, or "thick tea." The purification ritual is repeated and the guests enter the tearoom in the same order as for the first session. On entering, led by the principal guest, they find that the hanging scroll has been replaced by some flowers arranged in the sacred alcove.

The *koicha* is prepared from powdered tea. Two or three spoonfuls are put in a cup-like bowl, hot water poured on it and the tea then beaten to a creamy froth with a bamboo whisk. When the preparation is ready, the host places the bowl in front of the principal guest. With a bow to his fellow guests, the latter holds it in the palm of his left hand, steadies it with his right and takes a sip. After complimenting the host on its excellent flavor, right consistency and so on, he takes two or more sips before he passes it on to the second guest. The bowl is thus passed around until every guest has tasted it.

The prescribed etiquette insists that the spot of the bowl from which each guest has taken a sip must be wiped clean with *kaishi* (piece of white paper) before it is passed on. The leader must also not forget to ask the host for the privilege of closely inspecting the tea bowl for an appreciation of its qualities, according to the rules of etiquette. When the last guest finishes, he hands the bowl to the leader, who returns it to the host. The tea caddy and spoon are also passed around for appreciation, and with that the ceremony ends.

It is usual for *usucha* (thin tea) to be served following this. This

is done either in the same room or in another, but with less formality. Two bowls are usually provided. Each guest is expected to empty the bowl and return it to the host, who rinses it out prior to making tea in it for the next guest.

Hours have elapsed since the guests first assembled in the waiting room, but they are neither tired nor bored. The guests are not strangers to each other, for the host has been careful in his selection with a view to creating an atmosphere of warm congeniality. Topics of conversation are many and varied since *chano-yu* is practically related to every aspect of art, including garden design and flower arrangement. Finally, with a salutation to their host, the guests depart. Etiquette requires that they should convey their thanks to the host on the following day, either in person or by letter.

Among the famous *sukiya* (teahouses) still standing are the Togudo (registered as a "National Treasure") of the Ginkaku (Silver Pavilion) in Kyoto, designed by Shuko in the 15th century—the "Father of the Tea Ceremony"; the Shokintei of the Katsura Imperial Villa in Kyoto, designed by Enshu Kobori (1579–1647), one of the greatest of the teamasters; the Kohoan and the Shinjuan of the Daitokuji Temple in Kyoto; the Myokian (registered as a "National Treasure") in Kyoto, originally the residence of Sen-no-Rikyu (1521–1591)—another great teamaster, and the Roku-soan in the National Museum, Tokyo.

Flower Arrangement

The art of arranging flowers, known as *ikebana* or *kado*, is a unique aesthetic attainment of the Japanese people. Although historians dispute the origin of the art, it is true that the institution has reached its present stage of development purely as a native cult in this country independent of all outside influences. It is popularly believed that the small tearoom in the Ginkaku (Silver Pavilion) of the Jishoji Temple in Kyoto, built by Yoshimasa, the eighth *shogun* of the Ashikaga family toward the end of the 15th century, is the birthplace of Japan's floral art. The tea ceremony also originated in the tearoom.

The art of flower arrangement gained social recognition under the patronage of the different Ashikaga *shogun* from the latter part of the 15th century. And later during the Edo period many schools sprang up, rivaling each other in popular favor.

The styles of flower arranging may be divided into two main categories—the formal and the natural. To the formal belongs that style known as *rikka*, or standing style, from which sprang a more popular form called the *ten-chi-jin*, or "heaven-earth-man" style. The natural style is known as *nageire*, or the thrown-in style. The *bunjin-ike*, an offspring of the *nageire* school, was developed by the *bunjin* (literati) class during the 18th century.

There are three fundamental principles followed in the arrange-

ment of flowers in the formal style, regardless of the form the arrangement may take or the school to which the arranger may belong. They are the leading principle (heaven), the subordinate principle (earth), and the reconciling principle (man). Any flower arrangement which does not embody these three principles is considered barren and dead.

If a single plant or branch is used, the main part shooting upwards represents heaven, a twig on the right bent sideways in a V-shape denotes man and the lowest twig or branch on the left with the end slightly bent to point upwards signifies earth. Three separate plants or branches—not necessarily of the same kind—are often used to represent these three elements.

Another important point consists in regarding the flowers from three different aspects—the nature of the flower, the location in which it is to be placed and the shape of the vase.

In decorating the alcove with flowers, one must arrange them so as not to hide the *kakemono* (scroll painting). If the scroll depicts mountain scenery, flowers that grow in marshes or by river banks should be selected, but if the *kakemono* shows flowering plants, then flowering branches should be chosen for the vase.

For wedding feasts, flowers are arranged to appear as natural as possible. The pine, the bamboo and the plum—called *shochiku-bai* in Japanese and representing constancy, prosperity, and purity—are regarded as most auspicious on such occasions. Weak-stemmed flowers that fall easily are not generally used.

Beginners in the art of flower arrangement are usually first taught to arrange *haran* (a long-leaved variety of orchid). Their training is considered complete when they have been initiated into the secrets of arranging flowers which are regarded as the most difficult to display to advantage. The arrangement of a single blossom of *botan* (tree peony), or of *shakuyaku* (Japanese peony) is regarded as extremely difficult and only possible to those masters in the art.

Today, there are more than 20 well-known schools of *ikebana*, plus innumerable offshoots and branches of these schools. Of these, some of the principal schools are the Adachi-shiki, Enshuryu, Ikenobo, Ko-ryu, Kuwabara-senkei, Kyofu-ryu, Misho-ryu, Nakayama-Bumpo-kai, Ohara-ryu, Saga-ryu and Sogetsu-ryu.

Incense Burning

The burning of incense, known as *kodo*, is regarded as the cultivation of mental composure by developing a refined sense of smell in the same way that the tea ceremony and flower arrangement gratify the pleasures of taste and sight, respectively. Formerly a favorite pastime of the aristocracy, incense burning gradually came into disuse. However, it still has its votaries among the upper classes in Japan.

It is accompanied by ceremonies similar to the tea ceremony. Although the origin of incense burning remains unknown, history records that a fragrant piece of wood which washed ashore on Awaji Island near Kobe was presented to Empress-Regnant Suiko (554-628).

Later, during Emperor Shomu's reign (8th century), incense is said to have been sent to the Emperor from Central Asia and donated to the Todaiji Temple at Nara. It is one of the treasures currently being kept in the Shosoin Repository at Nara. In later years, various kinds of incense were sent from Central Asia, Korea and China, but the mixed incense called *awase-ko*, introduced from China in the 10th century, is the foundation for incense of the present day.

The burning of incense has, of course, always been associated with Buddhism, but in the 15th century the secular and recreative use of incense became popular and has continued up to the present day. In the secular sense, it serves to scent the air of a parlor when a guest is expected or to impart a sweet perfume to clothing or accessories prior to their use. Very often in time of war, *samurai* warriors were in the habit of burning incense in their helmets when preparing to go to the front in order to maintain their manners and customs as well as their sense of beauty even on the battlefield.

In its recreative use, incense is used to test the accuracy of one's sense of smell. The host of a party is chosen to burn the incense, while the guests sit around in a half circle. Sometimes participants are divided into two sides. A censer filled with burning incense is then circulated among the guests, each of whom must guess the scent. Their guesses are written down and the score is added up at the end of the game.

XXII. *Bonkei, Bonseki* and *Bonsai*

Bonkei and Bonseki

Bonkei and *bonseki*, words generally translated as "tray landscape," represent the art of creating a scenic view on a tray. Products of this art, often enjoyed as a hobby by the old and young alike, form a part of interior decoration, usually as an ornament in the *tokonoma* (alcove).

Bonkei differs from *bonseki* in the materials and techniques applied. *Bonkei* represents various kinds of three-dimensional

scenery in miniature created by the use of such materials as earth, sand, gravel, moss and natural or artificial plants. Spatulas, brushes, sieves and spoons are the tools. The size of the tray used for this purpose is about 30 to 90 cm. by 15 to 45 cm., and from 2.5 to 5 cm. deep.

Dark brown peat is used to form the major portion of *bonkei* scenery. The peat is usually coated with clay dissolved in water. A lake, sea or river is expressed by sand. Real or artificial trees and grass are also used to create scenery. Sometimes miniature houses, bridges and other structures as well as artificial human figures and animals are used to add a sense of realism. Then again, brown or green paint is sometimes applied to the tiny mounds representing hills or mountains. As often as not, real moss is used to cover the ground. To indicate an expanse of water, sand is sometimes mixed with a blue pigment, while waterfalls and waves are similarly represented by the use of white clay or white paint. Places noted for their scenic beauty in Japan and typical mountain and seaside scenery supply most of the motifs to *bonkei* artists. Sometimes famous scenes in foreign countries are adopted as models.

Bonseki trays are usually lacquered, bordered by a low rim (sometimes without a rim) and about 45 cm. by 23 cm. in size. They are either rectangular or oval in shape. Scenery is represented on this kind of tray by an ingenious arrangement of various sized natural stones (sometimes only by a single stone) and white sand. As in the *bonkei*, spoons and sieves are used. Moreover, feathers, tiny brooms and chopsticks are indispensable in making this kind of tray landscape.

Sand used for this purpose may be classified into nine kinds, according to the size of grain. Different landscapes are represented by the varied use of these kinds of sand. The black color of the tray and the stones, when contrasted with the white sand, generally constitute the color scheme of the *bonseki*—a simple but elegant effect typical of Japanese *sumi-ink* painting. The same materials—stone and sand—may be used over and over again. Used sand is sifted and classified for further use.

Materials as well as tools, when not in use, are sorted out and stored away in a small chest of drawers. In addition to the materials mentioned above, such things as tiny bridges, boats, pagodas, *torii* (gateways to shrines), houses, figures, etc., often made of ivory or copper, are sometimes used to add charm to *bonseki* scenery, as in *bonkei*. Sites well-known for their scenic beauty are often used as models in *bonseki*, too. Landscapes characterized by seasonal changes as well as those noted for their vivid sunrises and sunsets are also typical of *bonseki*.

Apart from *bonseki* proper, there is a group called *bonga* (lit. tray-picture). As its name suggests, a picture is portrayed in sand, so to speak, on a black lacquered board. The tools and techniques used are much the same as in *bonseki*, the only difference being

that no stones are used in *bonga*.

In point of technique, *bonga* may be divided into three types: those made just like *bonseki* except for the omission of stones, those which are a pictorial representation in sand, and those combining the elements of the first two.

As ornaments, *bonga* are sometimes laid flat like most *bonseki*, and sometimes they are hung on the wall or displayed in the *tokonoma* (sacred alcove). In the latter case, several devices are used to prevent the sand from falling off the board. One way is to mix arabic gum powder with the white sand. When heated, the arabic gum melts and makes the sand adhesive.

The origin of tray landscape is generally considered to date back to the 14th or 15th century. In some of the illustrated books of the time, pictures have been found showing what may well be regarded as the beginnings of *bonkei* and *bonseki*—drawings of a shallow wooden box filled with undulating soil planted with little trees and with small stones scattered all around. Another picture shows a pot containing stones, while one drawing depicts a wooden plank with a cone-shaped stone set on it and sand spread around.

It seems that in ancient times, Japanese customarily placed a stone or a small pile of earth on a tray to symbolize the sacred imaginary mountain—Shumisen—which Buddhism teaches is the center of the world and Horai—the sacred mountain of the Taoists where hermits live in eternal youth.

This is tray landscape in embryo. As time rolled on, however, the religious motif gradually gave place to a love of nature and people began to enjoy creating tray landscapes as ornaments. This sort of elegant pastime was eventually elevated to the dignity of an art almost on a level with that of landscape gardening, landscape painting in black and white, flower arrangement and the tea ceremony.

After the middle of the 19th century, the art of making tray landscapes became popular as never before. As a result, several schools of this art were founded. Today, there are more than 10 *bonkei* schools and a few less in *bonseki*.

Bonsai

The art of raising miniature potted trees, called *bonsai* in Japanese, is one of the many arts that have been perfected in Japan.

In many countries of the world various kinds of plants are potted for the appreciation of their pretty flowers and foliage. But miniature potted trees as trained and nurtured in Japan are unique in showing clear signs of annual growth and in creating the impression that they are part of a natural forest with its seasonal changes. Indeed, the word *bonsai* has attained international currency.

The tradition of appreciating the beauty of nature as revealed

in *bonsai* may be traced back more than 1,000 years ago to the Heian period of Japanese history when one of the *emakimono* (picture scrolls), now owned by the Imperial Household, depicted examples of this art. Though it has undergone many changes of fortune, the art of *bonsai* has been preserved to this day and is still a vital art.

Some *bonsai* which are firmly rooted have powerful trunks and gnarled boughs; others have graceful branches and lovely foliage. And still others bear fruit. *Bonsai* and *haiku*, miniature 17-syllable poems have much in common, for *bonsai* artists create beautiful poetry in miniature potted trees.

Bonsai may be defined as a tree or trees cultivated through nanization, or artificial dwarfing, in a small tray-like vessel so as to be admired for the effect it is intended to produce. The purpose of this effect is to create an aesthetic sentiment by suggesting a piece of scenery. In other words, *bonsai* are designed to suggest trees growing in all possible environments—giant trees, tall and upright; trees hanging over a cliff; gnarled old trees whose growth has been stunted by winds and snowstorms; trees leaning to one side due to the wind blowing constantly in the same direction; a grove of trees in a field; trees growing among rocks as on a pine-clad islet, etc.

In other words, *bonsai* are intended to make one feel as though he were actually looking at the trees in the very fields or mountains where they thrive. So-called potted plants are appreciated merely for the verdure of their leaves and the resplendence of their flowers, whereas *bonsai* evokes an appreciation of the beautiful by its suggestion of an entire landscape.

As might be expected, *bonsai* artists take great pains in the training and care of their trees. Sometimes they go to the fields or mountains in search of tiny stunted trees for training in pots. Or they may begin by raising seedlings in small pots, and, as the trees grow, transplant them to larger pots. There are cases where layerage is practiced on the branches of an aged tree by a special technique. Cutting and grafting are also resorted to frequently.

Some *bonsai* are said to be several hundred years old. Their long life is attributed to the painstaking care taken from generation to generation in replacing old earth with new and in root-pruning. Simply to plant a tree in a small pot and thereby check its growth is not all that is required of *bonsai* culture. Care must also be taken to see that the trees to be trained for *bonsai* are provided with sufficient nourishment to induce vigorous growth and that all branches that have grown too long are cut off to foster the thicker growth of smaller branches. Thus, individual as well as groups of trees are created that not only proportionally compare in luxuriance to the giant trees in a forest, but also are capable of stimulating the imagination of lovers of natural beauty.

XXIII. Hunting and Fishing

Hunting

Hunting in Japan is confined, as a rule, to hilly or mountainous areas, which means that a hunter has to be a sturdy sportsman as well as a good hiker in order to hunt to his satisfaction. This is particularly true when the game happens to be copper pheasant or wild boar, both of which are usually hunted on steep hillsides. He may have to walk about 16 km. a day if he hopes to have any luck at all. Also it is advisable for any hunter who is a stranger to these regions to hire an experienced hunting guide, irrespective of whether he is going to hunt birds or animals.

Japanese Game Birds: They include night heron, green pheasant (male only), Korean ring-necked pheasant, copper pheasant, quail, hazel grouse, bamboo partridge, wild duck (excluding mandarin duck), red-breasted merganser, Asiatic goosander, smew, eastern bean goose, white-fronted goose, moor hen, coot, common snipe, Latham's snipe, Swinhoe's snipe, woodcock, turtle dove, Kamchatkan raven, jungle crow, carrion crow, rook, tree sparrow, russet sparrow, etc.

Japanese Game Animals: They are black bear, brown bear, wild boar, deer (male only), fox, raccoon dog, badger, marten, giant flying squirrel, chipmunk, Formosan squirrel, Japanese mink (male only), hare, wild cat, wild dog, nutria, etc.

Hunting Season: Generally, the hunting season in Japan begins in autumn and ends in winter. The other seasons are closed for hunting. To be more specific, in Hokkaido the hunting season begins Oct. 1 and ends Feb. 15 in the following year. In Honshu, it begins Nov. 1 and ends Feb. 15 the next year. However, it must be remembered that the badger, male Japanese mink, fox, male deer, raccoon dog, marten, giant flying squirrel and squirrel can be shot only from Dec. 1 through Feb. 15 in Honshu, and from Nov. 15 through Jan. 31 in Hokkaido.

Illegal Hunting Methods: The Law concerning the Protection of Wildlife and Game prescribes various restrictions to protect human lives and property from possible danger or accident.

The following are prohibited:

1. Use of explosives, drugs, poisons, placed guns, dangerous traps and dangerous snares.
2. Shooting before sunrise and after sunset or in a thickly populated area. Shooting in the direction of a person or cattle, houses, any means of transportation including trains, streetcars, vessels, etc.
3. Hunting in a wildlife protection area, game area in uncultivated land, public road, park, temple or shrine premises or cemetery.

Limit of Game per Person per Day: A hunter is not allowed to

bag more than a certain prescribed number of game in areas other than hunting grounds. (A hunting ground is an area under the management of the central government or a local public entity—as prescribed by regulations—where one can hunt by purchasing a special permit.)

The following are the numbers of game birds one can shoot in one day in areas other than hunting grounds:

Pheasant: Not more than 2. Quail: Not more than 5. Hazel grouse: Not more than 2. Bamboo partridge: Not more than 5. Duck: Not more than 8. Bean goose: Not more than 2. Moor hen: Not more than 3. Common snipe: Not more than 5. Turtle dove: Not more than 10.

There is no limit on the number of game animals that can be shot.

The limit on the number of game one hunter can shoot inside a hunting ground is set by the management of each hunting ground.

Hunting License and Fee: A hunting license belongs to one of the following three categories: (A) permit for use of a hunting net or snare, (B) permit for use of a hunting gun and (C) permit for use of an air gun. Anyone desiring to hunt with a gun must take out a hunting license B.

Anyone wishing to take out a hunting license must be over 20 years of age and must have a certificate issued by the prefectural governor stating that the applicant has completed an orientation course. The fee for the course is ¥500. He then applies for a license to the governor of the prefecture in which he wishes to hunt by paying a hunting tax amounting to about ¥7,500 (For the particulars, apply to the prefectural office). In addition, he must pay a charge of ¥500 to obtain the license. As the license is valid only in the prefecture where it is issued, it is necessary for the hunter to repeat the same procedure mentioned above if he plans to hunt in more than one prefecture.

Habitat of Major Game Birds and Animals: Pheasants and copper pheasants are plentiful in the mountain regions of such prefectures as Iwate and Fukushima in the Tohoku District, Gumma Prefecture in the Kanto District, Nagano and Gifu Prefectures in the Chubu District, Hyogo Prefecture in the Kinki District, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures in the Chugoku District and Kagoshima Prefecture in Kyushu.

Ducks are plentiful at lakes and along the seaboard throughout Japan. The basin of the Tone River in Chiba Prefecture and Tokyo Bay are the most popular duck hunting areas.

As for game animals, rabbits are plentiful in the mountainous regions throughout the country, while wild boar are found in considerable numbers in central and southern Japan, namely Hyogo, Mie, Kyoto, Wakayama and Miyazaki Prefectures.

Brown bears inhabit Hokkaido, while black bears are frequently found in Akita, Fukui, Nagano and Gifu Prefectures.

Recommended Hunting Grounds and Their Offices

Prefecture	Hunting Grounds	Game	Admission Fee in yen	Office
Tochigi	Akama Hunting Grounds	Pheasant, copper pheasant	2,000	Ichijomachi Town Office, Utsunomiya City
Chiba	Taieimachi Hunting Grounds	Pheasant, bamboo partridge, turtle dove	2,000	Taiei Town Office, Katori-gun
Tokyo	Oshima Hunting Grounds	Pheasant, bamboo partridge	2,000	Oshima Town Office
Yamanashi	Kiyosato Hunting Grounds	Deer, pheasant, copper pheasant	2,000	Kiyosato Village Office, Kita-Koma-gun
	Eigenjimachi Hunting Grounds	Pheasant, duck	2,000	Eigenji Town Office, Kanzaki-gun

Guide Fee and How to Hire a Guide: When one hires a hunting guide, all one has to do is to apply to the office of a hunting ground. When hunting in areas other than a hunting ground, inquire at the office of a local hunters' association or the Japan Hunters' Association (2 Kudan Kita 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo), and it will recommend a good guide from the locality in which the applicant intends to hunt.

Hunting Dogs: In Japan, as elsewhere, a different hunting dog is used for different game. For hunting game birds, the English pointer and setter and the German pointer are used most frequently. As for game animals, the beagle is generally used for hare and the intrepid Kishu dog for wild boar.

Hunting Guns: In Japan, no one is allowed to possess or carry a gun unless he has a permit issued by the Public Safety Commission exercising jurisdiction over the prefecture where one resides or sojourns. When a foreigner brings a gun to Japan for the purpose of hunting, he must bear in mind the following points:

1. When he goes through the Customs, the gun he has brought with him as part of his personal effects will be temporarily kept in the custody of the police chief in charge of the place of entry.
2. He must apply for a gun permit to the Public Safety Commission in charge of the district where he sojourns.
3. After showing the gun permit to the police chief, he will get his gun back again.

When he leaves Japan, he must return the gun permit to the police chief in charge of the place of exit.

In case he enters Japan with ammunition in his possession, the Customs Office at the place of entry will temporarily hold it in custody.

In order to regain custody of the ammunition, he must apply to the governor of the prefecture where he is staying for a permit to bring in the explosives. Upon receipt of the said permit, he must present it to the Customs Office, after which the ammunition will be released to him.

Fishing

The Japanese are great fishermen and enjoy the sport all year round. Generally speaking, Japanese waters abound with fish compared with the waters in other parts of the world. The number of species of fish inhabiting or visiting Japan totals more than 1,200. For this reason, fishing may be enjoyed on the open sea as well as in rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and practically every water spot in the country.

Fishing can also be enjoyed in this country, but not on so large a scale as in Western countries. The most popular form of fishing in Japan, however, is angling. Because of the various conditions peculiar to the fish and waters in this country, it requires great skill. The number of species of fish angled for in this country is, roughly speaking, 150, of which 35 are to be found in fresh water and the rest in the sea. Of these, about seven species inhabit both fresh and salt water, while about five are imported.

Among the popular fish are *tai* (sea bream), *kurodai* (gilthead), *buri* (yellowtail), *aji* (horse mackerel), *kisu* (sillago), *saba* (mackerel), *sawara* (Spanish mackerel), *suzuki* (sea bass), *hirame* (flounder), *bora* (gray mullet), *haze* (goby) and other salt water variety. Black bass, *funa* (crucian carp), carp, trout, *ayu* (sweetfish) and others are the most abundant fresh-water fish in Japan. Among the fresh-water fish, trout is the most prized by foreigners.

There are many noted fishing spots throughout Japan, all of which can be conveniently reached from the principal centers of the country. *Tai* fishing may be enjoyed at Ajiro, south of Atami, off Choshi in Chiba Prefecture, in the Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), off Fukuoka in Kyushu and along the coast of Sado Island near Niigata on the Japan Sea; *kurodai*—along the shores of the Tokyo-Yokohama district, along the breakwaters near Numazu in Shizuoka Prefecture, along the shores of the Kobe-Osaka district, at Enoshima near Kamakura and many other places; *buri*—along the Izu Peninsula, off Oshima Island in Yamaguchi Prefecture and off the shores of Miyazaki Prefecture; *kisu*—in Kobe-Osaka waters as well as the neighboring waters of Tokyo; *saba*—in waters adjacent to Tokyo; *suzuki*—in Tokyo Bay, the Inland Sea and many other places, and *hirame*—in the neighboring waters of Tokyo. These are only a few of the many popular fishing grounds in the country.

Of all branches of angling Japan offers to the tourist, the most popular are, no doubt, fishing for rainbow and brook trout and fishing with a lure at sea. With regard to trout fishing, it can be enjoyed at the lakes, including several tourist spots provided with good hotel accommodations. The lakes and streams at Nikko and Lake Ashi in Hakone are abundantly stocked with different varieties of trout. Lake Saiko and Lake Motosu at the foot of Mt. Fuji and Lake Haruna near Ikao Spa in Gumma Prefecture are other noted places. Fishing season lasts from March to September.

Ayu fishing is said to be one of the most popular forms of fishing pursued by Waltonians in Japan, especially in the middle reaches of rivers throughout the country. The fishing season begins June 1 and ends in mid-October. *Ayu* is the main object of the world-renowned cormorant fishing. Two of the most celebrated places for cormorant fishing are the Uji River south of Kyoto and the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture. Catching *ayu* by means of well-trained cormorants is an interesting and classical method of fishing. The season lasts from May 11 to Oct. 15.

Besides angling and cormorant fishing, net fishing is widely employed by fishermen in Japan. To net fishing belongs the *toami* (net casting). It consists of throwing a net, weighted with lead sinkers, from above the water's surface to cover and envelop the fish within. *Jibiki* (or *jiامي*) is another popular form of dragnet fishing, largely employed by professional fishermen. There are also other forms of net fishing unique to this country.

As in hunting, fishing has its own season, which differs somewhat according to the locality. It is often controlled by government and local regulations. Enthusiasts wishing to plan a fishing trip are advised to get in touch with local fishing agents through tourist agencies or hotels.

Angling for Tourists: A number of visitors to these shores have tried their luck in Japanese waters, but have come away bitterly disappointed. This is due primarily to the fact that they are unacquainted with the style of angling practiced in this country and have attempted to use methods of their own. In order to be able to enjoy the gentle sport in these waters, the visitor from abroad should become accustomed to using Japanese tackle.

XXIV. Sports in Japan

Brief History of Modern Sports in Japan

It is officially admitted that modern sports in Japan were introduced to Japan at the time when the Japanese school system was established in 1872 near the beginning of the Meiji era.

In line with the systematization of education, physical education was added to the school curriculum with an emphasis on gymnastics, opening the way for college students to take part in competitive sports as part of their extra-curricular activities. Track and field, rowing, baseball and tennis were the first sports introduced to the universities and secondary schools.

At that time, baseball was among the most popular of the new sports. It developed as an amateur sport centered around school baseball until the first professional team was organized in 1934. In 1905, Waseda University sent its baseball team to the United States, becoming the first Japanese sports team to play on foreign soil.

Almost all of the sports now played in Japan were already known to the public 30 to 40 years after the Meiji Restoration in 1868. In 1911, the Japan Amateur Sports Association (JASA) was organized in preparation for the 5th Olympic Games to be held in Stockholm in 1912. Two Japanese athletes participated in that Olympiad, making Japan's Olympic debut.

Following the creation of JASA, local chapters were set up along with national governing bodies for each sport. As a result, various sports began to be played on a national scale.

The first radiocasting of sports programs in 1927 enhanced the popularity of modern sports in Japan even more.

After having fought in three wars in only two decades—in 1894, 1904 and 1914—the Japanese government began to take an active interest in sports, subsidizing the entry of the Japanese team in the 5th Far Eastern Championship Games held in Shanghai in 1921. The first Far Eastern Championship Games were launched in Manila in 1913, eventually becoming the Asian Games in the postwar period.

The Meiji Shrine Meet was a national competition to determine the champions in various sports, including martial arts, baseball and even professional *sumo* wrestling. Sponsored by the government, it was inaugurated in 1924 and held annually until 1943.

For a few years before and after the 11th Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, both the Japanese athletic and swimming teams set several new world records, as the Japanese sports world admittedly reached the international level of competition.

However, with the outbreak of armed conflict between Japan and China in 1937, sports in Japan began to take on a military hue, as the government increased its influence in sports.

Due to the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 and rising tensions in the Pacific, the 12th Olympic Games—scheduled to be staged in Japan in 1940—were canceled.

Before the end of World War II in 1945, sports activities in Japan were pretty much limited to students and a few others.

The first National Sports Festival held by the Japan Amateur Sports Association in 1946 helped boost the sagging morale of the people in the war-torn nation.

In 1949, the Japan Amateur Swimming Federation became the first sports group to be readmitted to its affiliated international federation, followed in turn by cycling and wrestling. In 1950, national organizations in basketball, hockey, athletics, skating, weightlifting and gymnastics were readmitted to their respective international federations in the same way.

It was at the first Asian Games in New Delhi in 1951 that Japanese athletes made their dramatic return to the international sports world. The 80 team members established brilliant records and contributed to international understanding and friendship by their participation.

After admission to the International Olympic Committee in 1951, Japan sent its first postwar delegation to the 15th Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952.

Since then, it has been sending its delegations to each Olympiad, performing with distinction, especially in the fields of swimming, volleyball, gymnastics, wrestling and *judo*.

In January 1954, the World Men's Speed-Skating Tournament was the first international one to be held in Japan after the war. This was followed by the World Free-style Wrestling Meet in May, the World Table-Tennis Tournament and the first World Judo Championship Contest in 1956.

The biggest sports competition held in Japan in the early post-war period was the 3rd Asian Games in Tokyo in 1958. The Japanese sports world continued to develop to such a degree that the International Olympic Committee finally decided to hold the 18th Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The latest international sports event staged in Japan was the 11th Winter Olympic Games held in Sapporo in 1972, marking the first time that the Winter Games were ever held in Asia.

Thirty-five countries, including Japan, 1,128 competitors and 527 officials took part in the Games.

In commemoration of the Tokyo Olympic Games, October 10th was designated as a national holiday called "Sports Day," when various games and sports are enjoyed by people throughout the country.

Traditional Sports in Japan

Before the beginning of the Meiji era when modern sports were introduced to Japan, traditional Japanese games and martial arts were played or practiced. However, there was no conception of modern sports prior to this period.

Among these martial arts and games were *takagari*, *kemari*, *yabusame* and *sumo*, all of which were enjoyed by the court and aristocracy.

Takagari, or falconry, was introduced to Japan from China in the 5th century and reached the highest point of its popularity in the Tokugawa period in the 17th century.

Kemari is a type of Japanese football, also introduced from China in the middle 7th century. The object is for the players to keep the deerskin ball in the air as long as possible by kicking it from one man to another.

Yabusame, or archery on horseback, has its origins in the late 7th century. Performed as a ceremony by courtiers or Imperial guards, it became an annual event at the festival of Hachimangu Shrine in Kamakura in 1266. In fact, it is still performed today.

Sumo, or Japanese-style wrestling, is believed to have originated in Japan. History records that the first match was performed before the Emperor in 200 A.D.

With the rise of the military class in the late 12th century, *bujutsu*, or such martial arts as *kenjutsu* (sword art), *iaijutsu* (sword-drawing art), *jujutsu* (unarmed combat), *kyujutsu* (art of Japanese archery), *sojutsu* (spear art), *bajutsu* (horsemanship), *suijutsu* (swimming art) and so on were developed by the *bushi* (warriors). They led to the development of numerous martial traditions in the late 15th century that were gradually standardized into styles or schools and systematized during the peaceful reign of the Tokugawa shogunate government.

Interest in some of these arts declined with the modernization of Japanese society right after the Meiji Restoration, but it revived with the nationalism evoked by the Sino-Japanese War in 1894.

In 1895, the martial arts were centralized by a national organization called "Dai Nippon Butoku Kai" (the Great Japan Martial Arts Association) and were adopted into the educational system in 1911.

In 1926 some of the *jutsu* (arts) had their names officially changed to *do* (way), such as *kenjutsu* to *kendo* or *jujutsu* to *judo*. They were practiced at schools on a limited scale side by side with modern foreign sports.

Because of their militaristic character, they were banned by Occupation authorities after World War II, but beginning in 1950, the ban was lifted and they were given a new start as sports rather than martial arts.

In 1964, *judo* was added to the Tokyo Olympic Games, and in 1970 the first World Kendo Tournament was held in Tokyo at the Nippon Budokan Hall (Japan Martial Arts Hall). The World Union of Karatedo Organizations was also formed and held its first World Championships in Tokyo in 1970.

Budo from *bujutsu*, or the Japanese martial arts, were the manly accomplishments of the *samurai* who mastered at least one or two of these arts, both for self-defense and aggressiveness on the battlefield. Some of the major ones are as follows:

Judo is the modern adaptation of *jujutsu*, which was the art of grappling with one's enemy and defeating him on the battlefield. Although a weapon was not generally used in *jujutsu*, sometimes the art was employed to disarm an enemy. There were many techniques in *jujutsu* such as hitting, jabbing and kicking—exe-

cuted from a specific distance—as well as throwing, holding, strangling and breaking—utilized when grappling with the enemy. *Jujutsu*, together with *kenjutsu*, became a major martial art in the Edo period (1603–1867), branching out into many rival schools.

Of these schools, the Tenshin Shin-yo and the Kito schools are the most famous. In fact, they were the fountainhead of the Kodokan *judo* of today. It should also be noted that *aiki jujutsu* of the Daito school developed into *aikido*, as practiced today.

Dr. Jigoro Kano (1860–1938), after mastering these two schools, modified and coordinated them. In 1882 he organized modern *judo* and called it Kodokan *judo* after his first training *dojo*. He abolished the narrow-minded ethical aims of the old *jujutsu* schools and introduced a broad new educational idea. He also formulated a scientific training system based on modern athletic principles. More specifically, Dr. Kano divided *judo* techniques into three major sections, namely: (1) the art of attacking the vital points, (2) the art of throwing one's opponent and (3) the art of grappling on the mat.

Thus, he made it possible to use both the art of throwing and the art of mat-grappling in the *randori* (free-style exercise). In this way, *judo* became a modern sport in every sense of the word. Comparable to any other modern sport, it gradually spread throughout the world. The World Judo Federation was established in 1952 and by 1962 the number of its member nations reached 38.

The first World Judo Championship Tournament was held in Tokyo in May 1956. Finally, it was officially decided to designate *judo* as an Olympic sport in the 18th Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in 1964. Indeed, it has become a very popular sport in recent years, both in Japan and abroad.

The exercise of *judo* has three phases—*kata* (form), *randori* (free-style exercise) and the match. In practicing *kata* one studies the theory and method of *judo* techniques. In free-style exercise, one learns the application of the techniques by freely using them against an opponent. In a *judo* match, the first of the two contestants who effectively applies a *judo* technique against his opponent is judged the victor. In a *judo* match, attacking the vital points as well as bending and twisting the joints are banned.

The ranking system of *dan* and *kyu* has been instituted to classify judoists according to the degree of their mastery of *judo*. There are five *kyu* starting with the lowest rank of the fifth *kyu* up to the first *kyu*, which is the top rank in the *kyu* class. *Dan*, which is higher than *kyu*, starts with the lowest rank of the first *dan* and ends with the top rank of the 10th *dan*. To indicate the general ranks of *kyu* and *dan*, different colored belts are used. Namely, a white belt indicates that the wearer is the fourth *kyu* or lower and a reddish brown belt—the first, second or third *kyu*.

A black belt indicates any rank between the first and fifth *dan*, the red and white belt—the sixth to eighth *dan* and red belt the

ninth or 10th *dan*. It must be mentioned in this connection, however, that even the holder of the sixth or higher *dan* can also wear a black belt.

Kodokan Judo Hall is a mecca for *judo* aspirants, and gives instruction to foreigners. The address is 1-16, Kasuga, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 811-7154.

Judo together with *kendo* is also taught at Budo Gakuen, which is located at Nippon Budokan Hall, 2-3, Kitanomaru Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 216-0781.

Aikido: *Aiki jujutsu* of the Daito school, one of the old schools of *jujutsu*, is regarded as the origin of *aikido*. *Aiki jujutsu* was founded by Yoshimitsu Minamoto (1045-1127). After being handed down in the Minamoto family for generations, it was finally taken over by the Takeda family in Kai Province. The secret of the art was later assumed by the Takeda family in the Aizu district. Morihei Ueshiba (1883-1970), who learned the art from Sokaku Takeda—the seventh generation of the Takeda family in Aizu—developed *aikido* into its present form by adding to the art of *aiki jujutsu* the salient points of the Kito and Yagyu schools of *jujutsu*. *Aikido* is performed without any weapon, as a rule, but one may be used if an opponent is armed.

The practice of *aikido* was originally only for the purpose of learning *kata* (form). It was not a sport, but strictly a martial art based on traditional *jujutsu*. Kenji Tomiki (1900-), a disciple of Morihei Ueshiba, classified and coordinated the techniques of *aikido*, formulating a free-style method. Thus, he succeeded in reorganizing it as a modern sport.

In *judo*, a technique is executed, as a rule, while the two contestants are holding each other's collars and sleeves. In *aikido*, the two contestants remain apart from each other, never giving the opponent a chance to get a hold. The purpose of *aikido* is to throw one's opponent to the floor or attack his weak point by applying a pain hold in order to throw him or pin him down. The reason why it is highly recommended as an art of self-defense is because *aikido* has made it possible to practice the art of attacking the vital points or bending and twisting one's opponent's limbs—both powerful tricks of traditional *jujutsu*.

Aikido well serves the aim of maintaining and increasing physical fitness because it helps to improve the flexibility of the joints and promote smooth physical movement. One can, therefore, practice *aikido* no matter how old one is because it is not necessary to depend too much on muscular strength. *Aikido* is becoming increasingly popular, both in Japan and abroad. It is expected that the day will come when *aikido* will spread like *judo* throughout the world even though there is no such thing as competitive *aikido* or *aikido* tournaments, as is the case in the other martial arts.

Karatedo (or simply *karate*): This is the art of hitting or jabbing one's opponent with one's fist or kicking him off his feet. It rules out the use of a weapon. The history of *karatedo* is very old,

developing over a long time from the Tang Dynasty through the Sung Dynasty to the Ming Dynasty. Later, it was introduced to Okinawa from China, gradually becoming a unique art of combat.

It was in 1922 that Gichin Funakoshi (1870-1957) introduced *karate* to Japan. Under the influence of the indigenous martial arts and also through scientific modification, it has made remarkable progress in Japan. It has developed into several schools, among which *Shotokan*, *Goju*, *Rembukan Shito* and *Wado* schools are the most famous. In recent years, *karate* has rapidly found its way into several foreign countries. At present, about 30 countries including the United States, Britain, Germany and Italy have taken up *karatedo*. Moreover, the number of *karate* enthusiasts in these countries is expected to grow steadily from year to year.

Karate training includes the fundamentals, *kata*, basic *kumite* and free *kumite*. In the basic training, one is required to repeatedly practice punches, jabs, kicks, etc. For this purpose, a bundle of straw is used as a dummy. When one is well trained in basic *karatedo*, it is not difficult to break at a single stroke between 10 to 15 Japanese roof slates or five boards 1.5 cm. thick laid atop one another.

Kata (form) is devised on the basis of these fundamental motions so that they may resemble as much as possible the motion of an actual fight. They are devised in such a way that one man can go through the motions of counterattacking an imaginary enemy who may be attacking him from all possible directions.

The basic *kumite* is an applied form of *kata* to be practiced by two persons. One becomes the attacker, kicking in accordance with regular forms, while the other becomes the defender and tries to avert or dodge the attack. He may even counterattack. Free-style *kumite* does not set any restrictions on either offensive or defensive motions. In other words, one can freely use any technique that one has learned in basic *kata* and basic *kumite*. There is one strict rule, however, in free-style *kumite*—whether it is a punch or a kick, one must stop one or two inches short of his opponent's body. Only when one has fully qualified as a holder of *dan* can he practice all the powerful techniques of *karatedo* with safety. *Kendo* is Japanese-style fencing. Originating from *kenjutsu*—one of the most important Japanese martial arts, it is based on the use of the sword. It attained a high degree of development when the *samurai* class rose to power in the Kamakura period in the 12th century. It was battle-tested and perfected during the successive internal wars from the middle of the 14th century. Though the Tokugawa shogunate government established in 1603 ushered in a long reign of peace, the *samurai* was always encouraged to master *kenjutsu* as his major accomplishment.

Moreover, *kenjutsu* was even regarded as a form of practical ethics based on Confucianism and Buddhism—the most important bases of morality in those days. As a result, a great many masters

of *kenjutsu* emerged in this period and established more than 200 schools, of which about 50 still survive. *Kenjutsu* later developed into *kendo* following some modernization of techniques.

The Meiji Restoration gave rise to a transitional period from *kenjutsu* to *kendo* because at this time the *samurai* class was abolished, together with the custom of carrying a sword. Having thus lost its original meaning, *kenjutsu* gradually took on a new meaning as *kendo*—a modern sport.

The end of World War II in 1945 brought about the second transitional period in the history of *kendo*. The original type of *kendo*, which had played an important part in fostering the militaristic spirit in education, had to go. As a result, *kendo* was reborn as a sport in 1952, having renounced its martial character. The All-Japan Kendo Federation was established in October of the same year. The new sport is now coming into its own in both school and social athletic programs.

A *kendo* match is played by two opponents wearing protective equipment and wielding a bamboo sword. The match is won by effectively hitting the three parts of the body and jabbing the throat—*men* (head), *do* (trunk), or *kote* (wrist), or *tsuki* (jabbing)—and by scoring the first two out of three points.

The protectors consist of a face-guard like one used for Western fencing, a breastplate to cover the trunk, gauntlets to protect the arms and hands, and a skirt of padded cloth to guard the groin.

The bamboo sword is made of four strips of bamboo stick, which should be less than 118 cm. long, and weigh more than 485 gr. for adult fencers. A correct, effective hit should be made with the top third of the sword.

As in other traditional sports, there are 10 ranks from *shodan* (first grade) to *judan* (10th grade), awarded depending on the degree of the skill and knowledge of a practitioner. In addition, a title of *renshi*, *kyoshi*, or *hanshi* is given anyone who holds the fifth or higher grade and has contributed to the development of the *kendo* world.

***Iaijutsu*:** This art of quick-sword draw dates back to around 1600. In the subsequent centuries, many schools of *iai*jutsu were founded, of which the most influential were Hasegawa, Katayama and Tamiya. This branch of the Japanese martial arts was practiced by the *samurai* along with *kenjutsu*. It enabled the *samurai* to draw his sword in any emergency and instantly counter an enemy attack from any direction.

Kyudo from *kyu*jutsu is Japanese archery, which has its own history in the use of unusually long bows and arrows. From the feudal period two main schools of Japanese archery have developed—Ogasawara and Heki. *Yabusame*, or horseback archery, which is performed even now at the Hachimangu Shrine at Kamakura and other places, originated during the Kamakura period (1192–1333).

Kyudo made a new start in the postwar years as a sport. By and large, the founding of the Japan Kyudo Federation in 1949 was

the primary impetus of the reorientation of *kyudo*. The Japanese bow is made of wood and bamboo glued together, with a length of about 2.21 m. The arrow consists of a bamboo shaft, three feathers and an arrowhead. In a contest, the number of arrows hitting the target decides the winner, with each contestant usually shooting 10 to 20 arrows.

Sumo, also of ancient origin, is performed by amateurs as well as by professionals.

Professional *sumo* players are all "giants," usually weighing from 90 to 165 kg. The 575 wrestlers are divided into six divisions: *jonokuchi*, *jonidan*, *sandamme*, *makushita*, *juryo* and *makuuchi* (bottom to top). The highest position in the *makuuchi* division is called *yokozuna*, or grand champion. The next positions are in order *ozeki* (champion), *sekiwake* (junior champion), and *komusubi* (second junior champion), which are called by the general name of *san-yaku* or "the first three rankings."

The wrestlers live and train in dormitory-gymnasiums called stables. Each of the 28 stables is run by a former high-ranking wrestler, who is assisted by coaches and trainers—also ex-wrestlers. Apprentice wrestlers enter a stable as young as 13, reach their peak strength in their 20's and retire in their early 30's or earlier.

A series of annual, 15-day tournaments is held six times a year—in January, May and September at the Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall in Tokyo; in March at Osaka; in July at Nagoya, and in November at Fukuoka. The win-loss records made in these tournaments determine the players' standing in rank and salary, except for *yokozuna*, which is a permanent rank. The tourney winner is awarded a champion's flag, several trophies, a monetary prize of one million yen and his name is engraved on the trophy given by the Emperor. Between tournaments, *sumo* wrestlers tour the country, competing in local matches.

This is how it is performed by professionals: First, two players wearing only a silk sash called *mawashi* enter a ring of hard-packed clay measuring 4.6 m. in diameter and set up on a square mound. A symbolic Shinto-style roof is suspended from the ceiling of the stadium. They confront each other in accordance with a traditional squatting, stamping ritual, after which the referee announces the names of the wrestlers. Meanwhile, the players rinse their mouths with "power water" kept in basins beside the ring and toss salt on the clay as an act of purification. Next, the players face each other, squatting and touching the clay with their clenched fists in psychological preparation for the bout. They begin after a few minutes of the preliminary ritual, but unless they come up off their haunches simultaneously in mutual acceptance of combat, the contest does not begin. They must then squat and try again. This *shikiri* corresponding to the "get-set" in Western athletics can be tedious for those who lack adequate knowledge of *sumo*, but it is extremely absorbing to *sumo* fans since the initial attack is source of increasing tension and excitement to them. In former days, the

shikiri sometimes went on and on, with periods of 30 or 40 minutes being quite common.

The issue is decided when any part of a wrestler's body, except the bottoms of his feet, touches the ground, or when he steps or is pushed out of the ring. There are some 70 different thrusting, pushing, throwing, lifting, tripping, pulling and forcing techniques at their disposal. In case any protest is raised by any of the five judges or succeeding wrestlers seated around the ring against the decision of the referee, the judges get together in the ring to settle the matter. They can confirm or reverse the referee's decision, or call for a rematch.

Before the bouts of the wrestlers of the *makuuchi* and *juryo* divisions, a spectacular ceremony called *dohyo-iri* (ring entry) is held, in which all the wrestlers of these divisions wearing richly embroidered ankle-length "aprons" parade to the ring to clap their hands and lift their aprons in accordance with a time-honored *sumo* ritual.

The *yokozuna* wrestler does not participate in the ceremony mentioned above because he has a special ceremony to perform independently of the rest. This ceremony is known as *yokozuna dohyo-iri*. In observing the function, he wears *yokozuna*, the snow-white sacred rope, over his ornamental apron. When dressed, he is ushered into the ring heralded by a wrestler of high rank and followed by another in the capacity of guard and sword-bearer. The latter two wrestlers are also imposingly decked out in their decorative aprons.

The ceremony performed by the *yokozuna* wrestler is symbolic of prayer and oath-taking as well as the demonstration of the basic form of wrestling and the spiritual power with which wrestling is to be presented. They are represented by the performance of three formalities, namely: *chiri-chozu* (a form of courtesy), the basic wrestling technique in three motions with hands, and the motions of feet which are symbolic of dispelling evil spirits and defilement to clear the way to victory.

Nihon Sumo Kyokai (Japan Sumo Association) is at Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall, 1-9 Kuramae 2-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 851-2201.

In 1946 the Japan Sumo Federation composed of amateur wrestlers was established at the Kishi Memorial Gymnasium in Tokyo.

Mentioned below are also the Japanese martial arts, which may be categorized as classical in that they have retained their old forms. ***Bajutsu*** (horsemanship): It was in the 9th century that horsemanship developed in Japan. With the rise of the *samurai* class at the beginning of the 12th century, many schools of horsemanship came into existence. Some of the more important ones included the Otsubo, Sasaki, Ueda, Araki, Hachijo, Shinto and New Hachijo schools.

Suijutsu (swimming): Swimming was taken up as a martial art as

the *samurai* class became more and more powerful. During the Edo period, a number of schools emerged, each reflecting the local characteristics and traditions of their particular district. Some of the significant ones were the Shinden, Suifu, Kankai and Mukai schools.

Kusarigama (chain and scythe): This weapon is a small scythe with a chain about 3.6 m. long attached to the handle and a weight fastened to the other end of the chain. The weighted chain is thrown in such a way that it twists around the enemy's weapon. The enemy is then pulled near until he can be attacked on the head or neck with the scythe or weight. The Ogusa, Tendo and Ogishi are all *kusarigama* schools instituted in the early part of the Edo period (1603-1867).

Shurikenjutsu: This is the art of throwing various kinds of dirks and metal spurs at the enemy. The weapons used in this art are called *shuriken*. Originally, a small sword or a dagger was used, but in the latter part of the 16th century, sharp-pointed star- or spur-shaped weapons came into use. This peculiar missile became very popular among many feudal clans. The Yagyu, Negishi and Shirai are the three outstanding schools of *shurikenjutsu*.

Naginata: This is a Japanese-style halberd adopted as a weapon at the beginning of the 13th century. It is made of a sword with an extremely long handle. It became the favorite weapon of the warrior monks who were called upon in medieval times to defend the wealth and property of the large Buddhist temples. Actually, it was generally used by lowclass *samurai*.

Naginata also became the woman's favorite weapon for self-defense in the Edo period (1603-1867). Naturally, the blade was shortened and the handle was often beautifully decorated with gold or silver lacquer. In fact, the art of *naginata* was very popular in the Edo period, and many *naginata* schools were set up. After the Meiji era (1868-1912), the art of *naginata* became a martial art exclusively for women. Later, it was adopted in school athletic programs after an appropriate set of rules had been introduced.

The Present State of Sports in Japan

In Japan, almost all kinds of sports, both foreign and traditional, are played by the Japanese people. According to a 1972 survey on sports in Japan conducted by the Public Relations' Office of the Prime Minister's Secretariat, 60 percent of the nation played some kinds of sport during the previous year compared to only 45 percent in 1965. More than half of the participants in 1971 spent one to three days a month playing their sports.

The survey shows that the most popular sports or recreation among the general public are bowling, physical exercises done by watching TV or at the office (calisthenics, skipping rope, etc.),

swimming (in the sea, lake, river or pool), playing catch and angling—in that order. It is expected that golf, hiking or outdoor sports will become more popular in the future.

Popularity trends in bowling and golfing are especially noteworthy.

Bowling was once so popular with the public that 116,700 lanes at some 3,600 centers were available, as of December 1973, but it has already passed its peak in Japan, although the number of bowlers is estimated to be more than 25 million.

Golf, on the other hand, is booming now. There are about 700 golf courses in Japan, with the number of golfers who played in fiscal 1972 roughly totaling 29 million man-days. Three hundred more courses were added to the number in 1974. Golf driving ranges are also increasing, with more than 3,000 registered throughout the country.

The Japan Amateur Sports Association is a civilian body governing amateur sports activities in Japan. The Japanese Olympic Committee also belongs to the association.

Currently affiliated with the association are 37 official and two provisional sports organizations as well as 47 prefectural amateur sports associations. These central organizations supervise their respective suborganizations, such as prefectural branches of various sports or municipal and village sports associations.

JASA is located at the Kishi Memorial Gymnasium, 1-1-1, Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 467-3111.

JASA also conducted a nationwide survey on the population of organized sports in 1967 and compiled some of the following facts:

There are about 5.4 million athletes of different age levels enrolled as sports competitors by various administrative organizations as well as by various school sports clubs.

The number of general registrants, or non-students, is about 1.8 million, accounting for 3.7 percent of the national population aged 20 to 59 years at the time of the survey. Rubberball baseball is the most popular sport of this group, with 570,000 participants.

College and university students, who number 100,000 and account for 10.4 percent of the total, play table-tennis, soft-ball tennis, volleyball, basketball, tennis, *judo*, rubberball baseball, soccer, rugby football, track and field, and badminton.

There are 346 colleges and universities in Japan, which have 3,660 sports clubs, or 10.6 on the average.

As for junior, senior and special high school athletes, those registered by the survey number 3.5 million (out of an estimated total of some 4-4.1 million if the schools who did not respond to the survey are included). The 10 sports with the largest number of participants are volleyball, table-tennis, basketball, soft-ball tennis, track and field, rubberball baseball, *kendo*, softball, *judo* and gymnastics.

The survey found that 50.9 percent of the total number of students belong to some kind of sports club at junior high schools,

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while 27.2 percent of the total are members of sports clubs at senior and special high schools.

The average number of sports clubs at a junior high school is 6.9, while at a senior high school it is 9.4.

Major sports organizations with the date of establishment and approximate registered membership numbers are as below. However, it is estimated that there are actually more people who may be called lovers or occasional players of their sports, the approximate figures available being shown in parentheses.

Names	Established	Membership
Japan Amateur Athletic Federation	Feb. 7, 1925	386,220
Japan Amateur Swimming Federation	Oct. 31, 1924	100,406
Japan Gymnastic Association	Apr. 13, 1930	152,801
Japan Weightlifting Association	May 31, 1936	4,847 (14,000)
Japan Amateur Boxing Federation	Jul. 10, 1925	4,655 (15,000)
Japan Amateur Wrestling Federation	Apr. 18, 1931	7,204 (9,560)
Japan Sumo Federation	Sep. 1, 1946	28,989 (300,000)
All-Japan Judo Federation	May 5, 1949	407,782 (4,500,000)
Federation Japonaise d'Esime	Aug. 1, 1921	4,561 (22,000)
All-Japan Kendo Federation	Oct. 14, 1952	329,299 (3,000,000)
All-Japan Kyudo Federation	May 22, 1949	103,588 (455,000)
Clay Shooting	—	7,661
National Rifle Shooting Association of Japan	Jan. 30, 1953	50,867
Japan Soft Tennis Association	Dec. 15, 1925	492,836
The Japan Lawn Tennis Association	Mar. 11, 1922	92,632 (600,000)
Japan Table-Tennis Association	Jul. 15, 1931	526,035
Nippon Badminton Association	Feb. 1, 1946	89,670 (400,000)
Japan Golf Association	Oct. 17, 1923	114,176 (10,000,000)
The Football Association of Japan	Sep. 10, 1921	103,203 (220,000)
The Japan Rugby Football Union	Feb. 11, 1928	52,429 (90,000)
Japan Hockey Association	Nov. 18, 1923	4,593 (12,000)
Japan Handball Association	Feb. 2, 1937	34,585
Japan Volleyball Association	Jul. 31, 1927	612,080
Japan Amateur Basketball Association	Sep. 20, 1930	413,770
The Amateur Rubberball Baseball Association of Japan	Aug. 26, 1946	824,728 (10,000,000)

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Softball Association of Japan	Mar. 30, 1949	178,953
The Japan Equestrian Federation	Sep. 1, 1946	13,161 (100,000)
Japan Amateur Cycling Federation	Dec. 12, 1934	8,910 (10,000,000)
Japan Amateur Rowing Association	Jun. 1, 1920	22,835
Japan Canoe Association	Mar. 17, 1938	1,094 (12,000)
Japan Yachting Association	Nov. 27, 1932	8,711 (30,000)
Japanese Mountaineering Association	Apr. 1, 1960	101,677
All-Japan Skiing Federation	Feb. 15, 1925	63,544 (8,000,000)
The National Skating Union of Japan	Nov. 23, 1929	15,113
The Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union of Japan	Feb. 2, 1955	(3,000)
All-Japan Archery Federation	Mar. 24, 1966	(8,500)
Other sports		80,828
Total		5,444,443

Spectator Sports in Japan

Besides the participant sports mentioned above, spectator sports, including professional and gambling sports, attract a wide range of fans.

The major professional sports are baseball, *sumo*, boxing, wrestling, golf, bowling and kick-boxing.

In 1934 an American probaseball team visited Japan and played against the first Japanese professional team especially organized for the occasion. The first professional baseball league in Japan came into existence in 1936. There are now two leagues in Japan—the Central and the Pacific, each composed of six teams. The official games played in 1972 by the former attracted about 4.4 million spectators, or an average of 11,200 per game, while 1.9 million fans attended the games played in the latter league for an average of 4,900 per game.

Apart from the professional baseball games, the baseball championships of senior high school and university students are watched with great enthusiasm. Sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun, the first baseball championship of the All-Japan Senior High School Tournament was held in Osaka in 1915. This was followed by the Inter-High School National Invitational Baseball Tournament in 1924 sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun.

In the way of university baseball, Waseda, Keio and Meiji Universities founded the Three Universities Baseball League in 1914. Later Hosei, Rikkyo and Tokyo Universities joined the league in 1925 to form the Tokyo Six Universities Baseball League of today.

Other important collegiate baseball leagues include the Toto Universities Baseball League in Tokyo and the Kansai Six Universities Baseball League in the Kansai area.

The All-Japan Inter-Cities Baseball Series was started under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun in 1927. This series, together with the above-mentioned student baseball leagues, plays a major role in Japanese amateur baseball.

These games, which are telecast, have become an annual event and draw a large audience.

Spectator sports that have been classified as legalized gambling sports include horse racing, bicycle racing, motorboat racing and motorcycle racing.

Horse racing was authorized by the government to be a gambling sport under a law enacted in 1923. After World War II, local governments began to cooperate in operating horse races to reconstruct their finances.

The operation of other gambling sports followed the same pattern as horse racing.

It is estimated that 131 million customers spent about 3,020 billion yen on all gambling sports for the total 10,610 man-days in fiscal 1973.

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TRAVEL INFORMATION

Section 1. East Central Honshu

The Kanto District occupies the E central part of Honshu, the largest of the four main islands of Japan. Administratively, it consists of the Tokyo Metropolis and the six prefectures of Chiba, Gumma, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Saitama and Tochigi, with Tokyo, the capital of Japan, at its heart, with various traffic routes converging there from the NE and the SW.

In the center of the Kanto District spreads the Kanto Plain, Japan's most extensive plain, which is surrounded by mountain ranges on the N and the W, and by the Pacific Ocean on the E and the S. Embraced by the Boso and Miura Peninsulas, Tokyo Bay makes a deep indentation into the plain. The Kanto Plain is irrigated by a number of comparatively long rivers: the Tone, Naka, Arakawa, Tama, Sagami, etc., all emptying into the Pacific or Tokyo Bay. Far offshore to the S of the district, a chain of the Izu Islands dots the ocean like stepping stones.

It was about the latter part of the 12th century that the development of this district was started, though quite a bit later than that of Kyushu and the Kinki District, including Nara, Kyoto and Osaka. After the Tokugawa shogunate government was established at Edo (the present Tokyo) in 1603, the construction of a network of roads and reclamation work rapidly progressed, eventually resulting in the creation of the most densely populated area of Japan. As the national center of activities in administration, economy and culture backed by the enormous productivity of the littoral industrial zones between Tokyo and Yokohama as well as between Tokyo and Chiba, Japan's capital has expanded into the second-largest metropolis in the world today from the point of population size.

For convenience sake, we add to this section the E part of the Chubu District—Yamanashi Prefecture, most of Shizuoka, Nagano and Niigata Prefectures—and the S half of Fukushima Prefecture in the Tohoku District, since these regions around the Kanto District are served by frequent through trains direct from Tokyo.

Route 1. Tokyo and Vicinity

Tokyo, capital of Japan, faces the Bay of Tokyo opening out on the Pacific Ocean. Bordered on the N by the fertile plain of Kanto, Tokyo is a mammoth city with an area of 2,410 sq. km. It extends far to the W from Tokyo Bay, while its core centers around the

Imperial Palace with its ancient walls, gates and moat—the city's most conspicuous landmark.

The city, which is a unique amalgamation of the tranquil past and the boisterous present, has in the past 20 years become steadily bigger, busier, and more crowded than in former times. Far larger and higher buildings have mushroomed, utterly changing the street frontage as well as the skyline. In July 1973, the Tokyo Metropolis reached a population of more than 11,635,000, and is now second only to Shanghai in population among the cities of the world.

Tokyo is the center of national administration, education, culture and economy as well as a thriving industrial city. As an international city, it ranks topmost in Asia and most nations of the world have their diplomatic delegations here. Tokyo also boasts the largest number of foreign business establishments among Japanese cities. International conferences have become a regular feature of the city, and as a center of international tourism, Tokyo, of course, represents Japan. The number of foreign visitors to Japan is steadily increasing, reaching 784,691 in 1973. Most of these visitors rarely pass up Tokyo in their tours of Japan.

Japan's "Eastern Capital" is a city where the integration of the East and the West is most advanced. Visitors to Tokyo will feel quite at home because of all its up-to-date conveniences, to say nothing of its modern transportation network. Tokyo International Airport at Haneda is virtually the aerial gateway to Japan. Because the number of the world's airlines and the frequency of their services have been increasing year after year, a few years ago the government started the construction of New Tokyo International Airport at Narita in Chiba Prefecture to handle the ever-increasing air traffic. The new airport is expected to be ready for use in the not-distant future. The nation's communications—extensive networks of transportation—serve Tokyo to its remotest corner. The services and facilities offered at the hotels measure up to the best world standards. On the other hand, as the cultural center of Japan for more than three centuries and a half, Tokyo still retains many cultural landmarks of bygone days such as *kabuki*, *noh* plays, *sumo* tournaments, picturesque landscape gardens, culinary specialties and colorful festivals, to cite only a few.

History; The name Tokyo (Eastern Capital) is of comparatively recent origin. From the time of the city's foundation it was known as Edo (Estuary), and the bay on which it stood was known as the Gulf of Edo until the Meiji Restoration in 1868, when it was decided to move the capital from Kyoto to Edo. To signify the restoration of imperial power, the new name Tokyo (Eastern Capital) was chosen in contradistinction to Kyoto, also known as Saikyo (Western Capital). Edo prospered because it was selected by the new shogun, Ieyasu Tokugawa, in 1603 as his administrative center, but it seems to have been fortified from very early times to ward off attacks by the aborigines.

The first mention of the name of Edo came at the end of the 12th century in connection with Shiro Shigetugu Edo of the Taira clan, whose son Taro Shigenaga Edo was political agent of the province of Musashi for Shogun

Yoritomo Minamoto. The place was then a mere village on the wide plain of Musashi—so wide that the following poem describes it:

Musashino wa	<i>The wide plain</i>
Tsuki no irubeki	<i>of Musashi</i>
Yama mo nashi	<i>Has no hills at all</i>
Kusa yori idete	<i>Where the moon sets,</i>
Kusa ni koso ire	<i>Sweeping o'er a sea of grass.</i>

Edo first rose to fame in 1457, when Dokan (or Mochisuke) Ota (1432–1486), a minister of the Ogigayatsu Uesugi family, chose this site for a fortress. In 1590 Ieyasu Tokugawa received the eight provinces of Kanto in fief from Hideyoshi Toyotomi and made Edo the provincial capital. From 1603, when Ieyasu became shogun, the city grew rapidly in size and splendor, for the 80,000 retainers of the shogun with their families followed him into the city. All the daimyo or territorial nobles, more than 300 in number, were required to keep their families there permanently as hostages. Extensive lagoons and marshes were reclaimed, and after numerous fires—especially that of 1657, the streets were widened and improved.

In 1731 the population of Edo numbered 562,000 in addition to the shogun's retainers and the families of the daimyo. By 1787 the population had risen to 1,368,000, making Edo one of the largest cities in the world in the 18th century.

The overthrow of the shogunate and the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868 led to Edo's being selected as the Imperial capital. Tokyo, however, has since lived through more catastrophes and crises than probably any other city on earth. In 1923, Tokyo suffered the greatest natural disaster in modern history in the earthquake-fire that completely leveled it. In 1932, the city boundaries were extended, and in 1941 when World War II broke out, Tokyo's population soared to 6,370,000. Two years later when the city incorporated the remaining part of Tokyo Prefecture to make a "metropolis," it swelled to about eight million. But with the city half-flattened by wartime air raids in 1944–1945, it decreased to 3,490,000 in November 1945. Tokyo's recovery since the war has been remarkable, as witness the Olympic Games it hosted in 1964. Tokyo provides a fine site for international conventions. Of the 227 international conventions held in Japan in 1973, Tokyo hosted 182 of them.

Administration: The Tokyo Metropolis comprises 23 *ku* (wards), 26 cities, six towns and nine villages. Of these, two towns and seven villages are located in the Seven Isles of Izu and Ogasawara Islands under the jurisdiction of the metropolis. The 23 wards cover a total area of 570 sq. km. The Sumida River flows through Tokyo proper, or the central area, which has been roughly divided into two sections—one known as *Yamanote* or Uptown (residential district) and the other as *Shitamachi* or Downtown (commercial and industrial district). The Tokyo Metropolis is under the administration of a governor elected by the residents and assisted by a Metropolitan Council of 125 members.

In addition to the 26 cities within its jurisdiction, including

TOKYO

Fuchu (pop. 170,000), Tachikawa (pop. 133,000) and Hachioji (pop. 276,000), Tokyo has several satellite cities such as Urawa, Omiya, Funabashi and Chiba on its perimeter. More than a million people commute daily from these outlying areas, known as the "bedroom community," to factories and offices in Tokyo, further inflating the daytime population of Tokyo.

Best Time to Visit Tokyo: Tokyo is an all-year-round tourist mecca, each season having its own attractions. But spring or cherry-blossom time and autumn with a long spell of fine weather are considered the ideal times to visit Tokyo. The climate of Tokyo is mild throughout the year, as indicated by the mean temperatures and humidities for the four seasons: spring (April) 13.5°C. and 66%, summer (July) 25.2°C. and 79%, autumn (October) 16.9°C. and 77% and winter (January) 4.1°C. and 57%.

TRANSPORTATION

Access to Tokyo: Airborne passengers to Tokyo land at Tokyo International Airport at Haneda, which is the base in Japan for 29 major international Airlines.

Access to the City Center: Buses are available from such suburban points as Kamata, Omori and Tokyo International Airport—all reaching downtown Tokyo within half an hour. Limousines and taxis are also available. Straddle-type monorail transportation is maintained from the airport to Hamamatsucho Station near Tokyo Station in a 15-minute ride.

New Tokyo International Airport at Narita in Chiba Prefecture, about 60 km. E of the Tokyo Metropolis, is now under construction. When it is completed, the airport at Haneda will generally handle all domestic air passengers and cargo.

Visitors to Tokyo by steamer via the Pacific routes usually land in Yokohama, while those coming via Australia or European routes mostly land in Kobe. Ship passengers may proceed to Tokyo from Yokohama or Kobe in the following ways:

From Yokohama: Cars for hire or cruising taxis are available at the South Pier, where most of the vessels drop their anchors. Time required by car from the pier to the center of Tokyo is about an hour. Tokyo can also be reached by car from the pier to Yokohama Station and from there by electric train to Tokyo, arriving in 30 min.

From Kobe: Passengers can go by car from Pier No. 1 to Shin-Kobe Station in about 15 min. and from there take the "Hikari" to Tokyo on the Shinkansen (time required: 3 hrs. 30 min.).

INTRA-CITY TRANSPORTATION

Tokyo has an extensive traffic network such as loop-line trains, suburban railways, subways and bus service as well as a number of expressways.

JNR Yamanote Line, 34.5 km., is known as the "Loop Line" since

it makes a circuit of the heart of Tokyo without a terminal station. The electric trains on this line make a round of Tokyo, Shinagawa, Shibuya, Shinjuku, Ikebukuro and Ueno Stations in that order as well as in the reverse order, touching meanwhile at many intermediate stations. The line connects with the Tokaido Shinkansen, the Tokaido and Sobu Main Lines at Tokyo Station; with the Tohoku Main Line at Ueno, and with the Chuo Main Line at Shinjuku. The Yamanote Line also has a branch line (5.5 km.) running between Ikebukuro and Akabane on the Tohoku Main Line. Such stations on the Yamanote Line as Shinagawa, Gotanda, Meguro, Shibuya, Shinjuku and Ikebukuro are connected with suburban railways operated by various private companies. Many stations on the Yamanote Line are also linked with subway lines that crisscross Tokyo proper.

Subways: The Teito Rapid Transit Authority operates the following six lines:

Ginza Line runs between Shibuya and Asakusa, 14.3 km., linking the JNR Yamanote Line and the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway with the Tobu Railway.

Marunouchi Line runs between Ikebukuro on the Yamanote Line and Ogikubo on the Chuo Line via Tokyo and Shinjuku Stations of the JNR, 24.2 km., with a branch line diverging from Nakano-Sakaue to Ho-nancho, 3.2 km. The Ginza and Marunouchi Lines cross at Akasaka-Mitsuke.

Hibiya Line runs between Kita-Senju on the Tobu Railway and Naka-Meguro on the Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, 20.3 km., connecting at different levels with the Ginza and Marunouchi Lines at Ginza Station, and again with the Marunouchi Line at Kasumigaseki.

Tozai Line runs between Nakano on the Chuo Line of JNR and Nishi-Funabashi on the JNR Sobu Main Line, 30.8 km., via Takadanobaba on the Yamanote Line and Iidabashi on the Chuo Line.

Chiyoda Line runs between Yoyogi-Koen and Ayase on the Joban Line of JNR via Akasaka, Hibiya and Otemachi, 21.2 km.

Yurakucho Line runs between Ikebukuro on the Yamanote Line and Ginza Itchome, 10.9 km.

In addition, the Metropolitan Government operates No. 1 Subway Line (named "Toei" Subway Line No. 1) between Oshiage on the Keisei Electric Railway and Nishi-Magome, 18.3 km., with its through trains running to Keisei-Kanamachi on the Keisei Line. No. 6 Subway Line of the Metropolitan Government runs between Mita and Takashimadaira via Sugamo, Suidobashi, Otemachi and Hibiya, 21 km.

The fare is calibrated by distances, the minimum charge being ¥60 on all of the subway lines. Tickets can be purchased at vending machines installed at each station.

Streetcars: Nearly all of the Tokyo streetcar lines, which once covered 204.5 km. and carried more than 1,460,000 passengers

daily, have gradually eliminated their lines because streetcars seemed to be a cause of congestion in modern urban traffic. They have been replaced by buses and subways until today only two lines remain in service. One is from Minowabashi to Oji and the other from Arakawa-Shako-mae to Waseda, both covering a total distance of 12.2 km.

Expressways: Construction of elevated or underground expressways is under way in various parts of the metropolis.

Expressway No. 1: 21.9 km., extends between Kita-Ueno and Tokyo International Airport at Haneda.

Expressway No. 2: 8.5 km., between Ginza and Togoshi in Shinagawa Ward.

Expressway No. 3: 14.6 km., between Hayabusacho in Chiyoda Ward and Kami-Yoga in Setagaya Ward.

Expressway No. 4: 1 km., between Otemachi in Chiyoda Ward and Koamicho in Chuo Ward.

Expressway No. 5: 17.4 km., between Hitotsubashi in Chiyoda Ward and Takashimadaira.

Expressway No. 6: 15.6 km., between Kabutocho in Chuo Ward and Kahei in Adachi Ward.

Expressway No. 7: 10.4 km., between Chitose in Sumida Ward and Yagauchimachi in Edogawa Ward.

In addition, Loop (*Kanjo*) Roads No. 6, 7 and 8 plus several avenues called *kaido* or *do* are also helpful in keeping the traffic of the Tokyo Metropolis flowing smoothly.

Taxis and Buses: Taxis are plentiful throughout the city. They are easily found at railway stations, hotels, department stores and high-class restaurants. Many of them customarily cruise through the streets looking for fares. The basic taxi fare, as of November 1, 1974 was ¥280 for the first 2 km. and ¥50 extra for each additional 450 m. It is not customary to tip the driver.

Bus services are operated by the Metropolitan Government and private bus or railway companies at fares of ¥60 or more, depending on the distance covered.

Suburban Railways: A number of electric railways run from the city to the suburbs. The following are operated by JNR:

Chuo Line, 53.1 km., runs between Tokyo and Takao, connecting the heart of Tokyo and residential areas in the W suburbs. Rapid service is provided on this line, with many intermediate stations being skipped in the section between Tokyo and Nakano.

Keihin-Tohoku and Negishi Line operates between Ofuna (Kanagawa Prefecture) and Omiya (Saitama Prefecture) via Sakuragicho, Yokohama, Shinagawa, Tokyo, Ueno and Tabata Stations over a distance of 68.6 km. The line runs parallel with the Yamanote Line in the section between Shinagawa and Tabata.

Sobu Main Line and Narita Line extend between Tokyo and Narita in Chiba Prefecture (64.8 km.). Rapid service by electric train is frequently provided in the Tokyo and Chiba section, with stops at Kinshicho, Shin-Koiwa and Funabashi.

Joban and Narita Lines extend between Ueno and Narita via Abiko (70 km.).

Sobu Main Line runs from Ryogoku to Choshi, 117.2 km., via Chiba. At present, a subway line connects Tokyo Station with Kinshicho Station and through trains are operated from Tokyo to Chiba. From Chiba, the Uchibo Line and Sotobo Line are operated around the Boso Peninsula.

Lines operated by private companies include the following:

Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway runs from Shinagawa to Uraga in Yokosuka (55.5 km.). It has the following four branch lines: Keihin-Kamata to Haneda-Kuko (3.1 km.), Keihin-Kawasaki to Kojima-Shinden (4.5 km.), Kanazawa-Hakkei to Zushi-Kaigan (6.1 km.) and Horinouchi to Miura-Kaigan (11.2 km.).

Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway: The Toyoko Line runs between Shibuya and Sakuragicho in Yokohama, 26.3 km.; Mekama Line from Meguro to Kamata, 13.1 km., and Den-entoshi Line between Oimachi and Suzukakedai via Mizonokuchi in Kawasaki, 29 km. The line branches off at Nagatsuta to Kodomonokuni, 3.4 km., and from Sangenjaya to Shimo-Takaido, 5.1 km.

Odakyu Electric Railway: The Odakyu Line runs between Shinjuku and Odawara on the Tokaido Main Line, 82.8 km. There is a branch line from Sagami-Ono to Katase-Enoshima, 27.4 km., and Shin-Yurigaoka to Nagayama, 6.8 km.

Keio-Teito Electric Railway: The Keio Line runs from Shinjuku to Keio-Hachioji, 37.9 km., with branch lines from Chofu to Tamasenta, 13.7 km.; from Takahata-Fudo to Tama Dobutsu-Koen, 2 km., and from Kitano to Takaosanguchi 8.6 km.; the Inokashira Line runs from Shibuya to Kichijoji on the Chuo Line, 12.9 km.

Seibu Railway: The main line is the Shinjuku Line running from Seibu-Shinjuku to Hon-Kawagoe in Saitama Prefecture for a distance of 45.7 km. It has the following branch lines: Kodaira to Tamako and to Kokubunji via Hagiyaama, 4.7 km., and Musashi-Sakai to Koremasa, 8 km.; Higashi-Murayama to Kokubunji, which is also on the Chuo Line, 7.8 km. Another main line is the Ikebukuro Line running from Ikebukuro to Seibu-Chichibu in Saitama Prefecture. This line has two branch lines: Nerima to Toshimaen, 1 km., and Nishi-Tokorozawa to Sayamako, 4.5 km. These two main lines—the Shinjuku and Ikebukuro Lines—cross each other at Tokorozawa in Saitama Prefecture.

Tobu Railway: The Tojo Line runs from Ikebukuro to Yorii, also on the Hachiko Line, 75 km. The company also operates trains from Asakusa to Isesaki in Gumma Prefecture, 114.5 km., and to Nikko in Tochigi Prefecture, 135.5 km. as well as on other minor branch lines. Of these, the Kameido Line between Hikifune and Kameido, 3.4 km. and the Daishi Line between Nishi-Arai and Daishi-mae, 1 km., are in the Tokyo Metropolis.

At Kita-Senju, the Isesaki Line of the Tobu Railway connects with the Hibiya Subway Line operated by the Teito Rapid Transit

Authority. Through trains run to Kita-Koshigaya in Saitama Prefecture.

Keisei Electric Railway runs between Keisei-Ueno and Keisei-Narita in Chiba Prefecture, 61.3 km., and from Keisei-Ueno to Keisei-Chiba, 42.6 km. There are also branches from Oshiage to Keisei-Kanamachi, 9.4 km., connecting with the Toei Subway Line No. 1 at Oshiage.

Long-Distance Bus Services: Two long-distance bus services are available from Tokyo. They operate on the Chuo Expressway (Tokyo to Fuji-Yoshida or Kawaguchiko near Mt. Fuji) and on the Tomei Expressway (Tokyo to Nagoya). Details of the services and fares are listed in "Road Traffic."

Steamers: Daily steamship service from Tokyo to the Izu Seven Isles is operated by the Tokai Steamship Co. A trip from Tokyo to Oshima Island takes 7 hrs. and to Hachijo Island 11 hrs. The Kinkai Yusen Lines operates a service every two to three days to Kushiro in Hokkaido (33 hrs.). The Ocean Ferry Co. maintains daily service from Tokyo to Tokushima in Shikoku (about 20 hrs.), while the Nippon Kosoku Ferry Co. operates a daily service from Tokyo to Kochi in Shikoku (21 hrs. 20 min.). The Nippon Enkai Ferry Co. has a route from Tokyo to Tomakomai in Hokkaido (31 hrs.).

SUGGESTED TOURS IN AND FROM TOKYO

Hints on Sightseeing in Tokyo

(1) *The top tourist attractions in the city are the Imperial Palace Plaza, National Diet Building, Meiji Shrine and its Picture Gallery, Akasaka Detached Palace (noted as Geihinkan or the State Guesthouse), Tokyo Tower, Yasukuni Shrine, Korakuen Garden, Ueno Park, Asakusa Kannon Temple, and the Nihombashi and Ginza shopping streets.*

(2) *The most economical way to see the city is to use the regular sightseeing bus tours operated by leading travel agencies. Reservations may be made at the leading hotels or directly at the agencies.*

(3) *Since Tokyo has an extensive network of electric trains run by the JNR and subway lines, and many of the tourist spots are readily accessible from JNR stations, sightseeing can be done easily and comfortably by using these lines. Most of the popular shopping centers in the city are also served by subways, simplifying shopping and souvenir hunting.*

Suggested Tours in Tokyo

One-day Itinerary: Visits in the morning by car to the Imperial Palace Plaza, National Diet Building, Tokyo Tower, Akasaka Detached Palace, Korakuen Garden and Yasukuni Shrine. Afternoon visits to the Asakusa Kannon Temple, and the Nihombashi and Ginza shopping streets.

Three-day Itinerary: First day—The Imperial Palace Plaza and its E Garden, Yasukuni Shrine, Korakuen Garden, Kodokan (Judo Hall) and Tokyo University. Kabuki drama at the Kabukiza Theater can be enjoyed in the evening.

Second day—The National Diet Building, Zojoji Temple, Tokyo Tower, Meiji Shrine and its Picture Gallery, and Akasaka Detached Palace. A stroll along Ginza streets can be taken in the evening.

Third day—Ueno Park (the National Museum, National Science Museum, Metropolitan Art Gallery, Zoological Gardens and Toshogu Shrine), Asakusa Kannon Temple and shopping at department stores.

Short Tours from Tokyo

For those who wish to make side trips from Tokyo, there are many well-known places within easy access by bus or train. Such places include Nikko, Kamakura, Hakone and the Fuji Five Lakes district. One or two-day package tours to these places are offered by the leading travel agencies.

REGULAR SIGHTSEEING BUS TOURS

There are various sightseeing bus tours for foreign travelers operated by the Tokyo travel agencies listed below. All tours are accompanied by English-speaking guides and offer a pick-up service at major hotels in central Tokyo. Detailed information is available at hotel desks or at the offices of the following travel agencies or bus companies:

Fujita Travel Service	Tel. 573-1011
Hankyu Express International	Tel. 591-2517
Hato Bus	Tel. 211-2701
Japan Gray Line	Tel. 436-6881
Japan Travel Bureau	Tel. 211-3211
Tobu Travel	Tel. 272-1429

□ TOKYO MORNING TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 9:15 a.m. to 12:45 p.m., operated daily. □ PALACE GARDEN TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 9:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., operated daily. □ UPTOWN TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, operated daily. □ TOKYO AFTERNOON TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated daily. □ DOWNTOWN TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 1:40 to 5:30 p.m., operated daily. □ TOKYO ONE-DAY TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 9:15 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated daily. □ DYNAMIC TOKYO FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 10:15 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated daily. □ IMPERIAL NIGHT TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 6:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., operated daily. □ HAPPENING NIGHT TOUR (Japan Gray Line): from 6:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., operated daily. □ PRIVATE GEISHA PARTY (Japan Gray Line): from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., operated daily. □ TOKYO SILVER NIGHT TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 7:30 p.m. to 11 p.m., operated daily. □ TOKYO GOLDEN NIGHT TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 6:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., operated daily. □ TOKYO SEVEN WONDERS TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 10:15 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated every Sunday. □ VILLAGE LIFE AND CRAFT FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated every Wednesday and Saturday, from April to November. □ INDUSTRIAL TOKYO FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau and Hato Bus): from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated every Tuesday and Friday.

Tours from Tokyo: □ NIKKO FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 7:45 a.m. to 7:25 p.m., operated daily. □ DAY EXCURSION TO NIKKO (Tobu Travel): from 7:10 a.m. to 6:45 p.m., operated daily. □ NIKKO TWO-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 1:30 p.m. on the first day until 7:25 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ TWO-DAY TRIP TO NIKKO (Tobu Travel): from 8:40 a.m. on the first day until 6:45 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ ONE-DAY HAKONE AND KAMAKURA TOUR (Fujita Travel Service): from 9:30 a.m. to 7:25 p.m., operated daily. □ ONE-DAY HAKONE AND KAMAKURA TOUR (Hankyu Express International): from 8:40 a.m. to 7 p.m., operated daily. □ KAMAKURA-HAKONE FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 8:45 a.m. to 6:55 p.m., operated daily. □ TWO-DAY HAKONE AND KAMAKURA TOUR (Fujita Travel Service): from 9:30 a.m. until 2:25 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ TWO-DAY HAKONE AND KAMAKURA TOUR (Hankyu Express International): from 8:40 a.m. until 7 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ KAMAKURA-HAKONE TWO-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 8:45 a.m. until 6:55 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ ATAMI-HAKONE TWO-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 8:45 a.m. until 3:25 p.m. on the second day. Operated daily. □ MT. FUJI-HAKONE FULL-DAY TOUR (Japan Travel Bureau): from 8:45 a.m. to 7 p.m. Operated daily.

Industrial Tourism: Any foreign visitors wishing to inspect modern factories, manufactured products or craftshops where traditional art objects are produced can do so by applying to the Tourist Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government located on the 8th floor, Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan, 10-1 Yurakucho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 212-2403. The Tourist Section will also contact, upon the request of travel agents, some 30 cooperating firms to see if they will accept foreign visitors sent by these agents.

Home-Visit Program: The "Home-Visit" project was established in answer to repeated requests by many foreigners anxious to visit private Japanese homes. At present, the homes of 60 families have been registered with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government for this purpose. The foreign language spoken at these homes is English, French or German.

Anyone wishing to visit one of these homes is advised to call, at least one day before the time of the visit, at the Tourist Information Center of JNTO (Tel. 502-1461) on the 1st floor of the Kotani Bldg., Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, to fill in an application form to receive a "Guide Card." The office is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays Monday through Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays. The office is closed on Sundays and national holidays. Applications cannot be accepted by telephone or letter. There is no charge for a home-visit, but a small gift would be appreciated, as is customary when the Japanese visit someone's home. The best time for these visits is

just after the evening meal, around 7:30 p.m. The maximum number of persons to be included in a visit is preferably 4 or 5.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Dezomeshiki (Grand Parade of Tokyo's Fire Brigades), held on January 6, is staged on Chuo-dori Street at Harumi. After the annual New Year's parade of the fire brigades, agile firemen perform acrobatic stunts at the top of tall bamboo ladders.

Sumo Tournament starts from mid-January at the Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall, Taito Ward, lasting for 15 days.

Setsubun is held on February 3 or 4 in various temples and shrines. Dried beans are thrown out to crowds by famous celebrities to drive away "evil spirits." The Gokokuji Temple (Bunkyo Ward), Ikegami Honmonji Temple (Ota Ward) and the Asakusa Kannon Temple (Taito Ward) are famous for the bean-throwing ceremony.

Azuma Odori (dance-play) takes place from April 1 to 25 at the Shimbashi Embujo Theater, Chuo Ward.

Hana Matsuri (Buddha's Birthday Festival), held on April 8, at the Gokokuji Temple in Bunkyo Ward, which is the most famous temple for the festival.

Spring Series of Tokyo's Six-University Baseball League Games starts from mid-April in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium, Shinjuku Ward.

Spring Festival of Yasukuni Shrine, Chiyoda Ward, is held from April 21 to 23.

Tsutsuji Matsuri (Azalea Festival) at Nezu Shrine, Bunkyo Ward, continues from April 25 to May 6. More than 3,000 azalea bushes in the shrine precincts begin blooming in late April.

Kurayami Matsuri is held from May 5 to 6 at the Okunitama Shrine, Fuchu City.

Kanda Matsuri is held from May 12 to 15 in odd-numbered years at the Kanda Myojin Shrine, Chiyoda Ward. This festival is highlighted by a parade centering around two huge palanquins carried through the Kanda and Nihombashi streets.

Summer Sumo Tournament starts from mid-May at the Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall, Taito Ward, lasting for 15 days.

Sanja Matsuri of Asakusa Shrine, Taito Ward, takes place between May 17-19. Many portable shrines parade through the main streets, carried by young men and children, on May 18 and 19. Performances of "dengaku" dance and the "binzasara" also add to the gaiety.

Sanno Festival of Hie Shrine, Chiyoda Ward, is held on June 15. Originating in the Edo period (1603-1867), the festival is one of the largest and gayest in Tokyo. A procession of shrine palanquins along the main streets highlights the festival.

Tanabata or Star Festival on July 7. Bamboo fronds decked with colorful strips of paper are made to decorate the doors of people's houses.

Hozuki-Ichi (Ground-Cherry Fair) at Asakusa Kannon Temple, Taito Ward, takes place on July 9-10.

Fireworks Display at Sumida Park along the Sumida River, Taito Ward, takes place in early August.

Autumn Series of Tokyo's Six-University Baseball League Games starts from early September in the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium, Shinjuku Ward.

Autumn Sumo Tournament at the Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall, Taito Ward, starts from mid-September, lasting for 15 days.

Tokyo Festival, from October 1 to 20, features various events, such as a "Miss Tokyo" contest and a parade of 1,000 firemen bearing "mato" (firemen's standards).

Modern art exhibition of the Nitten at the Metropolitan Fine Art Gallery in Ueno Park, Taito Ward, lasts from November 1 to early December.

Shichigosan or Children's Shrine Visiting Day is celebrated on November 15. Parents with daughters aged three and seven and sons aged five visit the local shrines to express their gratitude to the tutelary deity for their children's good health and also to pray for their future blessing. The Meiji Shrine and the Kanda Myojin Shrine are famous for this event.

Tori-no-Ichi or Cock Fairs are held during November at the Otori Shrine, Taito Ward. These fairs are held on the "cock" days in November according to the Oriental zodiacal calendar. The fairs feature the sale of "kumade," or bamboo rakes (symbolic of good luck), decorated with various trinkets, at roadside stalls around the shrine.

Gishi-sai, held on December 14, is celebrated to commemorate the avenging of the death of Lord Asano by his 47 former *samurai* vassals in 1702 at the Sengakuji Temple, Minato Ward.

Toshi-no-Ichi or Year-End Markets are held at the Asakusa Kannon Temple from December 17 to 18, and at the Torikoe Shrine from December 29 to 30, both in Taito Ward. In and around the grounds, stalls are set up for selling many kinds of New Year's decorations.

Car-Free Holiday Promenade (Hokosha Tengoku): *Although it is not regarded as an annual event, Tokyo blocks off vehicular traffic from some of its main avenues and streets on Sundays and national holidays to give residents a chance to enjoy strolling along the city's promenades. This is known as "Hokosha Tengoku," or pedestrians' paradise, and is followed in emulation of a similar custom in New York City. The longest promenade extends 5.5 km. between Ueno and Muromachi Sanbome, near Nibombashi.*

Car-free holiday promenades have also been introduced in other busy areas such as Shibuya, Shinjuku and Ikebukuro.

Besides the four aforementioned major promenades, local urban communities also have their own car-free streets, although smaller in scale.

PLACES OF INTEREST (WITHIN TOKYO'S 23 WARDS)

CHIYODA WARD

In describing the sights of the city, it is convenient to take each of the principal wards as a separate unit, beginning with Chiyoda Ward as the center of the capital.

Marunouchi district, the business center of Tokyo, includes in its area the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, Tokyo Station, Tokyo Central Post Office, National Railways Building, Japan Travel Bureau Building, Marunouchi Hotel, Palace Hotel, Tokyo Building, Marunouchi Building (known as Marubiru), the New Marunouchi Building (known as Shin-Marubiru), Otemachi Building, New Otemachi Building, NYK Building, Kaijo Building, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building, Kokusai Building, etc. **Tokyo Metropolitan Office** (5B3) is housed in an eight-story building designed by Japan's most famous architect, Kenzo Tange. The lobby on the first floor is decorated with a mural by avant-garde-artist Taro Okamoto. In the foreground stands a bronze statue of Dokan Ota (1432-1486), who found Chiyoda Castle—original site of the present Imperial Palace.

Tokyo Station (5B3) is the center of the National Railway lines running throughout the entire length and breadth of the country. It is the terminal of Japan's two great arteries of traffic—the Tokaido Main Line and the Tokaido Shinkansen Line. In addition, it is the home station for the electric trains on the Yamanote "Loop Line," Keihin-Tohoku and Negishi Line, Chuo Line and Sobu Line.

The station building stands on both the W Marunouchi side and the E Yaesu side, providing nine platforms in between. It was designed by the late Dr. Kingo Tatsuno and others and was completed in December 1914 after six years of construction work. It is a three-story, red-brick building. The central part is used for the station-master's and many other offices, while the 2nd and 3rd floors of the S wing are occupied by the Tokyo Station Hotel. In front of the S wing of the station building stands the **Tokyo Central Post Office** (5B3), while in front of the N wing is the **Japanese National Railways Building**. On the N side of the JNR Building are the **Japan Travel Bureau Building** (5B2) and the Marunouchi Hotel. The Tetsudo Kaikan Building on the Yaesu side was built in 1954 and houses the Daimaru Department Store as well as the showrooms of local products from various prefectures. On its N side stands the **Kokusai Kanko Kaikan Building**, which houses the Hotel Kokusai Kanko, more showrooms for local products and offices of various organizations.

In 1964, the General Control Center—equipped with the CTC (Centralized Traffic Control) for the Tokaido Shinkansen—was completed on the Yaesu side. In 1973, the number of passengers using this station averaged some 1,200,000 per day, making it the second-busiest station in Japan after Shinjuku Station. An underground shopping center extends over a wide area under Tokyo Station, containing some 400 stores and restaurants. Many kinds of souvenir products from all parts of the country are sold here, while the restaurants offer a wide range of international cuisine

besides Japanese cooking.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building (5A3) is situated in this district. Completed in 1960, it houses the American Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the 6th floor and the offices of many foreign firms. It constitutes, so to speak, an international center of Japanese business. The library of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry is on the basement floor of the building.

Kokusai Building near the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building contains the Imperial Theater, the office of the United States Travel Service of the U.S. Government and many other offices. The Tokyo Kaikan Restaurant is next door to the Kokusai Building.

Otemachi district on the N is a continuation of the Marunouchi district and includes the **Otemachi Building**. Completed in 1958, it has a total floor space of 111,300 sq. m. and a length of 202 m. One block to the N stands the building of the **Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (KDD)**—Japan's Overseas Telephone and Cable System. Three large newspaper companies—the **Nihon Keizai Shimbun**, the **Sankei Shimbun** and the **Yomiuri Shimbun**—are located in this district. The Tokyo Trade Center facing Hibiya-dori Street has a sample showroom on its first floor, where various samples of goods produced in Tokyo are displayed.

General Communications Museum (5B2) is located in Otemachi, next door to Tokyo Local Postal Services Bureau. The building, completed in 1964 with a total floor space of 13,500 sq. m., has eight stories above ground and two basement floors. The museum is an auxiliary organ of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

On the 1st and 2nd floors are huge panoramas showing the working of space communications. The museum contains various data on communications brought together from four bodies—the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT), Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) and Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. (KDD). The data includes a large collection of postage stamps and picture postcards issued in Japan and abroad. Open daily except Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Yurakucho district, a S continuation of Marunouchi, contains many office buildings, stores, restaurants, stage theaters, movie houses, etc. On the NW side of JNR's Yurakucho Station stands a triangular building housing the Sogo Department Store, on the NE side is the 15-story Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Building containing the **Japan National Tourist Organization (JNTO)** and on the SE side is a busy street leading to Sukiwabashi. **Sukiwabashi** is the name of the bridge that once spanned a canal here. The canal has been filled up and replaced by an elevated expressway, the lower parts of which constitute a shopping center that includes the Sukiwabashi Shopping Center, the Nishi-Ginza Department

Store and the Yurakucho Food Center—listed in order from S to N. In this area is the *Asahi Shimbun*—one of the leading dailies of Japan. There are also road-show movie theaters such as the Piccadilly, Hibiya, Yurakuza and Miyukiza and such stage theaters as Nichigeki and Tokyo Takarazuka, etc. Facing the street leading to the Hibiya Park is JNTO's Tourist Information Center (1st floor of the Kotani Building).

Hibiya Park (5A4), opened in 1903, is laid out partly in the Japanese and partly in the Western style. Covering an area of about 16 ha., it was formerly the site of *daimyo* mansions and later a drill ground. In 1961, a large fountain—illuminated in seven colors at night—was added. Wisteria vines and azaleas bloom in May and a chrysanthemum show is held in November. Other important events or festivals are also occasionally held in the park. In SE corner stands the Hibiya Public Hall and next to this is the Hibiya Library—both owned by the Metropolitan Government. There is also the underground Hibiya Parking Station (a fee is charged). The buildings facing the street just W of the park are, from N to S, the Tokyo High and District Courts, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Maritime Safety Agency, and the Tokyo Family Court. The principal buildings in the street on the E side of the park are, from the SE corner, the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Imperial Hotel, Nippon Seimei (insurance) Hibiya Building, Nissei Theater, Hibiya Mitsui Building, Sanshin Building, Hibiya Asahi Seimei (insurance) Building. Still further to the N facing the moat are the Hibiya Park Building and Dai-ichi Seimei (insurance) Building.

The Imperial Palace (5A2) is situated nearly in the center of the Tokyo urban area. The palace is encircled by inner moats and high stone walls. The inner moat on the E that separates the palace from the outer gardens facing Marunouchi is spanned by a stone bridge, forming the front gate to the palace.

The Imperial Palace grounds are the site of Edo Castle, founded in the 15th century. The castle, which was also called Chiyoda Castle, was the residence of the Tokugawa *shogun* for 265 years. During that period the castle building consisted of Hon-maru (main keep)—the residence and staterooms of the *shogun*, Nishinomaru (western keep)—the residence of the heir apparent to the *shogun*, Ninomaru (second keep), Kitanomaru (northern keep) and Sannomaru (third keep). The present Imperial Palace is on the main side of the Nishinomaru, while the side of the Kitanomaru has been converted into Kitanomaru Park. The Imperial Palace buildings located in the Nishinomaru were burnt down during World War II. The new palace was rebuilt in 1968. Although it is a ferroconcrete structure, it is designed in a purely Japanese style of architecture. The new palace is a one-story building with a floor space of about 4,000 sq. m.

As the precincts of the Imperial Palace are surrounded by a series of moats, entrance is made only through the former castle

gates. The S entrance was once marked by the Sakuradamon Gate, the E entrance by the Sakashitamon and Otemon Gates, the N entrance by the Hirakawamon Gate and the W entrance by the Hanzomon Gate. The Imperial Household Agency has its offices inside the Sakashitamon Gate.

The bridges on the main approach to the palace—the stone bridge and the second iron bridge forming the main entrance—are popularly called *Niju-bashi*, or “Double Bridge.” If seen from the plaza, they appear like one bridge because of the difference in their elevation. The plaza in front of the main entrance to the palace is commonly called the Imperial Palace Plaza.

This outer garden, situated between the Otemon Gate and the Sakuradamon Gate and facing Marunouchi across the moat, is a spacious ground covered with green grass, gravel and pine trees. To the N of the plaza, within the Wadakuramon Gate, are large fountains completed in 1961 to commemorate the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess. The fountains, which are illuminated at night, are set in a 55-by-37-m. pool. In the SW corner of the gardens stands a bronze statue of loyalist Masashige Kusunoki (1294-1336) on horseback.

The general public is allowed to visit the palace twice a year to offer congratulations to the Emperor—on January 2 and on his birthday, April 29 (9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.). On other days, only groups receiving prior permission from the Imperial Household Agency may proceed to the palace.

Imperial Palace East Garden (5A2), occupying the eastern part of the palace grounds, contains a beautiful Japanese garden and some ancient buildings. It was remodeled from the old garden, which was once the heart of Chiyoda Castle. Opened to the public in 1968, it is open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on Mondays and Fridays.

Kasumigaseki district, extending S from opposite the Sakuradamon Gate to the Toranomon intersection, is the political center of Japan. Many of the principal government offices are located here, including the following: the National Personnel Authority, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Environment Agency, the Board of Audit, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning Agency, Ministry of Education, the Science and Technology Agency, Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Maritime Safety Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

National Diet Building (3C2) stands on Kasumigaseki Hill. It is reached from Kokkai-Gijido-mae Station of the Marunouchi and Chiyoda Subway Lines. The imposing, three-story grey structure is 65.5 m. in height and is dominated by a massive central tower, which has become a well-known landmark. It took nearly 18 years to erect this building, which was completed in October 1936. It

is constructed of reinforced concrete and granite. All the materials, including the interior marble as well as the granite covering the outer structure, are domestic products. The site covers an area of 69,200 sq. m., while the building area is 12,500 sq. m. and the floor space 52,500 sq. m. The right half, as one faces it, is the hall for the 460-seat House of Councillors, while the left half contains the 467-seat House of Representatives. But the fixed members of the two Houses are 252 and 491, respectively. There are 770 seats in the Visitors' Gallery of the House of Representatives. Foreign visitors are admitted to the gallery while the Diet is in session, provided they sign their names at the information office.

The front gate of the National Diet Building faces two parks—Ozaki Memorial Park and Kasumigaseki Park, which are separated from each other by a 50-m.-wide boulevard. The former contains the **Ozaki Memorial Hall** completed in 1960. It is dedicated to the memory of Yukio Ozaki (1859–1954), who served as a member of the House of Representatives for 64 years ever since the Diet was convened for the first time in 1890. He is often called the “Father of Japanese Parliamentarianism.”

National Diet Library, located immediately N of the Diet Building, was built in 1961 in a lot adjacent to the Diet Building. It is a six-story building, with two basement levels, and has a total space of 26,400 sq. m. It contains 2,450,000 books, 23,000 different periodicals, 37,000 maps, 51,000 phonograph records and over 31,000 reels of microfilm. The library has 30 branches, including one in Ueno Park, the Tokyo Bunko (library) and the Seikado Bunko (library). It is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except Sundays, national holidays and the last day of the month.

National Theater (Kokuritsu Gekijo) (3C2), Japan's first state-owned theater, stands on an eminence to the N of the Diet Library. The theater is about 10 min. on foot from Akasaka-Mitsuke Station of the Ginza Subway Line. The building houses two theaters, one with 1,764 seats and the other with 630 seats. The large hall is for performances of *kabuki*, *gagaku* (court music), Japanese music and dance, while the smaller one is designed for *bunraku* (puppet show), *kyogen* (farce), Japanese music and dance.

Hie Shrine, popularly called *Sanno-sama*, is situated near the former Sannoshita streetcar stop, on the top of a small hill called Hoshigaoka, or Sannodai. It is dedicated to Oyamakui-no-Mikoto, an ancient Shinto deity. It was the most popular shrine in the capital during the Edo period (1603–1867). The main shrine and other structures, which represented the typical Shinto architecture of the early Edo period, were burnt down during World War II. With the construction of the new main shrine in 1959 and the gate in 1962, the shrine has been restored to its prewar splendor. Its festival of June 15, though it has lost some of its former glory in recent years, is still one of the most outstanding festival events in Tokyo. It features a gala procession of shrine palanquins. The

Tokyo Hilton Hotel, the Akasaka Tokyu Hotel and the Hotel New Japan are located near the shrine precincts.

A little farther to the NW across the moat is Kioizaka, where there is a small public garden called **Shimizudani Koen**. The monument in the garden was erected to the memory of Toshimichi Okubo (1830-1878)—one of the leaders of the Meiji Restoration assassinated near this spot. On the W side of the park across the road stands the 40-story Hotel New Otani. On the E side of the park is the Akasaka Prince Hotel.

St. Ignatius's Church is a Catholic church built in 1949 close to Yotsuya Station on the Chuo Line. The altar of the church was donated by the Brooklyn Church in New York, while the stained glass was made in Belgium and the electrically-operated bells were made in the U.S. Near the church is Jochi (Sophia) University. **Yasukuni Shrine** (3C2) on Kudan Hill is a Shinto sanctuary dedicated to those who have given their lives for the country. They include some of the great movers in the Meiji Restoration of 1868, but by far the larger numbers are the soldiers and sailors who died in the service of the country.

Near the main entrance, on the left side, is the bronze statue of Yajiuro Shinagawa (1843-1900), a statesman in the Meiji era.

In the outer precincts, lined with rows of stone lanterns, is a bronze statue of Masujiro Omura (1824-1869), the first Minister of War after the Meiji Restoration. Erected in 1888, it was the first bronze statue in Japan. The outer precincts may also be entered from the S entrance, where a pair of stone *komainu* (carved mythological, lion-like dogs that guard the entrances of Shinto shrines) and a stone *torii*, both built in 1933, can be seen. The granite *torii* is the largest of its kind in Japan (about 12 m.). A paved approach leads to the shrine through another colossal *torii* of bronze (22 m.), which marks the boundary of the inner precincts. The main shrine is constructed in dignified simplicity after the orthodox Shinto style. Spring and autumn festivals are held every year at the shrine from April 21 to 23 and from October 17 to 19.

Nippon Budokan Hall (3C2), a 5-min. walk from Kudanshita Subway Station, was built in the ancient Japanese style of architecture for the Tokyo Olympics. *Judo* matches and demonstrations of traditional martial arts were held here during the Olympics, and since then the hall has been used for various sports meets and other events.

Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers: This tomb, a hexagonal building, stands to the S of Kudan Hill. Facing the inner moat of the Imperial Palace, it is situated in the center of a park next to the Fairmont Hotel. Built in 1959, it is the memorial hall that contains the ashes of the unknown soldiers who died in World War II.

The ground farther S along the moat and opposite the British Embassy is called **Chidorigafuchi Park**. The park site was once lined with cherry trees planted in the early days of the Meiji era

by British diplomat Sir Ernest M. Satow (1843–1929). All of them, however, were removed to other places to make room for the construction of an expressway in 1964 and younger cherry trees were planted instead.

Japan Science Museum in Kitanomaru Park, located within the former Imperial Palace grounds, is a 7-min. walk from Takebashi Subway Station. It was completed by the Japan Science Foundation in April 1964, with the aim of promoting the scientific knowledge of the general public. The modern five-winged structure has five stories above ground and one basement floor for a total floor space of 22,000 sq. m.

In the museum some 400 machines and pieces of equipment are on display representing in 14 sections the achievements of science and industrial technology, including space science and atomic energy. Exhibits include miniatures of American and Russian spaceships as well as models of an atomic reactor and a city of the future. Open between 9:30 a.m. and 4:50 p.m., except on Mondays. **National Museum of Modern Art (SA1)**, a few minutes walk from Takebashi Subway Station, displays objects of art produced in the 20th century. Open daily except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Kanda area, formerly a ward in itself, but now a part of Chiyoda Ward, is one of the most flourishing sections of the capital. Together with the Hongo area in Bunkyo Ward, it may be called the "Latin Quarter" of Tokyo. These two areas boast of many schools, universities and bookshops as well as numerous boarding houses for students.

Surugadai is an elevation in the N section of Kanda, with Ochanomizu Station on the Chuo Line on its N border. It commands a view of the surrounding area. On the E extremity of the hill stands **Nicolai Cathedral of the Greek Orthodox Church**, an "Important Cultural Property," named after its founder—Russian priest Ioan Kasatkin Nikolai (1836–1912). It was completed in 1884 after about eight years of construction work and completely repaired in 1929 after having been seriously damaged by the earthquake of 1923. The dome rises 39 m. from the ground and the belfry 29 m. Meiji, Nihon (Faculties of Science & Engineering, and Dentistry as well as the hospital, etc.) and Chuo Universities, and the Y.W.C.A. headquarters are also here.

Parallel to the S base of Surugadai Hill is Ogawamachi. Along Yasukuni-dori Street extending W from Ogawamachi toward Kudan Hill is Jimbocho, a district full of bookstores on the S side, including several dealers in second-hand books.

Kanda Myojin is a Shinto shrine situated on an eminence at Miyamotocho on the other side of the Kanda River. The origin of the shrine is not exactly known, but it dates from as early as the middle of the 8th century. The vermilion-painted main shrine, rebuilt in 1934, is an imposing structure. Every year a festival known as *Kanda Matsuri* is gaily observed from May 12 to 15.

TOKYO

Transportation Museum, managed by the Kotsu-Bunka Shinko Zaidan (Foundation for the Promotion of Transportation Culture), is located at Sudacho near Manseibashi Bridge. More than 20,000 exhibits are arranged so as to depict the remarkable progress that railways and other means of transportation in Japan have achieved since 1872.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the "No. 1 Locomotive," manufactured in 1871 by the Vulcan Foundry Co. in Lancashire, England. It was first used when the Tokyo-Yokohama Line was opened in 1872. Another attraction is the old locomotive named "Benkei," a mogul-type engine built in 1880 by H. K. Porter & Co. of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and used on the Hokkaido Railway. The railway was constructed under the direction of Joseph U. Crawford, an American engineer. Open daily, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except on Mondays; also closed from December 29 to January 3.

CHUO WARD

Chuo Ward, located in the heart of the city, is the leading business district of Tokyo. The broad road extending from both ends of the famous Nihombashi Bridge is the busiest thoroughfare in Tokyo and traverses the SW part of the ward. Ginza, situated between Kyobashi and Shimbashi, is its busiest section, while its N section extends toward Kanda Station along Nihombashi Street. The section around Nihombashi Bridge is regarded as the financial center of Japan because many of the nation's leading banks have their head offices around here. Many securities companies can also be found in this area.

Nihombashi Bridge (5C2) was considered the hub of the city in former times, and all distances were measured from here. The bridge was first constructed in 1603 and was last reconstructed in 1911. An iron post indicating the starting point of all distances stands near the northern end of the bridge, while a stone monument showing a view of the original bridge also stands near the southern end of the bridge. At present, an elevated expressway runs low over the bridge and disfigures its fine contours.

To the N of the bridge, on the left-hand side, stands the Mitsukoshi Department Store, while close by is the head office of the Bank of Tokyo. Next to the Bank of Tokyo is the Bank of Japan, which was established in 1882. It dominates Japan's monetary field as the nation's central bank.

It was here at Muromachi Ichome (part of which was formerly called Anjincho), a back street near Nihombashi Bridge, that William Adams—the English pilot—lived in the 17th century. To mark the site of his former home, the principal residents of the street on July 28, 1930, erected a monument that reads as follows: "In memory of William Adams, known as Miura Anjin, the first Englishman to settle in Japan, coming as pilot on board the Charity in 1600, who resided in a mansion built on this spot, who instructed Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun, on gunnery, geography, mathematics, etc., rendering valuable service in foreign affairs, and who married a Japanese lady, Miss Magome, and died on May 336

16, 1620, at the age of 45 years." *The Japanese word anjin means "pilot," and the street was then called after his Japanese name. Adams and his Japanese wife are buried near Yokosuka, where he had an estate.*

To the S of Nihombashi Bridge, the main street leads through Kyobashi to the Ginza. The Tokyu Department Store is situated at the Nihombashi intersection. Two blocks further on toward Kyobashi are the Takashimaya Department Store on the left and the Maruzen Co. Store on the right.

Turning E from Edobashi—a bridge to the E of Nihombashi Bridge, one soon comes to a busy quarter called Kabutocho, with its **Tokyo Securities Exchange**. The exchange was founded in 1878 and now ranks as one of the world's leading stock exchanges. The neighbourhood pulsates with business activity. Not far away in Ningyocho is a very popular shrine called **Suitengu**, a branch of the Suitengu Shrine at Kurume in Kyushu. On every fifth day of the month and during the annual festival of May 5 thousands of people visit the shrine to pray for easy delivery and safe voyage. The shrine is especially crowded on the last day of December and the first day in January.

Hamacho Park, laid out as part of the reconstruction of the capital after the earthquake disaster of 1923, lies along the banks of the Sumida River at the foot of Shin-Ohashi Bridge and covers an area of about 3.6 ha. The Meijiza Theater, with a seating capacity of 1,770, is near the park.

Kyobashi district, a continuation of Nihombashi to the S, adjoins Ginza. The Bridgestone Museum of Art is located here.

Bridgestone Museum of Art (5C3) is situated on the 2nd floor of the nine-story Bridgestone Building, which stands at the SE corner of Tori-Sanchome junction. The exhibits at this museum feature representative paintings and sculptures by Japanese and Western artists of the 18th and 19th centuries. Open daily, except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Ginza (5B5), extending from Kyobashi to Shimbashi, is the leading shopping district of Tokyo and is regarded as the center of the nation's fashion activities. It has some of the finest shops in the city, including the Matsuya and branch stores of the Matsuzakaya and Mitsukoshi Department Stores. There are also many restaurants, teahouses, bars, cabarets and other places of entertainment in this district. In the evening, the Ginza glows brilliantly with the multi-colored illumination of neon signs, and many people come here to stroll along the streets or seek diversion. A night time stroll in the Ginza, popularly known as "Gin-bura" (*bura* meaning "stroll"), reveals one aspect of Tokyo's colorful life. Not far from the main street stand the Ginza Dai-ichi, Ginza Nikko and Ginza Tokyu Hotels.

Ginza Subway Station, which connects the Ginza and Marunouchi Lines with the Hibiya Line, occupies a large underground space consisting of three basement floors: the first is a long promenade extending for 860 m. over the Hibiya Line between Higashi-Ginza

Station to the E and Hibiya Station to the W, the second is used for stations on the Ginza and Marunouchi Lines and the third serves as the platform for trains on the Hibiya Line. Transfers between lines are facilitated by eight escalators.

Kabukiza (5B5), just off the Ginza to the E and fronting on the street to Tsukiji, is one of the most popular theaters in Tokyo. Reconstructed in December 1950, the theater is a splendid example of modern Japanese architecture. Throughout the year *kabuki* drama is staged here. The theater is capable of seating 2,600 people. The Shimbashi Embujo, near the Kabukiza, is another modern theater. Originally built for *Azuma Odori* (in spring and autumn) dance-plays, it also offers *bunraku* puppet drama and other types of entertainment. Capacity: 1,500.

The Tsukiji district occupies ground reclaimed from the bay in 1657, and it was here that the first foreign settlement was founded in 1868. A testimonial to the enterprise of its subsequent residents and other groups is seen in **St. Luke's International Medical Center**, one of the best-equipped modern hospitals in Tokyo.

National Cancer Center (5B5) was completed in 1962. This center aims at training doctors and conducting anticancer research work as well as offering medical treatment.

Tsukiji Honganji (5C5), a branch temple of the Nishi-Honganji—headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshu sect of Buddhism in Kyoto—stands a short distance W of St. Luke's Medical Center. Since its founding in 1630, the temple has been destroyed by repeated fires, the last time in 1923. The present temple, constructed in 1935, is a large earthquake- and fire-proof edifice built in ancient Hindu style and decorated in a harmonious blend of ancient and modern techniques. The main hall, dedicated to the image of Amitabha Buddha, has more than 1,000 seats for worshipers. The temple offers modern facilities and conveniences seldom found in ordinary Buddhist temples.

Tsukiji Wholesale Market (3D3), one of the 11 markets under the control of the Central Wholesale Market of Tokyo, is also situated in this district. Established in 1932, the market covers an area of some 20 ha. It conducts wholesale transactions in fish, meat, eggs, vegetables, fruit, etc. The fish market was originally located at Nihombashi and was one of the features of Edo (Tokyo) for nearly 300 years. About 90 percent of the fish catch, which arrives in Tokyo daily from coastal waters and distant seas, is sold through the market. The Tsukiji Wholesale Market is one of the largest of its kind in the world.

Hama Detached Palace Garden (3D3) is reached in 10 min. on foot from Shimbashi Station. Originally a villa of the Tokugawa family, it passed into the hands of the Imperial Household in 1871. The garden was given to the metropolis in November 1945, and has been open to the public since April 1946. It embraces nearly 25 ha. A lovely tidal pond spanned by three bridges, each shaded by wisteria-vine trellises and leading to an islet, constitutes the

scenic highlight of the garden. The layout of the ponds, lawns and the riding-ground in this garden offers a revealing insight into the type of villa maintained by feudal lords in the Edo period. From the pine-bordered beach, the estuary of the Sumida River is visible as well as Tokyo Bay into which the river empties. The garden also has a number of cherry trees, adding to its charm in spring. Open every day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The islands lying off Tsukiji, known as Tsukudajima and Tsukishima, are connected by Tsukuda-Hashi and Kachidokibashi Bridges with the Tsukiji quarter. They are also reached by Aoi-bashi Bridge from Koto Ward to the NE. **Kachidokibashi Bridge** was built in 1931-1940. The design is conspicuous for its carriage-way formed of two bascules or drawbridges, each weighing about 2,000 tons and raised in 1 min. 10 sec. by hydraulic machinery to permit the passage of vessels through the channel.

Tokyo International Trade Center (3D3), a 10-min. walk from the Harumi Pier bus stop, covers an area of 2.5 ha. It contains three large display halls where various fairs and exhibitions are held. Samples of goods of both the heavy and light industries are also on display here.

MINATO WARD

This ward is bounded on the E by Tokyo Bay and formed the southernmost district of the city before its extension in 1932. The E Shiba section is chiefly noted for Shiba Park, the Zojoji Temple and Tokyo Port. "Minato" means port.

The high W section of the ward, known as Azabu and Akasaka, is a favorite residential quarter, especially with foreigners.

Shimbashi, a continuation of the Ginza to the SW, is another busy district. In the area adjoining Shimbashi Station on the W are many excellent Chinese restaurants.

Broadcasting Museum, which belongs to the Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation or NHK), is situated on an eminence of Atagoyama on the N side of the Shiba section. Open daily except Mondays, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; admission free.

Shiba Park (3C3), situated in the N portion of the Shiba section, was formerly a part of the grounds of the Buddhist temple of Zojoji. Laid out in 1873, it covers an area of about 26 ha. The SW part is amply shaded with trees and shrubbery, providing a quiet atmosphere. Near the NE corner of the park is the headquarters of the **Japan Red Cross Society**. The Tokyo Prince and Shiba Park Hotels are also in this area.

Zojoji Temple, a few minutes walk from Shiba-Koen Subway Station, is the headquarters of the Jodo sect of Buddhism in the Kanto District. It was founded in 1393 by Shoso—the eighth archbishop of the Jodo sect, and was formerly the family temple of the Tokugawas. The temple contains many cultural objects, including an illustrated "Biography of Priest Honen" (founder of the sect), the Big Temple Bell, the Sammon (Main Gate) and the Black Image of Buddha. Built in 1605, the red-lacquered Sammon, or

two-story Main Gate, faces the main street. It is included among the "Important Cultural Properties." The Hondo, or Main Hall, was destroyed in World War II, and the new ferroconcrete building was completed in 1974. It measures 35 m. in height, 48 m. in width and 52 m. in depth. The Main Hall is on the 2nd floor, the Training Hall on the 3rd floor, and the temple office and guest rooms are on the 1st floor.

Tokyo Tower (3C3), near the W corner of Shiba Park, belongs to the Nippon Television City Corporation. It is a 333-m. independent steel tower and is said to be one of the highest of its kind in the world. It was built in December 1958 as a transmission point for local television programs and now houses the telecasting center of Channel 12 in Tokyo.

The tower is provided with two observation platforms, 150 m. and 250 m. high, from which a grand view of the entire city of Tokyo, Tokyo Bay and the Izu and Boso Peninsulas can be obtained. The tower also has a five-story **Modern Science Museum** at its base. The museum houses three science exposition halls containing colorful exhibits that show the latest developments in electronics. There are also transmitter rooms, shops, restaurants, and a waxworks museum like London's Madame Tussaud's.

Tokyo Port (3D3) was formerly used chiefly for Japanese ships, with exports and imports to and from Tokyo all being handled through Yokohama Port. It was in 1941 that Tokyo was opened to foreign trade, but during World War II the port of Tokyo was severely damaged by air raids. After the war, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government started to construct a modern port under the Law of Ports and Harbors, enacted in 1951. At present, Tokyo Port has 12 piers capable of handling 1,000 to 35,000-ton-class vessels. Tokyo Port is among the leading ports in Japan, with the total length of piers amounting to about 15,000 m. Its piers include the Harumi, Hinode, Daiba, Shinagawa, Shibaura, Takeshiba, Toyosu, No. 10, No. 13, Mokuzaei and Oi Piers as well as the car-ferry pier near the Tsukishima Fishing Base. The Harumi, Toyosu and Shinagawa Piers are primarily used for foreign trade. The Shinagawa Pier has two berths for container ships, while the Oi Pier has four. The No. 13 Pier also has four container berths. By the end of 1975, the Oi and No. 13 Piers will have 10 berths for container ships and nine berths for freighters. The Takeshiba and Shibaura Piers are used by domestic passenger ships, while the car-ferries that ply among the ports in Japan are based at Shinonome in Koto Ward.

To cope with the heavy congestion of ships and the rapid increase of cargo, the Metropolitan Government has been pushing various plans to improve port facilities—reclamation of new tracts of land, building of piers, breakwaters, quays, lumberyards and a broad highway running through the reclaimed land. City authorities are also undertaking to construct a recreation park called "Marine Park" along Tokyo Bay. The whole project will be com-

pleted by 1980. In June 1974, the **Museum of Maritime Science** (3D4) was completed as part of the project at Ariake in Koto Ward.

Keiogijuku University (3C3), popularly known as Keio University, is the oldest university in Japan. Situated in the district called Mita, it consists of the Faculties of Law, Economics, Literature, Commerce, Medicine and Engineering. (The Medical Faculty is at Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku, and the Engineering Faculty is at Hiyoshi in Kanagawa Prefecture.) It offers high school and other courses in the suburbs as well as in the metropolis. The university was founded toward the close of the Tokugawa shogunate by Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835-1901), one of the most enlightened educators of his time. See Route 45: Nakatsu.

Sengakuji Temple (3C3) is at Takanawa, 3.2 km. SW of Shiba Park, and is noted as the burial place of the Forty-seven *Ronin*, whose tombs will be found in the small court to the left of the front gate. The graves are arranged in the order of their precedence while in service of their master. The grave of the leader, Yoshio Oishi, also known as Kuranosuke Oishi (1659-1703), is in a corner of the court under a roof. Next to it stands the tomb of Naganori Asano (1665-1701), Lord of Ako, for whose sake the vendetta was carried out. There is a well on the path to the court where the head of their victim, Yoshinaka Kira, was washed before it was placed at the tomb of Lord Asano. Many relics of the Forty-seven *Ronin* and their wooden images are preserved in the temple museum.

The Forty-seven Ronin (or masterless samurai) were vassals of Naganori Asano, Lord of Ako, a town on the Ako Line (Route 25) midway between Himeji and Okayama. In 1701 this lord was ordered to commit suicide for the crime of having drawn his sword in the shogun's palace when insulted by Yoshinaka Kira. Lord Asano's retainers resolved to avenge the insult to their master, and threw Kira off his guard by withdrawing their allegiance to their dead lord so as not to involve his family in trouble, thus becoming ronin. On the night of December 14 of the following year, while Edo was fast asleep under a mantle of snow, they besieged Kira's residence at Honjo, near Ryogoku Bridge. Breaking through all resistance, they traced him to his hiding-place and killed him. Having accomplished their revenge and having offered the head of his enemy to their lord's tomb, the ronin reported their deed to the authorities and calmly awaited their decision. After some hesitation, the authorities decided that the penalty should be death by their own hands, and it was carried out near this temple on February 4 of the following year. Their names are inscribed on their tombstones together with their ages. The youngest was the leader's son, Yoshikane Oishi, 15 years old; the oldest was Kanamaru Horibe, 77 years of age. The address read at their lord's tomb by the leader of the ronin is still preserved at the temple and moves to tears anyone who reads it (see Mitford's English translation in his famous Tales of Old Japan). The story of the Forty-seven Ronin has been dramatized under the name of Chushingura (chu—loyal, shin—subject, gura—warehouse; i.e., a collection of stories of the 47 ronin), and is still a favorite with the public.

Tozenji Temple, situated a short distance to the S of the Sengakuji

Temple, is of historical interest since it was used as a temporary headquarters for the British Legation in 1861. The Takanawa, Pacific, Takanawa Prince and the Tokyo Kanko Hotels are located in this neighborhood.

Institute for Infectious Diseases (3C3) at Shirogane Daimachi, part of Tokyo University, conducts bacteriological research relative to epidemics and other forms of diseases. Within the premises stands the **National Institute of Public Health**, established in 1938. Its original organization, including the huge plant and modern equipment, was made possible through a ¥3,500,000 fund donated by the Rockefeller Foundation. Managed by the Health and Welfare Ministry, the institute undertakes to train sanitation engineers, conducts research in different fields of preventive medicine, and carries out other medical and field work related to public health.

Not far from here, at Shirogane Gochome, is the **Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases**, established in 1914 by the late Baron Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato (1852-1931)—an outstanding bacteriologist of Japan. Attached to the institute are a hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases as well as Kitazato University.

National Park for Nature Study (3C3), occupying an entire block of Shirogane Daimachi Nichome near Meguro Station on the Yamanote Line, covers an area of some 20 ha. It is regarded as an ideal place for observing the ecology of birds and insects as well as plants. Formerly the site of the suburban residence of Lord Matsudaira of Takamatsu in Edo, the estate passed into the hands of the Imperial Household at the Meiji Restoration (1868). The grounds were opened to the public in 1951 under the above name.

The park abounds in shrubs and is shaded by aged evergreen oaks and other tall trees, reminding the visitor of the forests of the Musashino Plain on which Edo stood. Deservedly the park is listed among the "Natural Monuments" and "Places of Historical Importance." Open daily except Mondays and the days after national holidays, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Zempukuji Temple (3C3) at Yamamotocho, near the former Ninohashi streetcar stop, is said to have been founded by Kobo-Daishi (774-835)—the first exponent of the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism in Japan—during the 9th century. The temple buildings have been destroyed by repeated fires, and the present ones were rebuilt after World War II. Among the treasures preserved in the temple, which belongs to the Honganji school of the Jodo-Shinshu sect, are the holy formula written by Kobo-Daishi, Buddhist pictures and carved images. In the grounds is a gigantic ginkgo tree (designated as a "Natural Monument"). It is perhaps the oldest of its kind in Tokyo, although its trunk was burnt and broken in World War II.

This temple was used by Townsend Harris, first American Minister to Japan, and his successors as their headquarters for more than 10 years from 1859. To perpetuate the memory of this historic

spot, the America-Japan Society on December 19, 1936, erected a stone monument, inlaid with a bronze disk bearing an image of Harris and inscribed in English: "On this spot Townsend Harris opened the first American Legation in Japan, July 7, 1859." On the back of the monument is this Japanese inscription in the late Baron T. Matsuda's handwriting: "The site of the residence of America's early envoys." This monument, once removed, was renovated on the occasion of Japan-U.S. Amity & Trade Centennial on May 12, 1960.

Townsend Harris, after years of commercial voyaging among the Pacific islands and in the Far East, was appointed consul to Japan in August 1855 on the recommendation of Commodore Perry. In July of the next year he arrived at Shimoda, Izu Peninsula, which had been designated as the site of the first American consulate. His primary mission was to conclude a treaty providing for the residence of an American Minister in Edo, freedom of trade with the Japanese and the opening of additional ports. In November 1857, he was permitted to go to Edo from Shimoda to open negotiations. After a tentative agreement was reached, Harris returned to Shimoda in March of the next year. In April 1858, he went back to Edo for the shogunate's reply. Finding it not ready, he again returned to Shimoda in June and in July signed the treaty at Kanagawa (now in Yokohama). The United States Senate approved his appointment as Minister to Japan in January 1859, and July 7 he established the American Legation in Edo at the Zempukuji Temple. Here he remained until his retirement in 1861. Harris died on February 25, 1878, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

Prince Arisugawa Memorial Park lies a short distance to the W of the Zempukuji Temple. Originally owned by Lord Nambu Mino-no-Kami in the Edo period, this property came into the possession of Prince Arisugawa in 1896. In 1934, Prince Takamatsu donated it to the city of Tokyo in memory of the Arisugawa family from whom he had inherited it. Many features of the park are recent additions.

Okura Shukokan Museum is at Akasaka Aoicho, a 5-min. walk from Toranomon Subway Station. Designed in Chinese style, it contains the late Baron Kihachiro Okura's collection of antiques from China and India as well as Japan. Open daily except Mondays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Next door to the museum is the Hotel Okura.

Nezu Art Museum (3C3), located at Minami-Aoyama Rokuchome, about 10 min. on foot from Omote-Sando Subway Station, offers for display a collection of ancient objects of the fine arts and handicraft from China, Korea and Japan. Open daily except Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (closed in August).

Akasaka, on an eminence of the NW part of the ward, forms the center of Tokyo's plush night life. A number of night clubs, bars and restaurants are concentrated here, especially between Akasaka-Mitsuke and Tameike.

Former Akasaka Detached Palace (Geihinkan or the present State Guesthouse for foreign dignitaries) (3C2), near Yotsuya Station

on the Chuo Line, stands on the site of the former mansion of the Kii branch of the Tokugawas. The mansion was used by Emperor Meiji from 1873 to 1888 while the Imperial Palace was being rebuilt on the grounds of the old Chiyoda Castle.

The Akasaka Detached Palace was built in 1909 after 10 years of construction work for the use of the Crown Prince at the time. It was designed by Toyu Katayama (1854-1917), a leading architect of his time, after the French architectural style of the late 18th century. It is a two-story, earthquake- and fire-proof stone building covering a total floor space of 1.5 ha.

The palace building was also used as a provisional Imperial chamber and later on for other purposes. But in 1967, the government passed a bill to repair the building to accommodate important state guests. The renovation was finished in April 1974.

In constructing the State Guesthouse, granite and a variety of marble from France, Italy, Greece and Norway were profusely employed, and several rooms upstairs are gorgeously decorated with oil paintings by French and Japanese artists. Among the most impressive rooms are the Egyptian Room (formerly the Smoking Room), the Hagoromo-no-Ma, or Hall of the Feathered Robe (formerly the Ballroom)—the ceiling motif of which is said to have been inspired by the famous *noh* play *Hagoromo* (Feathered Robe), and the Kacho-no-Ma, or Hall of Flowers and Birds (formerly the Dining Hall).

Roppongi, SW continuation of Akasaka, contains more than 30 foreign diplomatic offices. Popular with foreign residents of Tokyo, this area has many restaurants run by foreigners and offers a variety of international cuisine. Specialty stores handling fashionable goods are also plentiful. Bars, night clubs, teahouses and snack shops are open far into the night, drawing many pleasure-seekers. Noted figures of the TV and movie world often make their appearance in this quarter.

Aoyama Palace covers an extensive area in the N portion of the ward. In its precincts, which adjoin the former Akasaka Detached Palace, are the Omiya Palace, where the late Empress Dowager Teimei lived, and the palace of the late Prince Chichibu. In pre-Meiji Restoration days the grounds were the property of the Kii branch of the Tokugawa family.

Togu Palace at Aoyama is a blend of Japanese and Western styles, with a total floor space of over 40 a. The Crown Prince and Princess live here.

Aoyama Cemetery (3C3), SE of the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden, dates from 1872. Many of Japan's distinguished men, including the leaders of the Meiji Restoration, are buried here.

SHINJUKU WARD

Shinjuku Ward, N of the Akasaka section of Minato Ward, is a residential district except for its main streets, which are lined with shops and stores. The small Edo River, known as the Kanda River in its lower course, separates this ward from Bunkyo Ward.

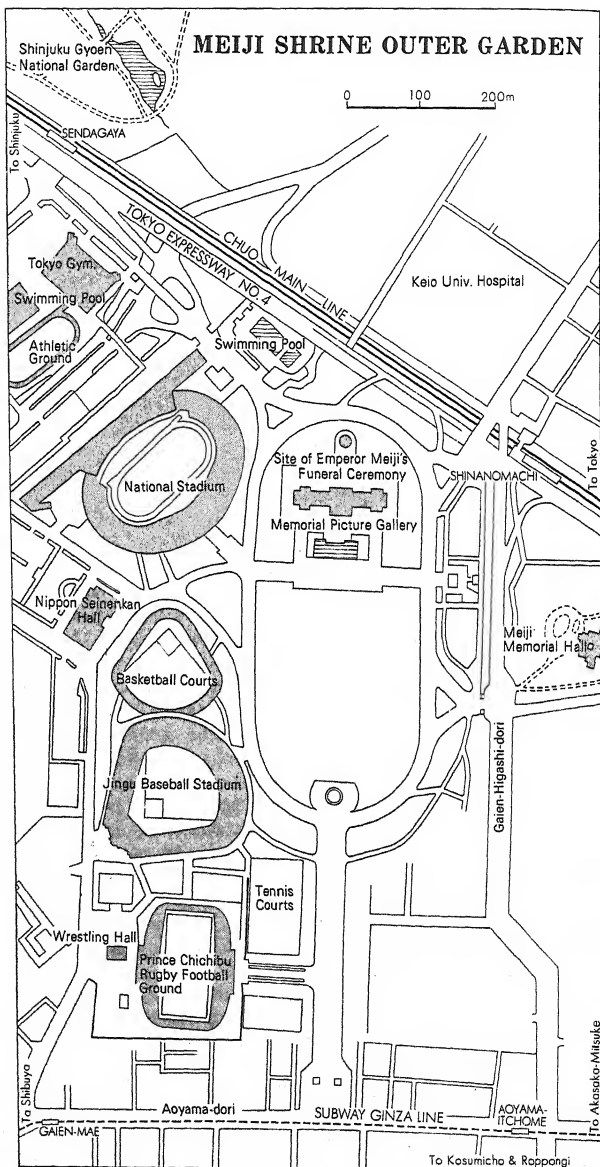
The area around Shinjuku Station, commonly known as Shinjuku, is one of the most popular shopping and amusement centers in Tokyo. There are four department stores—Isetan, Mitsukoshi (branch), Odakyu and Keio, all connected with a subway promenade—as well as many fashionable stores, restaurants and office buildings. The busiest part of Shinjuku is the N section known as Kabukicho, where a large theater named Shinjuku Koma Stadium, nearly half a dozen movie houses, restaurants, bars and every form of amusement facilities are found.

The W side of Shinjuku Station has recently witnessed a remarkable development. Super-high-rise buildings have been erected one after another. Beginning with the 47-story, 174-m.-high Keio Plaza Hotel in 1971, the 200-m.-high, 52-story Sumitomo Building was constructed in 1973, followed by the 55-story, 225-m.-high Mitsui Building constructed in 1974. The Mitsui Building is the tallest building in Japan. The 32-story, 164-m.-high International Telecommunications Center Building of KDD (Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co.) also made its debut in 1974. The Sumitomo Building houses a total of 50 companies employing about 7,000 people from the 6th through the 46th floors, virtually forming a small city. At the top of the building is a restaurant, while a tearoom is found on the 1st floor. This area has developed to such a point that it is being called Tokyo's "Fuku-Toshin," or sub-city center. At the far west end of the W part of Shinjuku is "Nishiguchi Koen," or West (entrance) Park, where many people from the W part of Shinjuku relax, especially during the noontime break or in the evening after office hours.

Meiji Shrine Outer Garden (or Meiji Olympic Park) (3C2), a 5-min. walk from Shinanomachi or Sendagaya Station, has an area of 48.6 ha. It was here that the funeral ceremony of Emperor Meiji was held in 1912. The work of laying out the grounds started in 1915 and took 10 years to complete. It has enjoyed continued popularity as a center for athletic contests and recreational activities. This was one of the three major games' sites of the 18th Olympic Games, the others being Komazawa Olympic Park and the Yoyogi Sports Center. Located in the grounds is the **National Stadium**—one of the largest and finest arenas in the world, with a seating capacity of 85,000. A bronze bust in relief was set up in 1964 at its main entrance in memory of Jigoro Kano (1860-1938)—the originator of Kodokan *Judo* and a member of the International Olympic Committee.

Also in the garden compound are **Jingu Baseball Stadiums** No. 1 and 2, seating 66,000 and 12,000, respectively; the **Prince Chichibu Rugby Football Stadium** with a seating capacity of 20,000; the **Tokyo Gymnasium** and the **Metropolitan Indoor Swimming Pool**, with seating capacities for spectators of 5,300 and 3,000, respectively.

Memorial Picture Gallery, built in the Outer Garden in memory of Emperor Meiji, is a fine example of modern architecture.



Paintings depicting the main events in the reign of the Emperor are on exhibit. Half of the pictures are painted in Japanese style and the other half in Western style, all by leading Japanese artists. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. In a field near the gallery, more than a dozen of Japan's local festivals are demonstrated from August 16 to 18 every year.

Meiji Memorial Hall, located in a separate part of the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden across the street, was originally part of the Aoyama Palace. It was in this hall that the former Imperial Constitution, as drafted by Prince Ito, was discussed by an assembly of leading statesmen in the presence of Emperor Meiji. The hall is now used chiefly for wedding ceremonies and other meetings.

Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden (3C2), a 5-min. walk from Sendagaya Station or Shinjuku Gyoen-mae Subway Station, is an extensive garden covering an area of 58.5 ha. It is situated in the S part of the ward near the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden, and occupies for the most part the site of the mansion of the Naitos—a *daimyo* family. The garden was transferred to the State from the Imperial Household after World War II, and was opened to the public for relaxation and recreation. Its chief attraction is a large greenhouse that contains tropical and subtropical plants, including various kinds of orchids, cacti and insectivorous plants.

It is counted among the best places in Tokyo for viewing cherry blossoms in April. Chrysanthemum shows are held annually in this garden for two weeks from November 1. Open: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (April–September); 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (October–March).

Shinjuku Station (3B2), an eight-story building with three basement floors, covers a total floor space of 61,450 sq. m. The main and the 1st underground floors are being used by the Japanese National Railways. This station building, completed in May 1964, contains parking lots as well as stores and restaurants.

Shinjuku Station ranks first among the JNR stations in Japan in the number of daily passengers, topping the one-million mark. It is the terminal for the Chuo Main Line (for Matsumoto and Nagano), the Odakyu Electric Railway (for Hakone-Yumoto) and the Keio-Teito Electric Railway (for Keio-Hachioji). To the N of the station is the terminal station of the Seibu Railway's Shinjuku Line (for Hon-Kawagoe). Shinjuku Station is also connected by subway with the Marunouchi Line.

Waseda University (3C2), a 5-min. walk from Waseda Subway Station, can be reached in 5 min. by bus from Takadanobaba Station on the Yamanote Loop Line. Founded in 1882 by Marquis Shigenobu Okuma (1838–1922), it is one of the most important private educational institutions in Japan, with more than 44,000 students. It has the Faculties of Politico-Economics, Law, Literature, Education, Commerce and Science & Technology. The chimes in the tower of the Okuma Memorial Auditorium were brought from Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. The Okuma Kaikan (Okuma Hall) opposite the university was reconstructed after World War II. The

Okuma Garden, which was formerly the private garden of the late marquis, is attached to the hall and is attractively laid out.

Tsubouchi Memorial Theater Museum, erected in 1928 in honor of Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935)—an outstanding dramatist and translator of Shakespeare's complete works, stands within the grounds of Waseda University. Containing a large number of exhibits connected with the stage, it is the only museum of its kind in Japan. Open daily except Sundays and the days following national holidays, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (2 p.m. on Saturdays). It is also closed for vacation from August 1 to mid-September and from December 29 to January 7.

BUNKYO WARD

Bunkyo Ward, N of Shinjuku and Chiyoda Wards, forms part of the NW portion of old Tokyo. It is known as the educational quarter of the metropolis together with the Kanda section of Chiyoda Ward since a number of universities—both national and private—and other educational institutions of higher grade are located here.

Korakuen Garden (3C2), a 5-min. walk from either Suidobashi Station on the Chuo Line or Korakuen Subway Station, was laid out in 1626 by Yorifusa—the 11th son of Ieyasu and founder of the Tokugawa family of Mito. It was later remodeled by his son Mitsukuni, one of the most illustrious members of the family. It is one of the most celebrated landscape gardens in Tokyo, covering an area of about 7 ha. The keen interest in things Chinese taken by Mitsukuni had its influence in the design of the garden, in which Chu Shun-shui (1600-1682)—the learned refugee from China who was under Mitsukuni's patronage—also participated. The lake in the garden was designed by Iemitsu—third Tokugawa *shogun*, and contains an island with a small temple to Benten—an Indian Goddess, known as one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck in Japan. The stone bridge is called the Full-Moon Bridge because it is constructed in the form of a half-circle so that its reflection in the water completes a circle. There was formerly a building in the garden known as Kantokutei. However, together with other buildings, it was destroyed in the 1923 earthquake. A small tea-house at the site uses the same name. The garden, a specially selected "Outstanding Scenic Place of Historical Importance," is the property of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The area adjoining Korakuen Garden is the most popular sports and amusement center in Tokyo, including Korakuen Stadium, Recreation Park, the Ice Palace (ice skating), a gymnasium (roller skating, boxing, volleyball, etc.), a bowling alley, a swimming pool, etc. The swimming pool is equipped with an artificial current flowing at a speed of 48 m. per min. and can accommodate 30,000 people. Shooting with electronic-ray guns at the amusement center is also one of the big attractions.

Korakuen Stadium (3C2), constructed in 1937, has a total seating

capacity of 35,000. Professional baseball games played here attract many fans. Recreation Park with its various amusement facilities is a paradise for children.

Kodokan Judo Hall (3C2), close to the Kasugacho intersection, is a representative school for training in the art of self-defense known as *judo*. Hundreds of Japanese and foreigners practice here daily.

Denzuin Temple stands at the top of Andozaka Slope in Omotecho. The original temple was founded in 1415, but was completely destroyed by an air raid in 1945. The present provisional main hall was erected after World War II. The name Denzuin came from the posthumous title of the mother of Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, whose tablet is kept in the temple. It contains an image of Amitabha Buddha carved by Priest Eshin (942-1017) and an image of Daikokuten—an Indian god of good fortune said to have come from India via China and Korea.

Koishikawa Botanical Gardens of Tokyo University (3C1), belonging to the Science Faculty, are located at Hakusan Sanchoime, about a 10-min. walk from either Myogadani Subway Station or Hakusan Subway Station. The grounds cover an area of 15.8 ha. and contain 6,000 different kinds of plants, including some old trees dating from the end of the 17th century, when the garden was founded by the Tokugawa shogunate for the cultivation of medicinal herbs. Originally, the detached palace of the second *shogun* stood here, but it has since disappeared, although the remnants of the landscape garden still exist. They occupy about one-fifth of the total area. The main building in the ground is a university lecture hall, which contains a large quantity of botanical specimens. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. all the year round, except on January 1.

Tokyo University of Education in Otsuka Sanchoime faces the elevation occupied by the Botanical Gardens. It consists of the five Faculties of Literature, Education, Science, Agriculture and Physical Training. (The Agriculture Faculty is at Ikejiri Ichome, Setagaya Ward, and the Physical Training Faculty is at Nishihara Ichome, Shibuya Ward.) This school was founded in 1872 for training teachers. Near here in Otsuka Nichome is the Ochanomizu Women's University with its three Faculties of Literature-Education, Science and Domestic Science.

Gokokuji Temple (3C1) in Toshimagaoka, Otsuka Gochome, was founded in 1681 and is the headquarters of the Buzan school of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. It is one of the largest temples in Tokyo. The hill at the back of the temple has been used since 1873 as a burial place for the Imperial Family. The stone lanterns in the precincts are replicas of the finest examples of lanterns found in Kyoto and Nara. The chief image enshrined in the temple is one of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, carved out of amber and imported, it is believed, from India. Among the treasures of the temple is a Mandala picture, which was probably produced in the

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Kamakura period (1192-1333).

Nihon Women's University in Mejirodai Nichome, is a private institution founded in 1901 by the late Jinzo Naruse. Attached to it are a kindergarten, primary school and a girls' senior high school.

Shin-Edogawa Park, covering 2 ha., near the Waseda bus stop, features a lovely Japanese-style garden together with a playground for children.

Yushima Seido (lit. Sacred Hall at Yushima), situated on an eminence in Yushima and facing Ochanomizu Station across the Kanda River, is a shrine dedicated to Confucius, whose teachings have had such a far-reaching influence in this country. The original shrine was erected in 1690 by Tsunayoshi—fifth Tokugawa *shogun*, and subsequently made the center of Confucian learning under the shogunate. The buildings were reduced to ashes by repeated fires, with the present shrine dating from 1935. The sanctuary, though not very large, is dignified and stately. In the hall stands a bronze statue of Confucius, flanked by other Chinese sages. It was an Imperial gift to the Shibunkai, a society of Confucian scholars. Formerly a government school called the Shoheiko was connected with the shrine. Many famous statesmen and scholars of the shogunate received their Confucian education in the Shoheiko, which was one of the forerunners of the present Tokyo University.

Yushima Shrine, a 7-min. walk from Yushima Subway Station, is commonly known as Yushima Tenjin. It was founded to sanctify Michizane Sugawara (845-903), the greatest scholar of his day. Said to have been founded in the 14th century, it was afterwards restored by Dokan Ota (1432-1486), who built his castle on the site where the Imperial Palace now stands. Converted into a public park in 1890, the grounds are dotted with a number of plum trees and command a fine view of the neighborhood below.

Tokyo University (3D2) occupies the site of the former estate of the Maeda family, but the only relic now remaining is the Akamon or Red Gate, which stands near the main gate of the campus facing Hongo-dori Avenue. It was constructed in 1827 and repaired in 1961, having been registered as an "Important Cultural Property." The university is the foremost educational institution in the country and is under the direct supervision of the government. Although it was founded as a State university in 1869, it grew out of different institutions that existed in the declining days of the Tokugawa regime. After repeated expansions, it has developed to its present form. The campus covers an area of about 50 ha., with the building area occupying 9.2 ha. In the center of the campus is a landscape garden surrounded by the different schools. To the N of the garden are the Faculties of Science, Law, Economics and Literature, and farther N the Faculty of Engineering. To the W of the garden are the Faculty of Education and the library. Together with its almost priceless collection of books, manuscripts,

and other papers, the library was destroyed in the earthquake of 1923, but with the help of enthusiastic supporters at home and abroad it has been completely restored. Beyond the athletics field adjoining the garden to the E is the hospital attached to the Faculty of Medicine—one of the largest medical centers in this country. To the S of the garden are the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy plus another building of the Science Faculty. The grounds across the road in the N part of the campus are now occupied by the Faculty of Agriculture, although they were formerly occupied by the First Higher School. The latter has been incorporated into the university and now constitutes its Faculty of Culture at Komaba Sanchome, Meguro Ward—a few minutes' walk from Komaba Todai-mae Station on the Inokashira Line of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway. The total enrollment of Tokyo University in 1973 was 16,950.

Nezu Shrine (3D1) at Nezu Sugacho, a 10-min. walk from Nezu Station of the Chiyoda Subway Line, is dedicated to four Shinto deities and Michizane Sugawara (845-903)—a great scholar of the Chinese classics. It is said to have been founded early in the first century, but the present shrine buildings, including the two-story Romon (Main Gate), Karamon (Chinese Gate), Haiden (Oratory), Honden (Main Hall) and the wooden fences surrounding the latter two date from 1706 and have been named "Important Cultural Properties." The shrine precincts contain more than 3,000 azalea bushes, which begin blooming in late April. The Otome Inari Shrine in the compound has numerous *torii* gates, attracting the interest of the visitors.

Toyo Bunko or the Oriental Library at Hon-Komagome Nichome has as a nucleus the collection of the late Dr. G. E. Morrison, which was bought by Baron Kyuya Iwasaki. Opened for the benefit of the general public, the library now operates as one of the branches of the National Diet Library. It contains 485,200 volumes, a great number of which deal with Asia, especially with China.

Between the above-mentioned library and Komagome Station of the Yamanote Line is the **Rikugien Garden**, which is reached in 5 min. from the station. It is a public park donated to the metropolis by Baron Iwasaki in 1934. It was first laid out by Lord Yoshiyasu Yanagisawa (1658-1714) in the early years of the 18th century and represents a typical landscape garden of the feudal days. The premises, covering some 10 ha., include a large pond with an island and a hill covered with a dense grove of ancient trees where a teahouse stands. It is said to have been a favorite resort for Tsunayoshi—fifth Tokugawa *shogun*—and other high officials and personages of the time. It is one of the most famous landscape gardens in the capital.

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Taito Ward is noted for Ueno Park, where Tokyo National Museum and many other objects of interest are situated. Bounded on the E by the Sumida River, it includes the E Asakusa section,

one of the chief amusement quarters of the capital.

Ueno Station, the third busiest railway station in Tokyo, is the terminal for JNR trains leaving for the N part of Honshu. Chuo-dori Avenue, leading S from the station, is a busy street lined with shops and stores, including the Keisei and Matsuzakaya Department Stores, restaurants, teahouses and movie theaters.

Ueno Park, (3D2) covering about 84 ha., was formerly the estate of a *daimyo*. During the Kan-ei era (1624-1644) it was taken over by the *shogun*, who built the Buddhist temple Kan-eiji on the grounds as the family temple of the Tokugawas. This temple was unfortunately burned at the time of the Meiji Restoration in the course of a battle between the imperialists and the shogunate's supporters. After the Restoration, the whole area was converted into a public park in 1878.

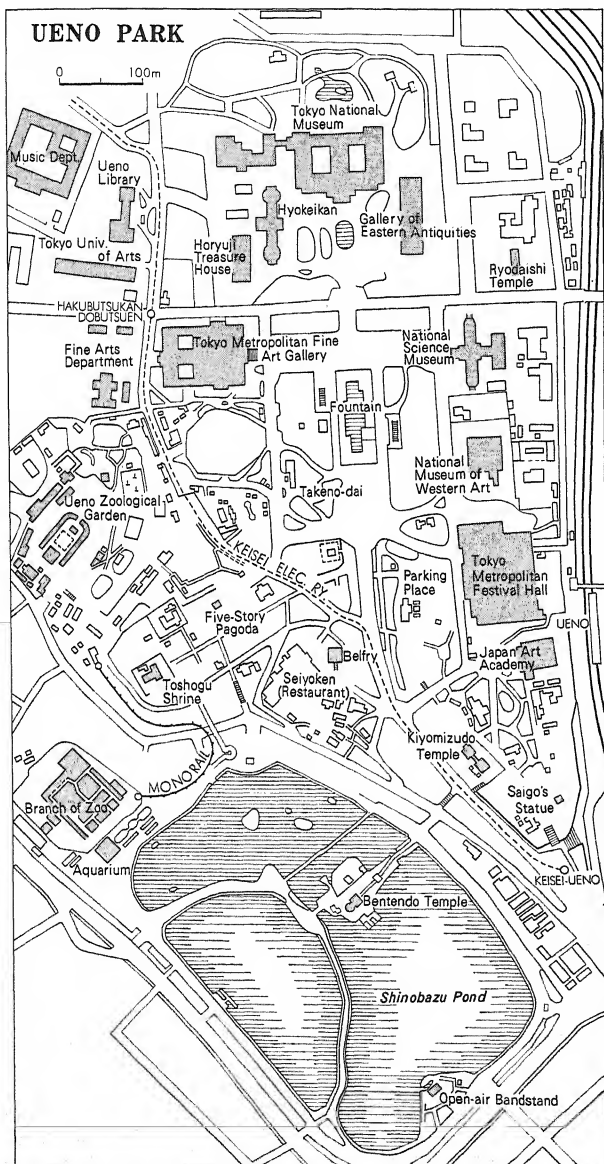
At the entrance to the park, a broad flight of stone steps leads to a small plateau called **Sannodai** or **Sakuragaoka** (Cherry Hill) because of the many cherry trees growing there. Behind a bronze statue of Takamori Saigo (1827-1877), one of the leaders of the Restoration, is a monument to the Shogitai—adherents of the *shogun* who fell in battle during the Restoration. To the left is the **Kiyomizudo**, built in imitation of the temple of the same name in Kyoto, and close to it are the Japan Art Academy and the Tokyo Metropolitan Festival Hall.

The massive building at the other end of the park is the **Tokyo National Museum**, which was opened in 1938. The modern structure to the left is the **Tokyo Metropolitan Fine Art Gallery**. Along the road running at right angles to the broad avenue will be found the Departments of Fine Arts and of Music of the **Tokyo University of Arts**. Near this building are the **National Science Museum** and the **National Museum of Western Art**, while next to the Department of Music is the **Ueno Library**. Besides several Buddhist temples in the vicinity, the **Ueno Zoological Gardens** are located S of the Department of Fine Arts.

Along the avenue of cherry trees leading to the park entrance stands the **Toshogu Shrine** on the right and nearby are a five-story pagoda and the Seiyoken Restaurant. To the W of this road is a pond called Shinobazu.

Shinobazu Pond is an attractive body of water just below the hill occupied by the zoo. The pond measures about 2 km. in circumference. It is cut across with walks for promenaders and is also equipped with boating facilities. It is noted for its lotus flowers in August.

About one-third of the N part of the pond is occupied by the Aquatic Branch of Ueno Zoo. Its four-story, ferroconcrete aquarium is the largest of its kind in the Orient, with some 5,700 fishes, including 350 species together with reptiles and amphibious animals from different parts of the world as well as Japanese waters. From here, Japan's first monorail line (300 m.) shuttles back and forth to the main zoo.



The temple on the island in the pond enshrines Benzaiten, popularly known as Benten—an Indian goddess of good fortune. **Toshogu Shrine**, to the S of the zoological gardens, was erected in 1627 in memory of Ieyasu Tokugawa—founder of the Tokugawa shogunate. The present edifices, remodeled in 1651 by the shogunate government, are elaborately decorated. The 250 or more stone and bronze lanterns that line the approach to the shrine were the gifts of various *daimyo*. Built in Gongen style, the gorgeous main shrine is designated as a “National Treasure” along with the stone *torii* and the five-story pagoda of Kan-eiji Temple, which dates back to 1639 and stands in the shrine precincts. The Karamon (Chinese Gate) in front of the main building of the shrine features a pair of dragons carved in its doors. The gate is attributed to Jingoro Hidari, the noted sculptor of the 17th century. The famous belfry of Ueno, so often referred to in Japanese poetry, can be seen near the Seiyoken Restaurant close to the shrine.

Ueno Zoological Gardens: The zoo is the best equipped of all the menageries in this country. It was first established under the Ministry of Agriculture in 1882 and later transferred to the Imperial Household Agency, but in 1924 on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince—now His Majesty the Emperor—it was turned over to the Tokyo Municipality. It covers an area of 13 ha. and contains 860 species of animals and birds. Many special events such as exhibits of carrier pigeons, dog shows, etc. are sponsored by the zoo officials and other organizations. The zoo is well managed and many of the animals can be seen in surroundings that resemble their natural habitats rather than in cages. The zoo is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except from December 29 to 31.

Ueno Library, a branch of the National Diet Library, was founded in 1872, and reconstructed in 1906. It once boasted of having one million-odd volumes before 1961, but when part of the main library was newly completed near the Diet Building, most of them were transferred there, leaving only 72,000 books. At present, the library has about 112,000 volumes. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except on Sundays, national holidays and the last day of every month.

Kan-eiji Temple stands behind the Department of Music of the Tokyo University of Arts. The original temple, which stood on the site of the Tokyo National Museum, burned down at the time of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, and the present one, formerly the main temple of Chorakuji at Serada in Gumma Prefecture, was removed here in 1875. The Kan-eiji Temple has been affiliated with the Tendai sect since its establishments, and was the most important Buddhist center in Edo during the Tokugawa regime, holding all the land that now forms Ueno Park.

Tokyo National Museum (3D1) is the largest museum in Japan, containing about 86,000 exhibits associated with the history and fine arts of Japan, China and India. The museum had been known

as the Imperial Household Museum until it was presented by the Imperial Household to the State with all its exhibits after World War II, and was given the name of the National Museum.

The present two-story main building was constructed in 1937 in modern Oriental style. It has a total floor space of approximately 2 ha. Its scientific equipment is thoroughly modern. The edifice maintains the proper temperature, humidity, ventilation and lighting in order to display its treasures most advantageously and to preserve them in the best possible manner. There are in all 25 showrooms, including five special chambers that are used on special occasions. The exhibits are changed periodically, many of them being "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

Horyuji Homotsukan (Treasure House), an addition to the museum, contains 389 art objects, instruments, arms, furniture, etc., which were presented to the Imperial Household Agency by the Horyuji Temple near Nara during the Meiji era.

Behind the main building is a lovely Japanese-style garden with a pond and three old pavilions—the Rokusoan, Okyokan and Kujokan. The Rokusoan, a house for tea ceremony, was built in the 17th century by Sowa Kanamori. The Okyokan (Okyo Hall), so named because the interior is decorated with plant paintings by the celebrated Okyo Maruyama (1733–1795), was moved here from the former Owari Province near Nagoya. The Kujokan is a building that used to stand on the premises of Prince Kujō's residence in Kyoto.

To the left of the main building stands a Western-style edifice called the Hyokeikan. It is a two-story stone hall housing the art and applied art objects produced since the Meiji era.

On the right of the main building is the **Toyokan** (Gallery for Eastern Antiquities) built in a modern Japanese style and completed in 1968. It houses cultural objects from East Asian countries. The National Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Mondays and from December 26 to January 3. The **National Science Museum** (2D2) is situated to the SE of the Tokyo National Museum. It was completed in 1931 by the Ministry of Education and contains exhibits in the fields of zoology, botany, physical geography, physics, chemistry, astronomy, meteorology and oceanography. A 3-m. bronze statue of the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi (1876–1928), Japan's world-famous bacteriologist, stands in the open space just in front of the museum.

Tokyo Metropolitan Fine Art Gallery, opposite the National Science Museum, is a two-story building with a total floor space of 1.3 ha. Constructed in 1926, it holds various art exhibitions all year round, the most distinguished being those in autumn held by the nation's leading art organizations. The gallery is usually open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except from December 27 to January 2. **National Museum of Western Art**, next to the National Science Museum, is a three-story building erected in 1959. The architecture

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is rather similar to the design style of Le Corbusier. It houses the "Matsukata Collection," consisting of the works of famous Western sculptors and painters. They include about 500 items collected by the late Kojiro Matsukata—a business magnate—when he was in Europe in the early 1900's. Among the works are the masterpieces of Cezanne, Degas, Monet, Rodin, etc. Open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Mondays and from December 28 to January 4.

Tokyo Metropolitan Festival Hall, situated to the S of the National Museum of Western Art, is designed in modern architectural style, with a total floor space of 2 ha. Built in 1961, the festival hall boasts of two spacious auditoriums capable of accommodating 2,327 and 611 people, respectively, for the performance of operas, concerts, recitals and other forms of entertainment. A convention hall for international gatherings is also located in this building.

Close to this is the **Japan Art Academy**, a building of classic Japanese design.

Asakusa Honganji Temple, a branch of the Higashi-Honganji Temple in Kyoto, is situated at Matsukiyochō, Asakusa, and was founded in 1657. The temple was once used for lodging envoys from Korea, and during the war with China in 1894–1895 many prisoners were kept there.

On the street of Shibasakicho, Asakusa, near the amusement quarters, stands the **Kokusai Gekijo**. Said to be one of the largest theaters in the Orient, it has a seating capacity of more than 5,000. Built in 1937, this theater is the headquarters of the Shochiku All-Girl Opera (Musical) Troupe. **Asakusa**, one of the largest downtown amusement centers in the city, occupies the E part of the ward and covers an area of more than 20 ha. A large number of movie houses, theaters and other pleasure facilities in addition to numerous restaurants attract many holiday-makers who come from the outlying districts to seek pleasure and entertainment. Its chief glory, however, is the **Sensoji Temple** (3D2), or more popularly known as the **Asakusa Kannon Temple**—headquarters of the Sho-Kannon sect of Buddhism. It is named after the Sho-Kannon or Goddess of Mercy, to whom the main hall is dedicated. Souvenir shops border the approach to the temple along a covered promenade known as the **Nakamise**, extending from the Kaminarimon Gate to the Hozomon Gate for about 140 m. with a width of 9 m. With their brightly colored decorations and uniform structure, these shops present a very picturesque sight, especially at night. The temple, which has always been greatly favored by worshipers, is said to have been founded in the 7th century by three fishermen, who found in their nets one day a tiny image of Kannon only 5 cm. in height. The imposing Kannon-do (Main Hall), which dated from 1651, burned down in World War II, together with the Niomon (Front Gate) and the Five-Story Pagoda. A new ferroconcrete replica of the Kannon-do was erected in 1958 with contributions from many earnest believers. The Hozomon

Gate or Treasure-house Gate, which has a room displaying treasures of the temple, was built on the site of the former Niomon Gate.

Five-Story Pagoda, which was rebuilt of ferroconcrete in 1973, is modeled after the Five-Story Pagoda of the Daigoji Temple in Kyoto, said to have been built in the 10th century. The pagoda is 48 m. high.

At Bentenyama near the pagoda is the belfry of Asakusa, as famous as that of Ueno. The Nitemmon (Eastern Gate) and the **Asakusa Shrine** (popularly Sanja-sama), a little N of this gate, escaped the ravages of the war. The latter was constructed by order of the third *Shogun* Iemitsu in memory of the fishermen who founded the temple. The festival of the shrine, May 17-18, is very popular.

Demboin Temple, situated to the W of the Nakamise, contains the chief abbot's living quarters of the Sensoji. Constructed during the 17th century by Enshu Kobori (1579-1647)—one of the most noted landscape gardeners and masters of the tea ceremony, the garden is highly valued for its composition. It is not open to the public. **Kuramae Kokugikan Sumo Hall** (3D2), near Kuramae Bridge, is the headquarters of Japanese *sumo*. The Kokugikan building was constructed in September 1954, and its hall is furnished with modern seats as well as the traditional Japanese-style boxes. The arena holds up to 13,000 spectators at full capacity. At present, regular *sumo* matches are held here three times a year—in January, May and September.

Sumo matches other than the regular *sumo* contests are also held here from time to time along with prizefights, etc. The Sumo Museum in the building is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sundays and national holidays.

SUMIDA WARD

Sumida Ward includes a large part of the factory district of Tokyo, although it is not without its places of interest. To reach it from Taito Ward, the Sumida River must be crossed by one of the following bridges: Shirahige, Kototoi, Azuma, Komagata, Umayu, Kuramae or Ryogoku.

Ekoin, a temple near the E extremity of Ryogoku Bridge and close to the auditorium of Nihon University (former Kokugikan Arena), was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1923 and again after World War II. When in 1657 a disastrous fire devastated Edo and killed 108,000 people, the remains of the victims were buried in the grounds of the temple and a grand religious ceremony was held over them by order of the shogunate.

Tokyo-to Ireido (Tokyo Metropolitan Hall for Earthquake and War Victims), a 10-min. walk from Ryogoku Station on the Sobu Line, is on the E bank of the Sumida River. Since this area was an open piece of land, 3.3 ha. in area, when the Great Earthquake struck in 1923, some 40,000 people flocked here for safety only to become victims of the devastating fire-storm that followed.

In the three-story pagoda of the Metropolitan Memorial Hall, erected in the middle of this plot in 1930, the charred bones of the victims are kept in huge urns. In a corner of this tragic spot there is a temple bell consecrated by Chinese Buddhists to the souls of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

The incense burning before the altar in the hall has never been allowed to go out since it was lit in 1923, four days after the earthquake. This hall was formerly called the Earthquake Memorial Hall, but was changed in 1951 to the present name since it is also dedicated to the memory of the 105,000 victims of the air raids in the capital during World War II. A religious service in memory of the dead is held every year on September 1, the day when the catastrophe occurred, and on March 10 when most of downtown Tokyo was destroyed by fire in the air raids of 1945.

Adjoining the memorial ground is the site of Baron Zenzaburo Yasuda's residence surrounded by a small garden. In 1922 it was donated by the baron to the Tokyo Municipality and was opened to the public. Originally, the garden was one of the most elaborate landscape gardens in the capital, but many of its features were destroyed in the disaster of 1923.

Doai Kinen Byoin, or the **Fraternity Memorial Hospital**, to the rear of the Metropolitan Memorial Hall, was erected from funds subscribed in America at the time of the 1923 earthquake. It is located in Yokoami at the E approach of Kuramae Bridge.

Sumida Park (3D1) stretches for 1.6 km. along the banks of the Sumida River above Azuma Bridge. Three promenades and a highway run along the E bank, and rows of cherry trees and weeping willows border the walks and the highway. **Mukojima**, on the E bank of the river including the park, is noted for its cherry blossoms. Kototoi Bridge is the connecting link between the two sections of the park.

Hyakkaen (Garden of One Hundred Flowers) (3E1) at Mukojima is reached from Tamanoi Station on the Tobu Railway, about a 7-min. run from its Asakusa terminal. The famous old garden was tastefully laid out in 1801 by Kiku-u Sawara, the landowner at the time, with assistance from several literati. It contains many varieties of flowering plants, and hoary relics in the form of stone monuments inscribed with poems, which made the garden the favorite rendezvous of artists and literary men of Tokugawa days. Some of the poems of Basho (1644-1694), one of the foremost *haiku* poets, are carved on monuments in the garden. Open daily throughout the year, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

KOTO WARD

The area occupied by Koto Ward was mostly reclaimed from the sea in Tokugawa times. Like Sumida Ward, it is a great factory district, with a number of canals facilitating transport in this part of Tokyo.

Kiyosumi Garden (3D2), 4.8 ha. in area, near Kiyosu Bridge, is one of the best landscape gardens in the metropolis. It is particu-

larly celebrated for its rocks gathered from all parts of Japan. The garden was originally the property of Baron Koyata Iwasaki, who donated it to the municipality in 1924. Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (5:30 p.m. in July and August).

Fukagawa Park contains the **Tomigaoka Hachiman Shrine** and the **Fudo Temple**, the latter an offshoot of the popular Fudo (Acala) Temple at Narita in Chiba Prefecture.

Kameido Shrine is dedicated to Michizane Sugawara (845-903)—a great scholar of Chinese classics and is commonly called *Tenjin-sama*. Founded in 1662, it was held in special reverence by the Tokugawa *shogun*. Its bi-annual festivals are celebrated on January 25 and September 25. It is also noted for its wisteria vines, which usually bloom late in April, embellishing the ponds in the grounds. The shrine is reached in 10 min. on foot from Kameido Station on the Sobu Main Line, or directly by bus from Ueno Park.

Tokyo Heliport (3E3), covering 11.8 ha., was opened in 1972 on a reclaimed land site called No. 14 under the direct management of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Its runway is 90 m. long and 30 m. wide, while the apron length is 376.5 m. and its width 60 m. It is the largest heliport in Japan.

Museum of Maritime Science, situated on the No. 1-13 sites of reclaimed land at Ariake Ichome, Koto Ward, was opened in July 1974. It is under the management of the Japanese Foundation for the Promotion of Maritime Science. Shaped like a 60,000-ton-class passenger ship, the museum is a six-story ferroconcrete structure with a 70-m.-high observatory in its mast. The museum has its display room on the 1st, 2nd and 6th floors in addition to the ground floor. It is provided with a dining hall on the 4th floor and a visitors lounge on the 1st floor, both facing the sea. Various articles are displayed so as to convey an idea of the history as well as the future prospects of the sea. It is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Tuesdays and from December 30 to January 3.

SHINAGAWA, OTA AND MEGURO WARDS

Shinagawa (3C4), a busy traffic center, was in feudal days a posting stage on the Tokaido Highway from Edo (now Tokyo) to Kyoto. Near the Aomono-Yokocho Station of the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway is the **Kaianji**, an old Buddhist temple of the Soto sect founded by Tokiyori Hojo (1227-1263)—the fifth regent of the Kamakura shogunate. In the grounds of the temple are the tombs of Prince Tomomi Iwakura (1825-1883) and Lord Yoshinaga Matsudaira (1828-1890), both distinguished statesmen of the last century. The Pacific and Takanawa Prince Hotels and the Takanawa Golf Driving Lane are located at Shinagawa.

Oimachi is the station for the burial place of Prince Hirobumi Ito (1841-1909), one of the greatest of Japan's modern statesmen and framers of the Imperial Constitution. It is 1.6 km. SW to the tomb from the station; buses available.

A little to the NE of Omori Station, close to the railway tracks,

a monument marks the site of excavations in 1877 of shell mounds conducted by Prof. Edward S. Morse (1838–1925), an American zoologist.

Meguro Fudo (3B4), about 700 m. from Fudo-mae Station on the Mekama Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, is the popular name of the Buddhist temple Ryusenji of the Tendai sect. An image of Fudo (Acala), God of Fire, is enshrined here as the chief object of worship. The temple was founded in 858 by Priest Ennin or Jikaku-Daishi, but the main hall, a fine edifice erected in 1634 by order of Iemitsu—the third Tokugawa *shogun*, and several subsidiary structures were destroyed during the World War II air raids. The present main hall was erected in 1949. The dragon painted on the ceiling is the work of Ryushi Kawabata (1885–1966), a leading artist.

In the temple grounds is **Fudo Falls**, where on the coldest days of winter devotees will be found bathing themselves as an ascetic exercise. On the hill behind the temple is the tomb of Kon-yo Aoki (1698–1769), a scholar who introduced sweet potatoes to this part of the country.

Just outside the main gate is the **Hiyokuzuka** or “Lovers’ Mound,” set up in memory of the *kabuki* characters, Gompachi Shirai and his sweetheart Komurasaki.

Rakanji Temple, located NE of Meguro Fudo, was erected in 1695 by Keishoin—mother of the fifth Tokugawa *shogun*, Tsunayoshi. It is well known for the statues of Gohyaku Rakan, or the 500 Buddhist monks. Today, however, only about 300 statues are left. The interesting thing about these statues is that each of them is in a different posture and each has its own individual features. **Senzoku Pond** (Foot-washing Pond), close to Senzokuike Station on the Ikegami Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, is a favorite resort of Tokyoites. The Buddhist priest Nichiren (1222–1282), founder of the Nichiren sect, is said to have washed his feet in this attractive pond. A statue of the saint stands on one side of the pond, while on the other side are the tomb of Count Kaishu Katsu and a monument to Takamori Saigo, as mentioned below. Boating may be enjoyed on the pond.

Ikegami Hommonji Temple (3B5), one of the grand headquarters of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, is located on a thickly wooded hill near Ikegami Station of the Ikegami Line. The temple was founded in 1274 by Munenaka Ikegami, a follower of Nichiren, and is the burial place of Nichiren’s ashes. Among other notable tombs connected with this temple are those of Nichiro and Nichirin—disciples of Nichiren, Munenaka Ikegami and his wife, and Tan-yu Kano (1602–1674)—a famous painter. Kaishu Katsu (1823–1899) and Takamori Saigo (1827–1877), both prominent statesmen at the time of the 1868 Restoration, met here to discuss affairs of state. All the ancient edifices, except the five-story pagoda (erected in 1607; “Important Cultural Property”) and the sutra house, were destroyed in 1945. Most of them have been rebuilt

since then, however, with some new additions.

The grand annual festival of the temple called *Oeshiki* is held on October 12 in commemoration of the death of Nichiren. Thousands of believers march toward the temple carrying large lanterns called *mando* (lit. "ten thousand lights") to the accompaniment of the beating of flat drums shaped like tambourines with handles. Mounted on the poles, the *mando* are gaily decorated with sprays of artificial flowers.

Tamagawaen Recreation Park, close to Tamagawaen-mae Station, junction for the Toyoko and Mekama Lines of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, is situated on the N bank of the Tama River near Maruko Bridge. Open all the year round, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tokyo International Airport (3D5) at Haneda first opened in 1931 as a civil airfield. It was repeatedly expanded during the next few years ending in 1964. The airport is now worthy of its name as the main gateway to Japan, offering three runways—two 3,000-m. runways and one 3,150 m. long. Flights can be made from here to almost all parts of the world as well as to various points within the country. About 120 domestic and 45 overseas flights are available here daily. The airport has two terminal buildings. One is a six-story building catering to passengers departing for overseas and passengers taking domestic flights. The other is a two-story building located E of the six-story Airport Terminal Building that serves passengers arriving from overseas. Each of these two buildings has a row of automatic, direct telephones in its lobby connecting with leading hotels in Tokyo and Yokohama areas. Calls may be made simply by lifting up the receiver of the telephone installed under the picture of the desired hotel.

Space above the 3rd floor of the six-story Airport Terminal Building is occupied by airline offices, press and government agencies, including the Tokyo Regional Aerological Observatory and the Tokyo Regional Office of the Civil Aviation Bureau. The Tokyo Air-Terminal Hotel is located on the 3rd floor. On the 1st floor of the two-story, overseas-arrival building are the Tourist Information Center of the Japan National Tourist Organization, the Tokyo Metropolitan Information Services' Office under the management of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and the Japan Travel Bureau's Haneda Office. The seven-story Haneda Tokyu Hotel and its two-story annex stand in one corner of the airport.

Japan Folkcrafts Museum (3B3), a 5-min. walk from Komaba Todai-mae Station on the Inokashira Line of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway, was established by the late Muneyoshi Yanagi, an art critic. It features exhibits of old and new ceramics, dyed and woven fabrics, wooden objects and other folkcraft articles gathered from various parts of Japan and Korea.

In front of Komaba Todai-mae Station on the same line is the Faculty of Culture of Tokyo University. It can be reached by train

in a few minutes from Shibuya Station.

SHIBUYA AND SETAGAYA WARDS

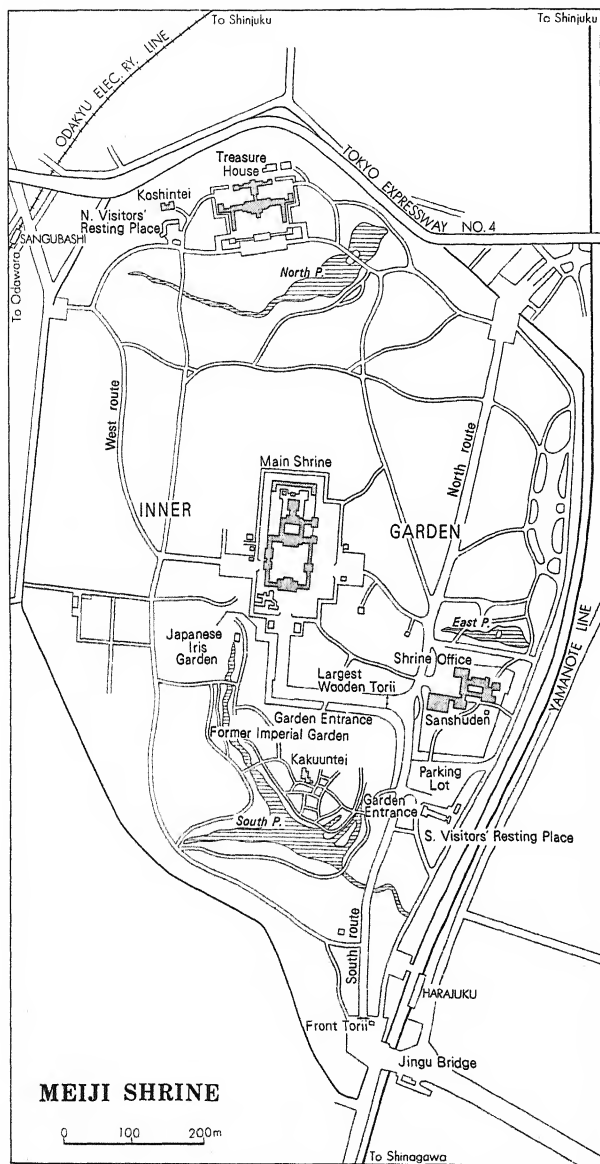
Shibuya, especially the section around Shibuya Station, is one of the largest shopping and amusement quarters in Tokyo. Its shopping streets extend to the NW from the station, with Dogenzaka as its center. Shibuya Station on the Yamanote Line is the terminal for the Toyoko Line (for Sakuragicho in Yokohama) of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, the Ginza Subway Line (for Asakusa) of the Teito Rapid Transit Authority and the Inokashira Line (for Kichijoji) of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway.

Meiji Shrine (3B2), dedicated to Emperor Meiji (1852–1912) and his consort, is near Harajuku Station on the Yamanote Line. It is one of the holiest pilgrimage centers in Japan, attracting huge numbers of worshipers yearly. The illustrious achievements of Emperor Meiji so deeply impressed the nation that immediately after his death proposals came forth practically simultaneously from all parts of the country to erect a shrine to perpetuate his memory. Upon its completion in 1920 a grand dedication festival was held on an unprecedented elaborate scale. The original shrine in pure Shinto style was characterized by dignified simplicity. The main shrine, oratory, and some other structures were destroyed in 1945, but the edifices were restored to their former magnificence in 1958.

The large *torii* at the various entrances to the grounds are made of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress) wood over 1,700 years old, brought from Mt. Ari in Formosa. The *torii* standing at the point where the two gravel-covered paths from the S and the N converge in the grounds is one of the largest wooden *torii* in Japan. It is about 12 m. high, while its pillars are 1.2 m. in diameter. Behind the shrine is the reinforced-concrete Treasure House in which many articles used by Emperor Meiji are exhibited. Prominent among these is the six-horse carriage in which the Emperor rode at the time of the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution in 1889.

The grounds of the shrine, known as the **Inner Garden**, cover an area of 72.4 ha. and are well shaded with trees and shrubs contributed by people from various sections of the country. The section on the left-hand side of the S path was formerly an imperial garden, which Emperor Meiji and his consort visited many times to view the numerous species of Japanese iris growing there. The **Iris Garden** is still the best in Tokyo, containing more than 100 varieties. The water lilies in the S pond, which come into flower at the same time as the iris, also make a beautiful display in late June or early July. The garden is opened to the public throughout the year.

Many festivals are held at Meiji Shrine, but the most important are those on the anniversary of Emperor Meiji's birthday on November 3, and on May 3 and November 1, when several selections of *bugaku*—ancient court music and dancing—are performed on the stage in front of the sanctuary.



Yoyogi Sports Center (3B3), a 5-min. walk from Harajuku Station, lies on a 9-ha. tract immediately adjoining Meiji Shrine. It served as the Olympic Village in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

A bronze bust to the memory of Yoshitoshi Tokugawa (1884–1963), the pioneer aviator of Japan, is located here. Although he attained an altitude of 70 m. for only four minutes, the then Captain Tokugawa succeeded in making the first flight in Japan on December 19, 1910, in an Henri Farman biplane imported from France. At that time, this area was the vast Yoyogi Parade Ground of the Japanese Army. The plane used on that occasion is now preserved in the Transportation Museum at Kanda Suda-cho, Chiyoda Ward.

Adjacent to the village site is the five-story **Kishi Memorial Gymnasium** with three basement floors, housing the Japan Amateur Sports Association—the headquarters of Japanese amateur sporting circles and a sports science research laboratory.

The **Sports Center** was one of three major staging areas for the games of the 18th Olympiad, the other two being Meiji Olympic Park (the present Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine) and Komazawa Olympic Park (the present Komazawa Park). Here two huge, ultra-modern structures—the National Indoor Stadium and its annex—were designed by Kenzo Tange for the Olympic swimming and basketball events.

When seen from above, the main arena looks like a seashell. It consists of two crescent-shaped structures with geometrical curves standing face to face but slightly apart. The roof is supported without the use of beams and columns. Spectators have an unobstructed view of the sports event. The Indoor Stadium can accommodate 15,000 spectators for swimming and diving events. The pool can be converted into a skating rink. The annex, built in the shape of a snail with a tail, houses a single basketball court. It has a seating capacity of 4,000.

NHK Broadcasting Station has its headquarters at 2-1 Jinnan Nichome, Shibuya Ward. NHK stands for Nippon Hoso Kyokai. It was established in 1925. The 23-story building with eight-story wings was constructed in 1973 and houses the Broadcasting Center, complete with modern program production facilities. The program-transmitting facilities include a computer center, news center and a satellite transmission control center. The NHK Hall, located next to the Broadcasting Center, is a multipurpose auditorium that can accommodate an audience of 4,000. It is designed for opera performances, concerts and other kinds of public performances. The pipe organ, installed within the wall, is said to be one of the largest in the world. It is equipped with 109 keys and 7,640 pipes. The hall also has various broadcasting facilities for television and radio program production.

Komazawa Park (3B4), a 20-min. walk from Toritsudaigaku Station (12 min. from Shibuya Station) on the Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, consists of two large plots of land

connected by a pair of bridges over a road. The park boasts such facilities as a control tower called the **Olympic Memorial Tower**, a gymnasium with no supporting columns inside (capacity: 4,000), a central plaza, an athletic stadium (22,000), a subtrack or hockey field No. 2 (3,500), a baseball field (4,000), a baseball stadium (20,000) in the N section, a volleyball court (4,000), hockey field No. 1 (2,000) and a hockey training field (2,000).

Operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, these facilities were constructed at a cost of 4,600 million yen on a 41.3-ha. tract of land for use by the general public for recreation and competitive events. The park was used in 1964 as the second main complex of sports facilities for the 18th Tokyo Olympic Games, where such events as hockey, volleyball, wrestling and soccer were staged.

Mohammedan Mosque, a few minutes' walk from Higashi-Kitazawa Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway, is one of the unique landmarks in Shibuya Ward. It is one of only two mosques in this country (the other is in Kobe), where Islamites gather to hold their own religious services.

Joshinji Temple, popularly known as Kuhombutsu, stands at Todoroki Nanachome, a few minutes' walk from Kuhombutsu Station on the Den-en-Toshi Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway. Within the compound are three halls just behind the main temple. Three gilded images of Buddha, each about 6-m. high, are enshrined in each of the three halls. The name Kuhombutsu means the nine Buddhas in paradise. At the *Bon* Festival during August 16-18, the temple is visited by multitudes of people. **Goto Art Museum** (3A4), a 5-min. walk from Kaminoge Station on the Den-en-Toshi Line, contains hundreds of ancient art objects, including some designated as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

Shoin Shrine, situated near Shoinjinmae Station on the Setagaya Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, is dedicated to Shoin Yoshida (1830-1859)—a famous loyalist of the pre-Meiji Restoration period.

Gotokuji Temple, not far from Gotokuji Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway, is famous for the grave of Naosuke Ii (1815-1860)—Premier of the 14th Tokugawa *shogun* Iemochi, who favored opening this country to foreigners about the same time that Shoin Yoshida lived. It can also be reached from Gotokuji Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway from Shinjuku.

Roka Park, also known as Koshun-en Garden, is located at Kasuyacho, Setagaya Ward, about a 10-min. walk to the S from Roka-Koen Station on the Keio-Teito Electric Railway. The 1.3-ha. park encloses the dwelling and tombs of Roka Tokutomi (1868-1927) and his wife. He was an eminent novelist in the Meiji-Taisho era. The living quarters of this celebrated author are preserved as they were just before his death. His manuscripts and articles of daily use are on display in the library, which stands

in the compound.

**SUGINAMI, NAKANO, TOSHIMA AND
NERIMA WARDS.**

Zenkoku Kinro Seishonen Kaikan (All-Japan Working Youths Hall), commonly known as Sun Plaza, is located about 150 m. N of JNR Nakano Station. Rapidly becoming a conspicuous landmark, this 21-story building includes study rooms, a theater, libraries, convention halls, halls for various ceremonies and exhibitions, hotel rooms, restaurants, a swimming pool, a gymnasium and a bowling alley. The building was constructed under the planning of the Ministry of Labor and was completed in 1973. It is run by the Employment Promotion Project Corporation to give working youths a chance for studying, self-development and recreation.

Sericultural Experiment Station (3A2) at Koenji Nichome, Suginami Ward, is a research institute attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It conducts experimental research relative to sericulture.

Not far from here, to the SW at Horinouchi Itchome is the **Myohoji Temple**, one of the most popular Buddhist centers of the Nichiren sect in eastern Japan. It is celebrated for its image of Nichiren, said to have been carved by Nichiro (1243-1320), one of his disciples. The great annual festival called *Oeshiki*, which takes place on October 12, is very popular here, as at the Ikegami Hommonji Temple.

Tetsugakudo (3B1) or Temple of Philosophy was founded in 1904 by Dr. Enryo Inoue (1858-1919)—an eminent philosopher and moralist. It is about 1 km. NE of Arai-Yakushi-mae Station on the Shinjuku Line of the Seibu Railway. When Dr. Inoue died, the temple was still incomplete, but the work was finished later with the aid of funds left by the founder and supplemented from other sources. Among the buildings in the grounds, which cover about 5 ha., is a shrine dedicated to the "Four Sages of the World"—Gautama (Buddha), Confucius, Socrates and Kant.

Arai Yakushi (3B2), a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, is 600 m. SW of the same station. It is popularly known as Kosodate (Nursing) Yakushi (name of the chief Buddha worshiped here), and is visited by large numbers of devout women who want to bear children or to nurse their infants. Its festivals on the 8th of January, May and September are very popular.

Ikebukuro (3C1) in Toshima Ward has recently developed into one of the busiest districts in Tokyo. Centering around Ikebukuro Station, it takes in many movie houses, restaurants, banks and stores, including the Mitsukoshi, Seibu and Tobu Department Stores. Ikebukuro Station serves as terminals for the Ikebukuro-Akabane branch of JNR Yamanote Line, the Ikebukuro Line (for Chichibu) of the Seibu Railway and the Tojo Line (for Yorii and Ogose) of the Tobu Railway. The Marunouchi Subway Line of the Teito Rapid Transit Authority runs from here to Ogikubo on

the Chuo Line, passing through Tokyo, Yotsuya and Shinjuku Stations en route.

Rikkyo University, better known as St. Paul's University among foreigners, is at Ikebukuro Sanchome near Ikebukuro Station. It is an important private institution under the supervision of Episcopalians, with 12,411 students as of 1974.

Zoshigaya Public Cemetery at Minami-Ikebukuro Yonchome contains the grave of Lafcadio Hearn (1850-1904) or Yakumo Koizumi (the name he assumed after his naturalization as a Japanese citizen). It is conveniently reached by bus from Otsuka Station on the Yamanote Line. The tombstone of the great writer is inscribed in orthodox Japanese style.

Near Mejiro Station on the Yamanote Line is **Gakushuin University** (former Peers' School) with the Faculties of Law, Economics, Literature and Science.

Toshimaen (3A1), a 33-ha. amusement park run by the Seibu Railway, is a 12-min. ride from Ikebukuro by the Ikebukuro Line of the same railway. It is one of the best parks of its kind in the suburbs of Tokyo proper, with athletics fields, a zoological garden, outdoor music theater, roller-skating rink and six different types of swimming pools. Toshimaen annually stages a display of fireworks from the end of July to early August.

KITA, ARAKAWA, ADACHI, KATSUSHIKA AND EDOGAWA WARDS

Asukayama Park (3C1), located on an eminence immediately S of Oji Station on the Keihin-Tohoku Line, is noted for its cherry trees, which bloom in early April. It has long been one of the most noted floral parks in Tokyo. The park has hundreds of azalea bushes, which also bloom in early April.

Nanushi-no-Taki Park, a 10-min. walk NW of Oji Station, is a garden park administered by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Strolling through its dense grove of huge trees gives one the impression of walking into the bosom of nature. It has also several waterfalls, one of which bears the name of Nanushi-no-Taki. **Oji Inari Shrine**, on the way to Nanushi-no-Taki Park from Oji Station, is one of the oldest and the most noted shrines in the downtown district of Tokyo.

Paper Museum, located opposite Oji Station, contains many specimens of paper and paper products. It is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., except on Mondays, national holidays and from December 30 to January 4.

Arakawa Bank, situated along the Arakawa Flood-Control Channel, is also noted for its cherry trees, which extend for more than 3 km. and usually bloom in late April. The promenade is lined with more than 50 varieties of the *sato-zakura* species. Buses are available from Oji Station to the bank across Kohoku Bridge (4.8 km.).

Nishiarai-Daishi, the popular name for the Sojiji Temple belonging to the Buzan school of the Shingon sect, is a 5-min. walk from

Daishi-mae terminal on the 1.1-km. Daishi branch line of the Tobu Railway (20 min. from Asakusa). The temple is dedicated to the Eleven-headed Kannon and Kobo-Daishi (774-835), and is one of the two most popular Buddhist centers in which an image of Kobo-Daishi is enshrined in Tokyo and environs. The other is the Kawasaki-Daishi in Kawasaki City. It is constantly visited by many worshipers, especially on the 21st of each month. The temple is also noted for some 600 tree peonies, which bloom from late April to early May.

Iris Gardens of Horikiri are about 600 m. SW of Horikiri Shobuen Station on the Keisei Electric Railway, which is 15 min. from Keisei Ueno Station. Japanese irises here have been popular since the Tokugawa days and are at their best in mid-June.

Shibamata on the Keisei Electric Railway is widely known for the **Taishakuten** or **Daikyoji** of the Nichiren sect. It was founded in 1629 by the Buddhist priest Nitchu of the Hokekyoji Temple at Nakayama (Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture). The chief image installed in the temple is a figure of Taishakuten (*Sakra*), a guardian god of Buddhism, carved from a block of pear-tree wood. The image is said to have been the work of Nichiren, founder of the sect. Shibamata's river fish are considered special delicacies and several restaurants along the Edo River cater to visitors.

The bank of the Edo River behind the temple grounds, which separates Tokyo Metropolis from Chiba Prefecture, is noted for a long avenue of some 700 cherry trees, ranging for about 5 km. from Kanamachi in Katsushika Ward down to Koiwa in Edogawa Ward. This is one of the best picnic spots in the E suburbs of Tokyo proper. The trees are of the *somei-yoshino* species and usually bloom from the beginning of April.

ALONG THE CHUO LINE AND THE KEIO-TEITO ELECTRIC RAILWAY

The Chuo Line operated by JNR in the Tokyo Metropolis is a suburban electric-train service called Chuo Line, which plies a route from Tokyo to Takao (53.1 km.) via Kanda, Ochanomizu, Yoyogi, Shinjuku, etc. The Keio-Teito Electric Railway runs between Shinjuku and Keio-Hachioji (Keio Line, 37.9 km.), with branch lines between Chofu and Keio-Tama-Senta (13.7 km.), Takahata Fudo and Tama Dobutsu-Koen (Zoological Park) (2 km.), Kitano and Takaosanguchi (8.6 km.), and between Shibuya and Kichijoji (Inokashira Line, 12.9 km.) on the Chuo Line.

Inokashira Park, near Kichijoji Station on the Chuo Line, is an extensive public park administered by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, with an area of 28.8 ha. It is also reached by the Inokashira Line of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway.

The park contains a picturesque lake (4.5 ha.) surrounded by a dense grove of Japanese cedars. The lake is formed by natural springs and was the source of the capital's water system during the Tokugawa period, when it was known as the Kanda aqueduct.

After being an Imperial preserve for some time in the Meiji era, it was given to the Tokyo Municipality in 1914 and transformed into a public park. On a small island in the lake is a temple dedicated to Benten. The park is a favorite outing place for Tokyoites. Among its attractions are a small zoo and a lovely annex garden called **Inokashira Natural Culture Park**. Another zoo, an aquarium, a museum and a huge greenhouse for tropical plants are located in the latter park. Boating, swimming and other recreational facilities are available.

International Christian University is located at Osawa in Mitaka City (pop. 122,000), 2 km. S of Musashi-Sakai Station on the Chuo Line; buses are available from Mitaka Station. It opened in 1953 in order to educate young people from all over the world in internationalism and democracy based on the spirit of Christianity. With some 119 ha.—the most spacious campus in Japan, it has a Liberal Arts Faculty and a Graduate School of Education and Administration.

Tokyo Astronomical Observatory is situated at Osawa, Mitaka City, S of International Christian University. It is 3.5 km. S of Musashi-Sakai Station on the Chuo Line, or reached from Chofu City (pop. 98,000) on the Keio Line of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway. Buses are available from both stations. Connected with Tokyo University, it is the largest and best-equipped observatory in Japan.

Koganei Park, celebrated for its cherry blossoms, is about 15 min. by bus from either Musashi-Koganei Station on the Chuo Line or from Hana-Koganei Station on the Shinjuku Line of the Seibu Railway. The cherry blossoms here are usually at their best in mid-April.

Of interest to Buddhist students is the **Jindaiji Temple**, founded in 733 and belonging to the Tendai sect. It is 2 km. NE of Chofu Station on the Keio Line. The main hall was reconstructed in 1919, and the seated figure of Sakyamuni in gilt bronze enshrined in it is listed as an "Important Cultural Property." A memorial tower and charnel for animals also stands in the compound of the temple. It was built in 1962 by the World Animals Friendship Society with an intention to tie people of the world with love for animals. Modeled after an ancient Lamaist tower, it is 30 m. high and surrounded by the ferroconcrete, hexagonal charnel capable of storing the ashes of 180,000 animals, including dogs, cats and horses. Located in a wooded area of 3 ha. far from the city's turmoil, the temple compound is a favorite rendezvous for hikers, cyclists and picnickers. It is easily reached from Fuda Station on the same line, about a 2-km. walk to the N. The *Daruma-ichi*, a special market featuring the sale of *papier-mâché* figures of Dharma, is held in the compound annually on March 3 and 4.

Behind the temple is **Jindaiji Botanical Park**, covering an area of 2.7 ha. It occupies a part of the Musashino Metropolitan Natural Park. The Heiwa-no-Mori or Peace Grove, where numerous

trees from different parts of the world are planted, is one of its features.

Tama Cemetery, elaborately laid out in 1937 by the Tokyo Municipality, is more like a park than an ordinary cemetery. It covers an area of more than 100 ha. Here lie some of the nation's great statesmen, diplomats, generals, admirals, scholars and many other eminent figures, such as Admiral Heihachiro Togo (1847-1934)—hero of the Battle of the Japan Sea, and Dr. Inazo Nitobe (1862-1933)—a famous educator. The cemetery is near Tama-Bochi (Cemetery)-mae Station on the Tamagawa Line of the Seibu Railway, branching off from the Chuo Line at Musashi-Sakai (4.1 km. in 7 min.). It may also be reached in 7 min. by bus from Tama-Reien (Cemetery Park) Station on the Keio Line.

Fuchu, pop. 170,000, 21.9 km. from Shinjuku Station or 20 min. by electric train on the Keio Line, was the ancient capital of the former province of Musashi and is famous for the **Okunitama Shrine**. Also called the shrine of Rokusho, it is said to have been founded in 111. The gigantic *keyaki* trees along the approach to the shrine are supposed to have been planted in 1614 by Ieyasu Tokugawa—the first *shogun*, and are protected as “Natural Monuments.” The present building dates back to the 17th century. *Kurayami Matsuri* of the shrine held on May 5-6, is a popular, annual festival.

Tokyo Race Track, one of the finest race tracks in this country, is located in Fuchu City, and can be reached from Keibajo-mae Station on a branch line from Kokubunji Station on the Chuo Line. It is also reached from Fuchukeiba-Seimon (Main Gate)-mae—the terminal point of a branch line from Higashi-Fuchu, or from Bubaigawara Station. Both are on the Keio Line. The race track is also a 5-min. walk from Fuchu-Hommachi Station on JNR Nambu and Musashino Lines. SE of the race track lies the Tamagawa Boat-Race Course.

About 1 km. SE of Seiseki-Sakuragaoka Station on the Keio Line is a memorial hall that commemorates the visits of Emperor Meiji to this part of the country for hunting.

Tachikawa (2C4), pop. 133,000, on the Chuo Line, (37.5 km., or 30 min. from Shinjuku), is the junction for the Ome Line to Hikawa. It is noted for its airfield, constructed by the Japanese Army in 1922. The U.S. Air Force has been using it since the end of World War II.

Tama Zoological Park, located at Hino (pop. 113,000), is best reached from Tama Dobutsu-Koen—the terminal of the 2-km. branch line from Takahata-Fudo on the Keio Line. It is 40 min. from Shinjuku. Located on a hill, this park covers 42.7 ha. and contains about 160 families of animals from different parts of the world, especially from Asia. Most of the animals are left free to roam the area, secluded only by deep moats or high cliffs, so that the visitor may look at them as they wander about much as they do in their native habitats.

Since the neighborhood of the park is full of ideal places for hiking, it is visited by many holiday-makers.

Hachioji (2C4), pop. 276,000, 47.4 km. from Shinjuku, has been famous since the Edo period as a silk-weaving center. Recently, industries for food, precision, electric and communication machines as well as optical instruments have developed. This city is a center of railway transportation in the W outskirts of Tokyo: situated on the Chuo Line, it is the starting point for the Hachiko Line to Kuragano on the Takasaki Line (92 km.), the Yokohama Line to Higashi-Kanagawa in Yokohama (42.6 km) and the Keio Line of the Keio-Teito Electric Railway to Shinjuku, Tokyo (37.9 km.).

Tama Mausoleum and Tama E Mausoleum, where the remains of Emperor Taisho (1879-1926) and his consort, Empress Teimei (1884-1951), were interred in 1927 and 1951, respectively, are situated about 1.7 km. N of Takao Station on the Chuo Line. They are surrounded by wooded hills on three sides and approached by a wide avenue. The tombs are in the shape of low mounds covered with granite slabs.

Mt. Takao (2C4), alt. 600 m., rises SW of Takao Station on the Chuo Line. Buses are available to the foot of the mountain, from where a cable car runs 1 km. in 8 min. to the summit. Mt. Takao is also conveniently reached from Tokyo by the Keio-Teito Electric Railway, which operates a line between Shinjuku Station in Tokyo and Takaosanguchi Station at the mountain's base. It is a popular place for viewing tinted leaves in autumn. Near the summit there is a Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect (Chizan school) named **Yakuo-in** and dedicated to Yakushi-Nyorai. It is said to have been founded in 744, and is surrounded by a dense forest. A narrow path on the E side of the mountain goes past a waterfall called Biwadaki.

Odarumi Pass, alt. 389 m., on the Koshukaido (National Highway No. 20) on the other side of Mt. Takao, marks the boundary between the Tokyo Metropolis and Yamanashi Prefecture. The pass commands an extensive view of the neighboring mountains and the Katsura River valley below on the way to Lake Sagami, and is one of the most scenic driving routes around the capital.

CHICHIBU-TAMA NATIONAL PARK

The Ome Line (37.2 km.) starts from Tachikawa Station on the Chuo Line and terminates at Okutama in the midst of the Okutama Gorges, included in the area of the Chichibu-Tama National Park.

Chichibu-Tama National Park (2B4), an area of 121,600 ha., was established in July, 1950. It stretches over the Kanto mountains on the borders of the Tokyo Metropolis as well as Saitama, Yamanashi and Nagano Prefectures, and is within easy access of Tokyo and Yokohama. Unlike Nikko or Hakone, there are not many time-honored shrines and temples nor many flourishing hot-spring

resorts in the area. But with mountains of medium height and typical Japanese forest and ravine scenery, the park is visited all the year round by hikers, climbers, anglers and other sports lovers and pleasure seekers.

The E entrance to the national park (on the Tokyo side) is at Ome (pop. 80,000), from where Mt. Mitake and the Okutama Gorges are a 1-hr. trip away. On the NE the park may be approached from Chichibu City (see Route 7), after first having visited the **Mitsumine Shrine** on Mt. Mitsumine.

From N to W the boundary of the national park is outlined by a series of mountains, including Ryogami (alt. 1,724 m.), Mikuni (1,828 m.) and Mizugaki (2,230 m.). The **Shosenkyo Gorge**, situated in the SW corner, is an outstanding scenic feature of the park. In the middle of the S boundary rises Mt. Daibosatsu (2,057 m.).

The principal high mountains in this national park other than those mentioned above are, from W to E, Kimbu (alt. 2,595 m.), Kokushi (2,592 m.), Okusenjo (2,409 m.), Kobushi (2,483 m.), Kumotori (2,018 m.) and Shiroishi (2,036 m.). All these peaks make good objectives for mountaineers. Among rivers and gorges of scenic fame besides those in Okutama and Shosenkyo, the park contains the valley of the Chikuma River, including the village of Kawakami in Nagano Prefecture. Among the spas, the most noted is **Masutomi**, which is famous for its radium emanations; see Route 6.

The upper reaches of the Tama River, familiarly known as **Okutama** (Inner Tama) (2C4), are popular with Tokyo residents for a day's outing. This area, occupying the SE section of the Chichibu-Tama National Park, embraces **Lake Okutama**, which was constructed for supplying water to the capital. The Tama River is noted for its combination of natural beauty in water and rock formation. Where the gorge narrows near Hatonosu Station, the current grows swifter, and at Kazuma Bridge, the river becomes a roaring torrent. At Hikawa, the Nippara River flows from the NW into the main river, where another picturesque bridge enhances the scenery. Hiking and angling may be enjoyed here.

Ome Railway Park, a 15-min. walk from Ome Station, occupies a part of Hikawa Park. It was established by the JNR on its 90th anniversary in October 1962 and contains various types of steam locomotives that have played important roles in the railway history of Japan. Model locomotives and coaches are also on display in a museum there.

About 800 m. from Hinatawada Station across the Tama River are the **Yoshino Plum Groves**, reputed to be among the most picturesque in this part of the country. Some 15,000 trees bloom from late February toward the middle of March.

Shazankei Gorge, lying between Sawai and Mitake Stations—a distance of approximately 1.5 km., is a scenic spot on the upper

reaches of the Tama River. The river narrows here and its banks form walls of rugged rocks covered with evergreen trees. The attractive scenery along the gorge can be viewed to good advantage from the Kanzanji Temple near Sawai Station.

Mt. Mitake (2C4) is noted for the **Mitake Shrine**, sacred to three Shinto deities, which stands near the 940-m.-high summit. Buses are available from Mitake Station to Takimoto at the foot of the mountain, 2.2 km. (15 min.). From here a cable car ascends every 30 min. to Mitakesan (Mt. Mitake), taking 8 min. (1 km.). From Mitakedaira in front of the cable terminal, a chair lift is available to Fujimine, a spot offering a far-ranging view.

The ascent of the mountain on foot, however, is quite easy (1 hr. 30 min.). The Japanese cedar avenue dotted with cherries, azaleas, maples and other flowering trees and plants is delightful in any season. The main shrine and oratory are fine buildings, designed in the *shimmei-zukuri* style of shrine architecture. Its treasure house contains many ancient documents, mirrors, armor and swords, the armor being classed as a "National Treasure" and the others as "Important Cultural Properties."

About a 5-min. walk from Mitake Station is the Mitake Skating Rink, operated under the management of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

The **Stalactite Cavern** at **Nippara** may be visited as a side excursion on a trip to Okutama and Mt. Mitake. It is about 14.5 km. NW of Okutama, the terminal of the Ome Line (45 min. by bus from the station). The cavern, the largest of its kind in the Kanto District, is more than 500 m. deep, about 280 m. of which is lighted and can be explored.

There is another smaller cavern about 2 km. from Kurasawabashi (20 min. by bus from Okutama), but a guide is necessary to explore it.

Otaba Kokusai Rainbow Trout Fishing Grounds, 5 min. by bus from Kawai Station, is located in the middle reaches of the Otaba River. A tributary of the Tama River, it offers anglers a good chance to try their luck.

Osawa Kokusai Rainbow Trout Fishing Grounds, 10 min. by bus from Okutama Station, is another noted angling spot on the Nippara River, an affluent of the Tama River. These fishing spots are well stocked with rainbow trout.

Lake Okutama (2C4), 20 min. by bus from Okutama Station, was formed when the Ogochi Dam was constructed across the upper reaches of the Tama River. It was completed in June 1957 after 19 years of work, with a five-year period of work suspended during World War II. The dam is 149 m. high, 535 m. long and can store 189 million tons of water. Thus it can supply 425,000 tons of water daily for more than a million people. Lake Okutama, 45.5 km. in circumference when filled to the brim, extends 13.8 km. westward to the NE corner of Yamanashi Prefecture. It is one of the main tourist attractions of the Okutama district.

ALONG THE SEIBU RAILWAY

The Shinjuku Line of the Seibu Railway runs from Seibu-Shinjuku to Hon-Kawagoe (47.7 km.) via Takadanobaba Station on the Yamanote Line, with branch lines between Kodaira and Tamako (5.7 km.), Higashi-Murayama and Kokubunji (7.8 km.) on the Chuo Line, and between Higashi-Murayama and Seibuen (2.4 km.). The Ikebukuro Line of the same company links Ikebukuro Station on the Yamanote Line with Seibu-Chichibu (76.9 km.) via Higashi-Hanno on the Hachiko Line. It has branch lines from Nerima to Toshimaen (1 km.) and from Nishi-Tokorozawa to Sayamako (4.5 km.).

Lake Tama (Murayama Reservoir), 16.7 km. in circumference when filled with water and one of the main sources of Tokyo's water supply, is surrounded by the well-wooded hills called Sayamagaoka. It is reached within 1 hr. from the Seibu-Shinjuku terminal.

The park-like nature of its surroundings, together with the scenic effect, makes the place one of the most delightful holiday resorts for Tokyoites. To the NW of Lake Tama lies another body of water called **Lake Sayama** (Yamaguchi Reservoir), with a circumference of 22.6 km. when filled.

On the E shore of the vast Lake Tama is Seibuen Recreation Park, offering various facilities for recreation and pleasure. The park is connected by a mini-train, covering a distance of 4 km. in 10 min., with "UNESCO Village," which is situated on the SE shore of Lake Sayama. "UNESCO Village" contains many model houses, each of which represents the architecture of a country belonging to the United Nations.

Yamaguchi Kannon, a Buddhist temple near the mini-train terminal, was founded during 1532-1554 and rebuilt in 1762. This temple, about 500 m. from the Sayamako terminal, and the Yamaguchi Reservoir are best reached from Ikebukuro by the Ikebukuro Line, with a change at Nishi-Tokorozawa. The Sayama Indoor Skiing Grounds are in front of Sayamako Station.

Tokorozawa (2C4), pop. 166,000, at the junction of the Seibu-Shinjuku and Ikebukuro Lines, is one of the most important towns on the Seibu Railway. It is the distribution center of the choice green tea produced in the vicinity, known far and wide as "Sayama Tea."

Hanno (2C4), pop. 54,000, 43.8 km. from Ikebukuro, situated among hills, is a commercial town in the S portion of Saitama Prefecture and a lumber industry center. The Naguri River, rising in the Chichibu mountains, passes through the attractive scenery of Hanno, changing its name to the Iruma River here. From Hanno, the Ikebukuro Line further extends 33.1 km. up to Seibu-Chichibu, the terminal of the railway. This region has many places of interest and some fine scenery, where hiking, angling and swimming may be enjoyed. Shomaru Pass (alt. 766 m.), Mt. Izu (851 m.) and Mt. Tenran (195 m.) are some of the tourist attractions.

Kawagoe, pop. 196,000, can be reached by the Shinjuku Line of the Seibu Railway, or the Tojo Line of the Tobu Railway from Ikebukuro (time required: 1 hr. 11 min., and 45 min., respectively). Kawagoe City can also be reached in about 30 min. from Omiya on the Tohoku Main Line by JNR Kawagoe Line (16.1 km.). It is a historic town noted for the **Kitain Temple**, founded by the Buddhist priest Ennin or Jikaku-Daishi (794-864) in 830. It is affiliated with the Tendai sect. Six of the present buildings were either removed from Edo Castle or constructed by Iemitsu—third Tokugawa *shogun*, and are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." On display in the precincts of the temple are the images of the Five Hundred Rakan or Buddhist monks who attained Nirvana. The quaint spectacle of these moss-grown, stone figures of Buddhist characters will strongly appeal to those who have a taste for the bizarre. The temple is a 5-min. walk from JNR Kawagoe Station.

Toshogu Shrine, next door to the Kitain Temple on the S, is dedicated to Ieyasu Tokugawa. Erected during the earlier part of the 17th century, the edifices are designed in gorgeous, vermilion-colored architecture and protected as "Important Cultural Properties."

ALONG THE TOHOKU MAIN LINE

The suburban electric trains on the Tohoku Main Line run as far N as Omiya (30.3 km. from Tokyo), passing en route through four cities—Kawaguchi, Warabi, Urawa and Yono—in Saitama Prefecture. This section covers actually a part of the Keihin Tohoku Line which runs from Ofuna on the Tokaido Main Line to Omiya. For descriptions of places farther beyond Omiya, see Route 9.

Kawaguchi, pop. 322,160, lies between Tokyo (on the S across the Arakawa River) and Urawa City (on the N). Some 3.5 km. W of the city is the Toda Rowing Course along the N embankment of the Arakawa River. It is the only still-water course in Japan, and was the site for the rowing events of the 18th Olympic Games in 1964.

Angyo and its neighboring area, located about 6 km. NE of Kawaguchi Station, is noted for its production of saplings for fruit culture and gardening. Some 4,000,000 young plants are forwarded from the nursery gardens here to various parts of this country. **Urawa** (2D4), pop. 300,000, is the capital of Saitama Prefecture and the seat of Saitama University, with the Faculties of Humanities & Sciences, Education and Technology. Lying within easy reach of Tokyo (24.2 km. from Tokyo Station, 40 min.), it has developed as a commercial and industrial town as well as a residential district.

Omiya (2D4), pop. 303,000, is an industrial city at the junction of the JNR's Takasaki and Kawagoe Lines and the Noda Line of the Tobu Railway. It is flourishing principally owing to the existence of a vast switchyard and JNR's largest workshop, which

was established in 1894 and covers some 103 ha.

The city boasts, too, of its time-honored **Hikawa Shrine**, dedicated to Susano-no-Mikoto and two other Shinto deities. It stands 1.2 km. NE of Omiya Station; buses are available. The shrine is said to have been founded in 473 B.C., and has been regarded as one of the most sacred Shinto centers in the former Musashi Province. The present main hall dates from 1940. The annual festival is celebrated on August 1, but another festival called *Daito-sai* on December 10 is more popular and attracts a huge crowd.

Omiya Prefectural Park, adjoining the shrine precincts, contains many stately pines, Japanese cedars and cherry trees. The park also has a track and field, baseball field, swimming pool, children's playground, etc.

Sagiyama or Egret Hill of Noda, now incorporated in Urawa City, is a 25-min. bus ride from Omiya Station (9 km.). It has an interesting colony of herons and egrets, which live there from March to September. When the season is at its height in June, several hundred herons and egrets flock together in the groves of trees and bamboos covering a small area of the village. They not only come from different places in this country, but also from remote regions in Korea and China. They are protected, as in the Tokugawa days, by a law for the preservation of "Natural Monuments."

ALONG THE JOBAN LINE

The suburban trains of JNR Joban Line run between Ueno (Tokyo) and Toride in Ibaraki Prefecture (39.6 km.), branching off from the Tohoku Main Line at Nippori (Tokyo). For a description of places of interest beyond Toride, see Route 11.

Matsudo (2D4), pop. 30,000, 17.9 km. from Ueno, lying on the E bank of the Edo River, is a satellite residential town of Tokyo. It is also connected with Keisei-Tsudanuma on the Keisei Electric Railway, running between Ueno and Chiba by the 26.2-km. Shin-Keisei Electric Railway.

Kashiwa, pop. 173,000, 29.1 km. from Ueno, immediately NE of Matsudo City, is the junction for the Noda Line of the Tobu Railway to Omiya (43 km.) and Funabashi (19.9 km.). Like Matsudo, it has grown as a residential area of the capital.

Noda, pop. 73,000, 14.3 km. from Kashiwa by the Noda Line, is a commercial and industrial town on the Edo River, especially noted as Japan's largest production center of soy sauce. **Shimizu Park**, 500 m. W of Shimizu-Koen Station on the same line, is an extensive recreation park rich in cherry, azalea and other seasonal flowering trees and plants.

Abiko, 33.5 km. from Ueno, is the junction for Narita (32.9 km.) on the Narita Line. About 800 m. S of the station is Lake Teganuma—a narrow strip of water about 10 sq. km. in area and 34 km. in circumference, with some charming scenery and good fishing. The lake is stocked with eel, carp and silver carp.

Toride (2E4), 39.6 km. from Ueno, situated on the Tone River, is the junction for the Joso Line of the Kanto Railway. The railway leads 51.1 km. NW to Shimodate on the Mito Line via the two cities of Mitsukaido (pop. 38,000) and Shimotsuma (pop. 28,000).

ALONG THE TOBU RAILWAY

The Tobu Railway runs from Asakusa, Tokyo, to Isesaki (Isesaki Line, 114.5 km.) on the JNR Ryomo Line and to Nikko (the Nikko Line branches off from Sugito on the Isesaki Line, 94.5 km.). The Tobu Railway also runs from Ikebukuro, Tokyo, to Yorii (Tojo Line, 75 km.) on the JNR's Hachiko Line. It has several branch lines leading to various places.

ALONG THE ISESAKI LINE

Kasukabe, pop. 105,000, 35.3 km. from Asakusa, is celebrated for its wonderful wisteria at nearby Ushijima, which is reached from Kasukabe Station in 6 min. by bus (2.4 km.). It is a centuries-old wisteria vine, with the total girth of the vine at its base measuring about 9 m. It covers a trellis space of 775 sq. m. The flowers, hanging downward more than 2 m., are usually at their best around May 10. It is protected by the government as a "Special Natural Monument."

Morinji Temple (2D3) in Tatebayashi City (pop. 66,000), near Morinji-mae Station on the Isesaki Line, includes among its treasures the *Bumbuku Chagama* or Good Luck Distributing Teakettle. According to tradition, it is the celebrated Dancing Raccoon-Dog Kettle of the following Japanese fairy story:

A long time ago, at a temple called Morinji, there was an old teakettle. One day, when the priest of the temple was about to hang it over the hearth to boil the water for his tea, the kettle all of a sudden sprouted the head and tail of a raccoon-dog. The priest, thunderstruck, called in the novices of the temple to see the sight. While they were stupidly staring, the kettle jumped into the air and began flying about the room. At last, however, they managed to knock it down and secure it. The priest sold the troublesome kettle to a tinker, who trudged off home with his new purchase. That night he was awakened by a strange noise near his pillow, and peeping out he saw the kettle that he had bought in the temple covered with fur and walking about on four legs. This happened over and over again until at last the tinker showed the teakettle to a friend, who said: "This is certainly an accomplished and lucky teakettle. You should take it about as a show." The tinker, thinking this a piece of good advice, set up an exhibition. As a result, he grew rich beyond all his expectations. The kettle later became a precious treasure of the temple.

Tsutsujigaoka Park or the Azalea Garden of Hanayama, is 4 km. from Tatebayashi Station (74.6 km. from Asakusa) and covers 1.6 ha. There are more than 3,500 bushes of various species in the garden, some over 200 years old, mostly brought from the mountains of Nikko. They bloom from mid-April until mid-May. Buses run from the station to the park in 15 min.

Tatebayashi Park is another point of interest in the city, located

on the site of the former Tatebayashi Castle and dating back to 1556. Many cherry trees of the *somei-yoshino* species are planted there and usually start to blossom in early April. Buses are available from the station (15 min.).

ALONG THE TOJO LINE

Heirinji is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect under the control of the Myoshinji Temple of Kyoto. It nestles in a dense wood at Nobidome, about 4 km. SW of Asaka, or 5 km. S of Shiki on the Tojo Line; buses are available from both stations. It was founded in 1375 in the present Iwatsuki City, NE of Omiya, and removed here in 1663 by Terutsuna Matsudaira—*daimyo* of Kawagoe at that time. The temple edifices, hoary with age, stand quietly in grounds of some 10 ha. A clear stream drawn from the Tamagawa aqueduct through the irrigation ditch, which was completed in 1655 by Nobutsuna Matsudaira—Terutsuna's father, flows around its inner landscape garden.

Ogose Plum Grove is well worth a visit during the season in early March. It is a 3.5-km. bus ride W from Ogose Station on the Hachiko Line (Hachioji to Kuragano). Visitors from Ikebukuro, Tokyo, must change cars at Sakadomachi Station on the Tojo Line to a 10.9-km. branch of the Tobu Railway unless they take a through train to Ogose. Picturesquely situated on the Oppe River in an area of 1.2 ha., the grove consists of almost 1,000 trees, including many over 400 years old. This district is often called Shin-Tsukigase (New Tsukigase) after Tsukigase in Nara Prefecture, which is thought to be the most beautiful plum grove in the country; see Route 26. As for Nikko, see Route 10.

TOKYO TO CHIBA

The 38.7-km. route between Ochanomizu on the Chuo Line and Chiba is served by the electric trains of JNR's Sobu Main Line. The 42.6-km. Keisei Electric Railway runs between Ueno, Tokyo and Chiba nearly parallel to the Sobu Main Line. For a description of places beyond Chiba, see Route 13.

This district is now being developed as one of Japan's most thriving industrial zones called the **Keiyo** (Tokyo-Chiba) **Industrial Area**. It is forming a seaside industrial belt along the N coast of Tokyo Bay, mostly on land reclaimed from the sea. The Keiyo Highway, a 13-km. toll road, was constructed by the Japan Highway Public Corporation to stimulate industrial activities here. The highway connects Nakagawa Bridge, Edogawa Ward, Tokyo, with Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture.

Ichikawa (2D4), pop. 277,000, 14.9 km. from Ochanomizu, is an industrial, educational and residential city on the Edo River. The wooded bluff on the left bank of the river, known as Konodai, is about 1.5 km. N of Konodai Station on the Keisei Electric Railway, or 2.5 km. NW of JNR Ichikawa Station (buses are available from both). It is historically famous as the site of the former provincial government of Shimosa as well as the scene of

battles in 1564 between the Satomi and Hojo clans.

Mama, adjoining the SE part of the city, was often referred to in old Japanese poems and is known as a fine residential area.

Guhoji Temple, on a wooded hill at Mama, belongs to the Nichiren sect and has a pair of black images of Nio or Deva Kings installed in the two-story gate. The images are attributed to the famous sculptor Unkei, who flourished in the 12th to 13th century.

Hokekyoji Temple (2D4), headquarters of the Nakayama-Myoshu sect of Buddhism, can be reached from Shimosa-Nakayama Station, 30 min. from Ochanomizu Station, Tokyo. It was founded by Nichiren in 1260, and contains some "National Treasures" in the form of documents handwritten by him. The temple premises cover 3.2 ha., embracing many buildings.

Nakayama Race Track, 1 km. N of Higashi-Nakayama Station on the Keisei Electric Railway, covers an area of some 56 ha. The steeplechase races held there in spring and winter are especially noteworthy.

Funabashi (2D4), pop. 196,000, 22.7 km. from Ochanomizu, is the junction for the Noda Line of the Tobu Railway, which runs 62.9 km. to Omiya on the Tohoku Main Line via Kashiwa and Noda. It is also connected with Ueno, Tokyo, by the Keisei Electric Railway. The city has developed as a satellite of Tokyo.

Funabashi Health Center, 6 min. by bus from Funabashi Station, is the largest recreation facility in Japan, containing various types of baths heated with natural gas. Built on a plot of reclaimed land some 29 ha. in area, it also has a hotel, 52-lane bowling alley, roller-skating rink, hot-water pool, baseball field, golf training links, etc.

Tsudanuma, 26.2 km. from Ochanomizu, is a center of Narashino (pop. 108,000)—a newly developed residential town for commuters to Tokyo. Keisei-Tsudanuma Station is the junction of the Keisei Electric Railway for Chiba and Narita as well as for the Shin-Keisei Electric Railway leading to Matsudo on the Joban Line.

Near Yatsu-Yuen Station is a seaside recreation park of the same name operated under the management of the Keisei Electric Railway. It features a rose garden and a shell-gathering as well as swimming and surfing.

Chiba (2E4), pop. 549,000, 38.7 km. from Ochanomizu, is the seat of the Chiba Prefectural Government. The city can also be reached from Ueno (42.6 km.) or Oshiage (36.6 km.), Tokyo, by the Keisei Electric Railway. Chiba is the starting point of most trains on the Sobu Main Line heading for Choshi. The trains on the Sotobo and Uchibo Lines for Awa-Kamogawa also start here. Large-scale reclamation work along Tokyo Bay is well under way to meet the land requirements for the Keiyo Industrial Area. Scores of factories have been constructed around a mammoth thermal power station of the Tokyo Electric Power Co. and the main works of the Kawasaki Steel Corp.

Chiba University and the National Institute of the Live-stock

KAWASAKI

Experiment Station can be reached by bus from Chiba Station in 10 min. It takes about the same time to reach the ancient Chiba Temple, said to have been founded in 709 by Priest Gyoki (670-749).

Makuhari and **Inage**, along the JNR Line W of the city, are popular as places for gathering sea shells. In the 18th Olympics of 1964, the 4,000-m. cross-country race in the modern pentathlon took place at the Kemigawa Athletic Grounds lying between the two places.

KAWASAKI

Kawasaki (2D4), 18.2 km. from Tokyo Station, the eighth largest city in Japan (pop. 971,000), is a big industrial city of the Tokyo-Yokohama (Keihin) Industrial Zone. It stretches along the S bank of the Tama River midway between Shinagawa and Yokohama. A 700,000-kw. thermal power station of the Tokyo Electric Power Co. and works of the following world-famous heavy and chemical industry companies are located here: the Ajinomoto Co., Daiichi Cement Co., Fuji Electric Mfg. Co., Nippon Steel Corp., Fuji Tsushinki Seizo K.K., Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Isuzu Motors, Ltd., Nippon Columbia Co., Nippon Electric Co., Nippon Steel & Tube Corp., Nippon Yakin Kogyo Co., Showa Denko K.K., Showa Oil Co., Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Tonen Petrochemical Co., etc.

Kawasaki is connected with Kisarazu in Chiba Prefecture by ferry service across Tokyo Bay. The service is maintained by the Nippon Car Ferry Co. The ferries ply between the two cities 30 times a day, covering the distance in 1 hr. 10 min.

Kawasaki-Daishi, popular name for the Heigenji Temple, was founded in 1128 and is dedicated to Kobo-Daishi (774-835)—the first exponent of the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism in Japan. It belongs to the Chizan school of the Shingon sect. The temple is reached from Kawasaki Station by a branch line of the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway (5 min.) or by bus. The temple edifices were reduced to ashes in World War II, but the front gate, belfry, main hall and Fudo Hall were reconstructed by 1964. Its festival days are the *Setsubun* (February 3rd or 4th), and the 21st of January, March, April, May, September and December.

Rokugo River, along which the main portion of Kawasaki stretches, is the lower stream of the Tama River and marks the boundaries of Kanagawa Prefecture and the Tokyo Metropolis. 700 m. NE of Kuji Station on the Nambu Line (14.9 km. from Kawasaki, 26 min.) is the **Plum Garden of Kuji** in the grounds of M. Kawabe's residence. The blossoms are at their best in the early part of March. The Tama riverbank along the railway line is also known for pear and peach blossoms, attracting visitors in late March.

Mukogaoka Park is an extensive recreation area extending over 23 ha. Maintained by the Odakyu Electric Railway, it offers a place

where children may enjoy a day's outing, riding mini-trains, midget autos and other amusement facilities. There are also wooded hills where visitors may freely roam about. The park lies 1.1 km. by monorail from Mukogaoka-Yuen Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway (15.8 km. from Shinjuku, Tokyo; about 30 min.).

Inada-Zutsumi, famous for its cherry trees of the *somei-yoshino* species that blossom early in April along the S bank of the Tama River, is a 5-min. walk from the station of the same name on the Nambu Line (20.8 km. from Kawasaki, about 40 min.).

Ozenji Atomic Power Research Center is quietly situated among hills, about a 25-min. walk from Kakio Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway in the SW part of Kawasaki. The center is a 45-min. bus ride from Musashi-Mizonokuchi Station on the Nambu Line, which is reached in 21 min. from Kawasaki Station (12.7 km.). Established by leading Japanese private companies, this research center has three atomic reactors in operation for the purpose of gaining technical data. A similar atomic reactor is also operating at Daishigawara in the littoral area of the city.

In the vicinity of the research center is the **Ozenji Temple**, an ancient Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect (Buzan school), founded in 917. The temple name was given by the Imperial court of the time. It was once designated as the temple for the Imperial prayers.

Yomiuri Land is a gigantic recreation area built by the Yomiuri Shimbun (newspaper)—one of the Japan's leading newspaper publishers. It stretches to the N of Yomiuri Rando-mae Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway, covering over 400 ha. along the Tama River. Reached in 8 min. by bus from the station, it offers a fishing center, swimming pool, public golf courses, a roller skating rink, man-made ski ground and ski-jump platforms, an observation platform and a parachute tower. It also contains such facilities as a marine aquarium, jungle zoo and TV studio. To connect the various spots of this playground, "straddle" type monorail run about $2\frac{1}{2}$ km. around Yomiuri Land.

SEVEN ISLES OF IZU

The Izu-Shichito or Seven Isles of Izu lie off the Izu Peninsula to the SE, extending in a chain, from near the entrance to Tokyo Bay toward the S for a distance of about 290 km. Consisting of Oshima, Toshima, Nijijima, Kozushima, Miyakejima, Mikurajima and Hachijojima, the islands are administratively included in the Tokyo Metropolis. They are of volcanic origin and are a continuation of the chain of volcanoes, of which Mt. Fuji and the Hakone mountains are a part. Naturally, nearly 99 percent of the total area of the islands (28,730 ha.) was incorporated in 1964 in the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.

Almost all of the Seven Isles of Izu afford places for swimming, surfing, fishing and camping.

Oshima (2C6), pop. 35,000, is 117 km. SW of Tokyo and 41 km. E of Shimoda (Izu Peninsula). It has an area of 68 sq. km.—the largest island of the Izu-Shichito (seven isles) group. **Okada** in the N part of the island can be reached in 7 hrs. 20 min. from Takeshiba Pier, Tokyo. **Motomachi** is another port on the island and the center of transportation as well as administration of the island. It is 2 hrs. 30 min. and 1 hr. 30 min. from Atami and Ito (Izu Peninsula), respectively, by the steamers of the Tokai Steamship Co., or 2 hrs. 30 min. from Yokohama by a ship of the same company. The distance between the two ports, Okada and Motomachi, is 7.7 km. and can be covered within 25 min. by bus. A regular airline service is also available from Tokyo International Airport to Oshima Island, operated daily by the All Nippon Airways. The distance is covered in 25 min.

Oshima boasts a good deal of what the Izu Peninsula lacks. Its chief attraction, however, is Mt. Mihara—a typical example of a truncated volcano. The smoke from the volcano can be seen many miles out at sea, serving as a conspicuous landmark for navigators. Except for desert tracts on the volcano, the whole area of the island is richly clothed with vegetation, and an exceptionally mild climate prevails all the year round. The inhabitants of the island, the women in particular, are very conservative and visitors will notice many strange customs and manners peculiar to the islanders. For instance, the *anko* or island girls, wear *kimono* made of dark cotton material splashed over with a white pattern, a peculiar headdress, and white *tabi*. They carry their burdens on top of their heads. Since milk is excellent and abundant, dairying is one of the chief occupations of the islanders. The island is also noted for its production of camellia oil.

Mt. Mihara (2C6), alt. 755 m., can be ascended in 30 min. by bus via Yuba from either Okada or Motomachi. The present crater is reached by passing over a 13.2-km. lava bed on the summit. A fine view of Mt. Fuji and other islands of the group can be obtained from the summit.

Senzu, a 15-min. ride on the bus from Okada (9 km.), is the N entrance to a natural park called **Oshima Park**, maintained by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. It covers some 120 ha. and has a natural zoo, extensive camping grounds, a sand ski ground, huts and other facilities for outdoor activities.

Cave of Gyoja opens on to the seaside at the S end of Oshima Park. It contains a stone image of the Buddhist ascetic En-no-Ozunu, who flourished in the 7th to 8th century.

Sakura-kabu, the lower part of a huge cherry tree trunk of the *Oshima-zakura* species said to be over 800 years old, stands on the wayside leading to Mt. Mihara from Oshima Park. Protected as a "Special Natural Monument," it has a girth of about 8.5 m. at eye level and a height of 13 m. It has 14 branches and begins to blossom late in March, attracting many visitors.

Other points of interest on Oshima Island are the **Oshima Mete-**

orological Station with its attached museum halfway between Okada and Motomachi; the **Oshima Lighthouse** at Kazahayazaki or Cape Kazahaya, the light of which is visible from 50 km. out at sea, and **Habuminato** (Habu Port)—the fishing port at the S tip of the island (16.7 km., 45 min. by bus from Motomachi) on the former crater lake opening onto the sea.

A 6-hr. sightseeing tour by bus includes visits to Oshima Park, Mt. Mihara and Habuminato. The bus starts from Motomachi or Okada twice daily: 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

Toshima, located about 20 km. SW of Oshima, is accessible from Tokyo by steamer in 9 hrs. 30 min. via Oshima. From Oshima, it takes 1 hr. 30 min. Steamer service is available three times a week.

Toshima, a small island with a circumference of 8 km., is noted for its camellia trees, which bloom from late February to early March. Fishing can be enjoyed on the E coast and swimming at Maehama Beach on the northern coast near the steamer port.

Niijima (2C7) can be reached in 11 hrs. from Tokyo and 3 hrs. from Oshima. Steamer service is available three times a week. Niijima has some good beaches for swimming—Maehama on the northern coast, and Awaiura and Habuseura—both on the W coast. Habuseura is also popular with surf-fishers. Wadahama, located on the E coast, offers camping grounds.

Kozushima is situated 14 hrs. from Tokyo via Oshima, or 9 hrs. by direct steamer service from Tokyo (three times a week). The direct-steamer service is available only in July and August, however. On the W coast of Kozushima is a beautiful white-sand beach called Tako-wan, where swimming and surfing can be enjoyed. For camping, Tako-wan and Nagahama on the northern coast and the beach at Sawajiri Bay on the E coast are all popular. Both surf and deep-sea fishing are available. Applications for deep-sea fishing can be made through the Boat Union located at Maehama, where the liners make their call. Applications must be submitted well in advance.

Miyakejima (2D7) is connected with Tokyo by 7-hr. direct-steamer service. Since the island is made up of lava flow from a volcano located in the center of Miyakejima, sand on the beaches there is black. Swimming can be enjoyed along the northern coast of the island. Camping grounds are set up at Okubohama on the northern coast. The southern part of Miyakejima offers some good fishing places.

Mikurajima (2D8) is accessible from Miyakejima in 1 hr., but no steamer service is available from Tokyo. Since no travel facilities—taxi or bus—are available on the island, visitors are expected to walk when visiting points of interest. Nature remains unspoiled on the island, with a chain of cliffs on the southern coast and a 100-m. high waterfall on the W coast providing the scenic high-lights. The island has a population of about 200.

Hachijojima (2D9), pop. 11,000, lies 334 km. to the S of Tokyo.

OGASAWARA ISLANDS

A little smaller than Oshima, it covers an area of 70 sq. km. and can be reached by steamer from Tokyo in 11 hrs. The All Nippon Airways offers eight round-trip flights daily, a one-way flight taking 1 hr. 10 min.

The island has two extinct volcanoes—Mt. Nishi or Hachijo-Fuji (alt. 854 m.) on the NW and Mt. Higashi or Mihara (alt. 701 m.) on the SE. The island has long been noted for its fabrics named *Ki-hachijo*, woven of silk and dyed with vegetation produced on the island. Recently, the raising of tropical plants has become the major occupation of the islanders.

A 6-hr. sightseeing tour by bus includes a visit to a botanical garden of subtropical plants, watching the making of *Ki-hachijo*, a view of bullfighting, etc. The tour starts from the Hachijo Town Office at 9:30 a.m. every day.

The islands were used in olden times as a place of exile, the most celebrated of the exiles being Tametomo Minamoto (1139–1170), a famous archer who was banished to Oshima in 1156. A monument to his memory now stands in a pine grove on the shore at Motomachi.

Another celebrated exile was Hideie Ukita (1573–1655), a *daimyo* under Hideyoshi Toyotomi sent to Hachijojima in 1611 by Ieyasu Tokugawa after his defeat in the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600. His tomb is found by the roadside between Mitsune and Okago. The latter is a seat of a branch of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

OGASAWARA ISLANDS

The Ogasawara Islands consist of about 30 islands, large and small, lying from 1,000 km. to 1,200 km. SE of Tokyo. Geographically, the Ogasawara Islands are classified into four major groups of islands—Muko (Groom), Chichi (Father), Haha (Mother) and Kazan (Volcano). The latter is better known as Iwojima. This entire group of islands was reverted to Japan in 1968 from U.S. occupation authorities and is now counted as part of the Tokyo Metropolis. The Ogasawara Islands were named after Sadayori Ogasawara, a lord of Nagano, who discovered the islands in 1593. In 1972, all of the islands were designated as the Ogasawara National Park.

The most commonly known of the islands are Chichi and Haha Islands.

Chichijima (Chichi or Father Island) covers an area of 24.53 sq. km., making it the largest of the entire group of islands. The island can be reached in 38 hrs. from Tokyo by steamer of once-a-week service. No flight service is available to this island. Fishing can be enjoyed almost anywhere along the coast. Swimming is best at Kohama Beach on the W coast, but no camping is allowed on the island. Chichijima is noted for its rias coasts and its abundant subtropical vegetation.

Hahajima (Haha or Mother Island): This slender-shaped island,

58 km. in circumference and covering an area of 20.8 sq. km., is itself a fishing place. The island is also favored with many sub-tropical plants. The island can be reached from Chichijima by steamer, requiring 3 hrs. Steamer service is available on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Route 2. Yokohama and Vicinity

Yokohama (2A5) lies on the W side of Tokyo Bay, along a headland facing NE. It is the largest trading port (Kobe is second) and the third largest city in Japan, with a population of 2,447,000. It is also the seat of the government of Kanagawa Prefecture. As the main E entrance to Japan for seaborne visitors, it is approached from the Pacific through the Uraga Straits, with the Boso Peninsula on the right. The Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Industrial Zone looms ahead on the left, with its factories and smokestacks stretching almost endlessly. On a clear day, the graceful volcanic cone of Mt. Fuji may be seen far in the distance to the left.

It has been only a little more than a century since the Port of Yokohama was laid out, but as one of the ports which Japan opened to foreign trade in 1859, Yokohama has developed by leaps and bounds with the constant inflow of Western culture.

Yokohama's boundaries have been extended several times to include a number of neighboring towns and villages until today. Its area is 423.07 sq. km.

Yokohama is now administratively divided into 14 wards—Asahi, Hodogaya, Isogo, Kanagawa, Kanazawa, Kohoku, Ko-nan, Midori, Minami, Naka, Nishi, Seya, Totsuka and Tsurumi.

Ocean liners anchor alongside the O-sambashi (or commonly called South Pier), where customs formalities are carried out. Taxis are available to take passengers to a hotel or to Sakuragicho Station on the Negishi Line of the National Railways. Electric trains leave the station frequently, reaching the capital in less than 45 min. Electric trains on the Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway also run from Sakuragicho Station to Shibuya in Tokyo. Passengers landing at Yokohama may also take a taxi to Yokohama Station, where all the trains running on the Tokaido Main Line (Tokyo—Kobe) stop. From Yokohama Station, the Yokosuka Line (Tokyo—Yokosuka) electric trains, which stop only at Kawasaki, Shinagawa and Shimbashi en route to Tokyo, are also available. From Yokohama Station, the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway runs to Shinagawa in Tokyo.

Shin-Yokohama Station on the Tokaido Shinkansen (Tokyo—Shin-Osaka) is 7.9 km. distant from Yokohama Station by the JNR's Yokohama Line via Higashi-Kanagawa.

History: Yokohama was opened to foreign residents in 1859, when it was a mere fishing village. Five years previously Commodore Matthew C. Perry had landed there to deliver a letter from the president of the United States to the ruler of Japan, and under the provisions of the resulting treaties from this visit, a portion

of the foreshore was set apart as a foreign settlement and leased to foreigners.

At first Yokohama proper was divided into two districts—Kangai (Outside the Barrier) district and Kannai (Inside the Barrier) district facing the harbor. Kannai was the foreign quarter of the town. On the range of low hills S of the town was another district known to foreigners as the Bluff (Yamatemachi), and to the NW of the town was another hilly district known as Noge.

Yokohama was organized as a municipality in 1889, when its population had grown to 121,000. Two years previously, waterworks had been opened, and in 1896 the harbor was greatly improved. Gradually the boundaries of the city were extended, with a corresponding increase in its population.

Unfortunately, the city has been flattened twice by disasters, first in the Great Earthquake-fire of 1923, and again in the air raids of May 1945. After the war, however, the city was rapidly rehabilitated and by October 1960, its population had increased to 1,357,000.

Almost all of the public offices, foreign consulates and the offices of foreign firms as well as those of large Japanese firms are situated in Yamashitacho, Nihon-O-dori and Honcho, which together comprise the larger half of the former Kannai district. There is a fine esplanade along the waterfront (Bund) of Yamashitacho, one side of which is laid out as Yamashita Park, while the other has many fine buildings, including the Silk Center, the Hotel New Grand and the Yokohama Marine Tower.

Yamatemachi, the hilly section of Naka Ward, is a favorite residential quarter of the foreign community. Nogeyama Hill, where a park and a zoo are situated, is a favorite residential quarter of the Japanese.

The other parts of Naka Ward comprise Isezakicho, Yoshidamachi and Nogemachi, which are the city's busiest quarters together with the area on the W side of Yokohama Station in Nishi Ward. Most of the movie theaters are situated in and around Isezakicho.

Kanagawa, across the harbor, is now part and parcel of the city. It was at first intended to establish the Foreign Settlement at Kanagawa, but Yokohama's advantage led foreign merchants to give it preference. In feudal times, Kanagawa was one of the 53 posting stations on the Tokaido Highway, the main road connecting Edo—as Tokyo was then called—with Kyoto, the former Imperial capital. It was at Kanagawa that the first treaty of commerce with the United States was signed in 1858. American envoy Townsend Harris (1804–1878) moved from Shimoda on the Izu Peninsula to the Hongakuji, a Buddhist temple at Kanagawa near Yokohama Station, to carry on diplomatic negotiations with the shogunate government.

Yokohama Port (6B3): After World War II, a large portion of the harbor facilities was temporarily requisitioned for use by the Allied Forces, but the most important piers—South Pier and Shinko (or Center) Pier—were soon released. Takashima Pier No. 3, Detamachi Pier, Yamashita Pier and Hommoku Pier were later constructed one after another, and Mizuho (or North) Pier was fully

equipped with all the necessary facilities. In addition, construction work on Daikoku Pier is now well under way.

Yokohama is a port of call for luxury liners and passenger ships carrying tourists from all over the world, totalling 70 countries in all with a combined tonnage of 1,014,538. Yokohama also serves as an international port for cargo vessels, including container ships, oil tankers, ore or grain-carriers, and auto-carrying transports. In 1973, 9,304 commercial vessels with a combined tonnage of 105,213,246 called at Yokohama.

Industries: The prosperity of Yokohama depends on its overseas trade, and most of the local industries have made remarkable progress in developing such trade. The statistics of 1972 show that Yokohama's factories had a total output valued at 2,330 billion yen. The industries of Yokohama include shipbuilding and the manufacture of automobiles, electric machinery, chemicals, food-stuffs, etc.

Foreign Trade: For a long time Yokohama has been Japan's No. 1 trading port. Exports through the port in 1973 amounted to 2,158 billion yen, while imports were 1,445 billion yen. Radios and steel material are the main exports, replacing raw silk, which was the star export item in prewar days. Mineral products lead the list of import articles. In 1973, the port handled a total of 102,946 ships (197,548,000 tons).

TRANSPORTATION

National Railways: Yokohama was the site of the first railway in Japan since the miniature railway brought by Commodore M. Perry in 1854 was set up on Yokohama Beach and operated for the benefit of the officials and others who met the commodore on his arrival. Yokohama was also one of the first places to enjoy a regular railway. The 29-km. line from the present Sakuragicho Station to Shimbashi (now Shiodome freight depot) in Tokyo took about two and a half years to build. It was completed in October 1872 and the opening ceremony was attended by Emperor Meiji.

The following National Railway lines connect Yokohama with other cities:

Tokaido Shinkansen (Tokyo—Shin-Osaka): The "Kodama" trains on this line stop at Shin-Yokohama Station, which is located N of Yokohama Station. By the "Kodama" on this line, Tokyo can be reached in 19 min., Nagoya in 2 hrs. 26 min., Kyoto in 3 hrs. 34 min. and Shin-Osaka in 3 hrs. 51 min.

Tokaido Main Line (Tokyo—Kobe): Trains on this line stop at Yokohama Station. Trains on the Tokaido Main Line and Yokosuka Line (branching off at Ofuna) usually take 30 min. to run between Yokohama and Tokyo Stations.

Keihin-Tohoku and Negishi Line (Omiya—Ofuna) runs through Tokyo, Kawasaki and Yokohama (81.2 km.). Trains on this line shuttle between Omiya in Saitama Prefecture and Ofuna in Kanagawa Prefecture. After passing through Tokyo, Shimbashi

and many other intermediate stations, trains on this line stop in Yokohama at Tsurumi, Shin-Koyasu, Higashi-Kanagawa, Yokohama, Sakuragicho, Kannai, Ishikawacho, Yamate, Negishi, Isogo, Shin-Sugita, Yokodai, Ko-ndai and Hongodai Stations.

Yokohama Line (Higashi-Kanagawa—Hachioji): Trains on this line run between Higashi-Kanagawa and Hachioji on the Chuo Main Line (42.6 km.), touching en route at Shin-Yokohama Station—the junction for the Tokaido Shinkansen.

Tsurumi Line (Tsurumi—Ogimachi in Kawasaki City) runs 7 km. along the seashore, which is lined with many factories.

Private Railways: There are three private electric lines radiating from Yokohama Station. The Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway runs 22.2 km. along Tokyo Bay to Shinagawa in the capital. It also stretches 33.3 km. southward along the shore of Tokyo Bay to Uraga and 11.2 km. to Miura-Kaigan from Horinouchi (Yokosuka), passing through some picturesque scenery. At Kanazawa-Hakkei, a 6.1-km. branch line forks off to Zushi-Kaigan. The Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway runs 26.3 km. between Sakuragicho and Shibuya (Tokyo) via Yokohama Station. The Sagami Railway extends 24.3 km. from Yokohama Station to Ebina on the Odakyu Electric Railway, running between Shinjuku (Tokyo) and Hakone-Yumoto.

Buses: The municipality has a wide network of bus lines covering the city. Private companies also operate bus lines. The basic fare is ¥50.

Taxis: They can be hired at railway stations, piers and hotels, or hailed along the street. The basic taxi fare is ¥280; it increases according to the distance traveled.

Subways: In order to alleviate the city's traffic congestion, streetcars were abolished and replaced by subways, which presently run 5.3 km. between Isezaki-Chojamachi and Kami-O-oka. There are plans to extend them by 1987 in three directions—Kanagawa Shinkawacho—Byobugaura, Hommoku—Katsuta and Tsurumi—Motoishikawa. The minimum fare is ¥40 and the maximum ¥50.

Roads: Yokohama is connected with Tokyo by the Keihin National Highways No. 1 (33 km.) and No. 2 (33 km.), but as both highways became congested, the 16.6 km. toll road (Keihin Highway No. 3) was constructed in December 1965. The Keihin National Highway No. 1 is also called National Highway No. 15 and meets Expressway No. 1 at Suzugamori, Tokyo. The Keihin National Highway No. 2 is the first section of the National Highway No. 1 linking Tokyo and Osaka. Among other roads are the Yokohama Bypass, a toll continuation of Keihin Highway No. 3, running through the SW part of the city from Tokiwadai in Hodogaya Ward to Kamiyabecho in Totsuka Ward (8.7 km.), and the Totsuka Highway from Kumizawacho in Totsuka Ward to Kashiocho in the same ward (4.2 km.). Both are connected with the National Highway No. 1.

Regular Sightseeing Bus Tours are operated daily throughout the

year by the Yokohama municipality. Each bus, providing a female guide in Japanese, starts from the E side of Yokohama Station and visits the following places in the city:

Route: Yokohama Station—Monument to the 1862 incident at Namamugi—Sojiji Temple—Keihin Highway No. 2—Yokohama Station—Kamon-yama Park—Prefectural Concert Hall—Nogeyama Park—Isezakicho Street—Honcho Street—Yokohama Park—Minato-no-miera-oka Park—International Cemetery—former Negishi Race Track—Sankeien Garden—Yamashita Park—Yokohama Marine Tower—SS Hikawa Maru—South Pier—a cruise around the harbor—Takashima Pier—Yokohama Station. Daily operated. Time required: 5 hrs. Starting time: noon.

Automobile Excursions: Many interesting trips can be made from Yokohama to Kamakura, the Miura Peninsula, Hakone, the Izu Peninsula, Fuji Lakes, etc. The round trip to Kamakura takes about 3 hrs. but if Enoshima Island is included, it takes about 5 hrs. A trip around the Miura Peninsula, including visits to the monument erected at Kurihama in memory of Commodore Perry and Joga-shima Island, takes 7 hrs. Farther afield lie Miyanoshita and Lake Ashi in Hakone—10 hrs. for a round trip.

Home-Visit System: Inaugurated in 1961, it offers foreign visitors a taste of Japanese home life through visits to private homes in Kanagawa Prefecture. There are presently 28 families, most of whom live in Yokohama, who have been designated for accepting tourists from abroad. Inquiries for particulars and applications may be addressed to: Kanagawa Prefectural Tourist Association, Silk Center Annex, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 681-0007 or to the Yokohama International Welcome Association, 1st Floor, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 641-5824.

ANNUAL EVENTS

January 1-3 is the time when the first visits of the year are made to the Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. The Iseyama Shrine in Nishi Ward and the Gummyoji Temple in Minami Ward are very popular with worshipers on the New Year holidays.

Setsubun, or Bean-Throwing Festival, held on February 3 or 4, is celebrated at the Sojiji Temple in Tsurumi Ward and the Gummyoji Temple in Minami Ward.

Ume Matsuri, or Plum Festival, is held in mid-February at Okurayama Plum Garden in Kohoku Ward.

International Masquerade Parade is held on May 3, in commemoration of the opening of the port. The parade is also joined by foreigners living in Yokohama and attracts a crowd of more than 200,000 persons from the city and its vicinity.

Annual Festival of the Iseyama Shrine is held from May 14 to 16 in Nishi Ward.

Anniversary of the Opening of Yokohama Port is held on June 2.

International Fireworks Festival taking place on July 4 at Yamashita Park in Naka Ward is held in celebration of U.S. independence.

Shiman-rokusen-nichi Rite (or 46,000 visits) is staged from July 8 to 10 at the Gumyoji Temple in Minami Ward.

Port Festival is celebrated on July 20 by a display of fireworks at Yamashita Park in Naka Ward.

Tori-no-Ichi, or Cock Fair, is held during November at the Otori Shrine at Maganecho in Minami Ward.

PLACES OF INTEREST

KOHOKU WARD

Okurayama Park, laid out on a stretch of hilly land of 3.3 ha. near Okurayama Station on the Toyoko Line of the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway, has a grove of some 1,000 plum trees. The trees usually blossom in late February or early March. The park also features a variety of azalea shrubs, which bloom in May.

Tsunashima Spa, which is situated in the vicinity of Tsunashima Station to the N of Okurayama, consists of alkaline springs 14° to 17°C. Located between Yokohama and Tokyo, the spa is a popular resort, with some 60 Japanese-style restaurant-hotels.

MIDORI WARD

Kodomo-no-Kuni (Children's Land) (2C4) is a vast playground laid out over a series of wooded hills in commemoration of the marriage of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince in April 1959 and officially opened in May 1965. It is reached within 5 min. via Kodomonokuni Line from Nagatsuta Station on the Tokyo Kyuko Electric Railway Line.

With an area of 97 ha. Children's Land extends over Machida City of Tokyo and comprises a plaza, pasture with a dairy and red brick silo, grazing herds of cattle, sheep and goats, a large man-made lake, a camping site, an amusement park, ponds, natural swimming pools, a slope for go-carts, a 1.6-km. driving course, etc. It is open every day throughout the year except on Mondays and the days after national holidays.

TSURUMI WARD

Sojiji Temple (6C1), one of the two head monasteries of the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism (the other being the Eiheiji Temple in Fukui Prefecture), stands about 200 m. W of Tsurumi Station on the JNR Keihin-Tohoku Line. The monastery was founded in 1321 in Ishikawa Prefecture. After burning down in the 1898 fire, it was rebuilt in 1911 at the present site, covering an area of 43 ha. There are some 10 large structures in the compound, including the Buddha Hall designed in the architectural style of the Sung Dynasty of China. The Hondo (Main Hall) of the temple, which had long been planned, was finally built as a ferroconcrete structure in 1964. With nearly 15,000 branch temples throughout the country, the Sojiji is among the great Buddhist centers in Japan, having some 250 novitiates in training.

The temple also maintains Tsurumi Women's College and Junior College as well as senior and junior high schools for girls in its precincts.

Mitsuike Park lies 2 km. NW of Tsurumi Station and is reached within 10 min. by bus. It consists of a group of three ponds separated from each other by banks and a wide lawn. The park has recreation facilities such as a baseball field, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

KANAGAWA WARD

Hongakushi (6B3), a Buddhist temple of the Soto sect, is on Takashimadai hillside next to the Aokibashi bus stop—600 m. N of Yokohama Station. All the prewar structures except the front gate were reduced to ashes during World War II. This spot was the site of the temporary American Consulate General set up in Kanagawa in 1858. On a U.S. warship off Kanagawa, American Consul Townsend Harris (1804–1878) signed a commercial treaty with a delegation of the shogunate government of Japan in June of the same year.

NISHI WARD

Shopping and amusement quarter (6B3) on the W side of Yokohama Station has rapidly assumed prominence with the completion since the late 1950's of the Meihingai Street, Sotetsu Bldg., Station Bldg. and the Diamond Underground Market as well as the Yokohama Takashimaya and Mitsukoshi Department Stores. The first four feature modern stores, various restaurants, coffee houses and movie theaters. A parking station in the second basement of the Diamond Underground Market can accommodate about 360 cars. The spacious ground just in front of the Station Bldg. serves as a bus terminal and parking lot.

Iseyama Shrine (6B3) on Iseyama Hill, not far from Sakuragicho Station, is a branch of the Ise Jingu Shrines of Ise in Mie Prefecture. The Shinto god enshrined there in 1870 has been worshiped as the tutelary deity of Yokohama citizens. Its *torii*, completed in 1964, is built of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress) wood and measures about 10 m. in height.

Kamon-yama Park (6B3), to the immediate N of the Iseyama Shrine, is named after Kamon-no-kami or Naosuke Ii (1815–1860). Ii served as Premier under *Shogun* Iemochi Tokugawa and rendered meritorious services in opening Yokohama for foreign trade. His statue in bronze, re-erected in 1954, stands in the center of the park on a low hill overlooking the harbor. This park is noted for its multi-petaled cherry blossoms, which bloom in mid-April.

The **Kanagawa Prefectural Concert Hall**, a library and a Youth Center stand side by side immediately S of the park.

Naritasan Emmei-in Temple (6B3), popularly known as Noge Fudo, stands on a hillside a little to the S of the Iseyama Shrine. It is a branch temple of the popular Shinshoji Temple of Narita in Chiba Prefecture and dedicated to Fudo-Myo-o—a Buddhist divinity. A fair is held in the precincts three times a month—on the first, 15th and 28th.

Nogeyama Park (6B4) lies on the slope of a back hill, about 1 km. to the W of Sakuragicho Station and commands an expansive view

of the city and harbor. The park has a large swimming pool and a zoological garden, including a pet animal zoo for children. Standing on Fujimigaoka Hill in the park, one can obtain a panoramic view of the city.

The Municipal Library stands on the left side of the road entering the park.

NAKA WARD

Raw Silk Conditioning House, a short distance from Sakuragicho Station, is maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It provides for the testing of raw silk for shipment to ensure the prescribed standard of quality.

Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (6B3), 5 min. on foot from Sakuragicho Station, is housed in an old Western-style building erected in the Meiji period (1868–1912). It contains 56,000 exhibits related to natural science, archaeology, history and folklore in the prefecture. The building, formerly owned by the Yokohama Specie Bank, was remodeled and opened as a museum in March 1967. It is now among the "Important Cultural Properties."

Port-Opening Memorial Hall, directly across the street from the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, was built in July 1917 to commemorate the opening of Yokohama Port. It stands on the site of the old town office built when the port opened. The hall, a red brick building with a clock tower retains the air of the Meiji period. It is now used as a site for lecture meetings. Beside the building is a monument marking the birthplace of Tenshin Okakura (1862–1913), the most noted sculptor Yokohama has ever produced.

The **Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry** (6B4), opposite the Kanagawa Prefectural Office at Nihon-O-dori, has its offices in the building of the **Yokohama Industrial Institute**. The building has showrooms displaying samples of manufactured goods sent from all parts of the nation for export as well as for domestic consumption.

Yokohama Park (6B4), the oldest Western-style park in Japan, was originally laid out in 1876, chiefly for the use of Westerners when the settlement was set apart for foreign residence. Covering an area of 6 ha., the park is located in front of the Yokohama Municipal Office and equipped with a gymnasium, baseball stadium, etc. **Silk Center** (6B4), situated at the entrance to the South Pier, is a nine-story, ferroconcrete structure with two basement floors. It was erected in 1959 at the centenary of the opening of Yokohama Port to promote Japanese industry at large as well as foreign trade. The building houses the Yokohama Foreign Trade Advisory Institute on the first basement floor; travel information offices, Japan Air Lines and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines offices, and a shopping arcade on the 1st floor; showrooms and the **Silk Museum** on the 2nd and 3rd; foreign consulates on the 3rd and 4th; the Silk Exchange on the 4th, and the Silk Hotel on the 5th to the 8th floors.

Yamashita Park (6B4) was laid out in 1925 on the waterfront from the S of the South Pier to the base of the Yamashita Pier. It has

an area of 7 ha. and affords a fine view of the harbor. A statue called the "Guardian of Water," which stands amid the fountain in the center of the park, was presented by San Diego, Calif., U.S.A., Yokohama's sister city in 1960. The **Hikawa Maru**, one-time ocean liner of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line), is moored near the shoreline. Built in 1930 at the Yokohama Dock Co., it crossed the Pacific 238 times as a liner on the North American run from 1930 to 1960. After completing 30 years of service, the 11,650-ton passenger ship now rests in peace as a kind of museum equipped with aquariums for tropical fish and a youth hostel.

To the SW of the park rises the **Marine Tower**, completed in 1961 to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Yokohama Port opening in 1859 for foreign trade. The tower, which is decagonal and 106 m. high, is equipped with a couple of elevators and has a large lounge area and a municipal information office on the 1st floor, souvenir concessions on the 2nd floor, a marine science museum on the 3rd floor, and a restaurant and a children's recreation hall on the 4th floor. The 5th floor—the roof of the main building—is the best place for visitors to enjoy a comfortable rest. The observation platform, 100 m. high above the ground, commands a grand panoramic view of the city and a beautiful night view of the harbor. The top is used as a lighthouse. Its lamps of 400,000 and 250,000 candlepower reach a distance of nearly 40 km., flashing red and green alternately.

Chinatown (6B4) is located 500 m. to the S of Yamashita Park. It is one of the main tourist spots of Yokohama. There are more than 70 Chinese restaurants together with some 20 shops selling Chinese foodstuffs and spices. This section of the city exudes an exotic air, with its brightly decorated Chinese restaurants, bars, cabarets, tea houses and souvenir shops.

Yamatemachi (6B4), the hilly district to the S of Yamashita Park, is known among foreign residents as the **Bluff**. Part of the old foreign settlement with its missionary schools and Christian churches, it has a charming atmosphere all its own, which is further enhanced by the historic **International Cemetery**.

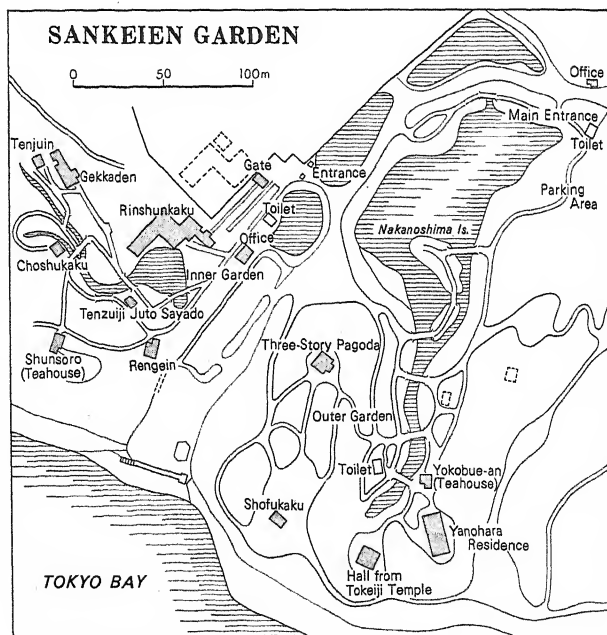
Among those buried in the cemetery are Edmund Morell (d. 1871), an English railway engineer who contributed much to the construction of the first railway in Japan between Tokyo and Yokohama, and whose bronze bust in relief was inlaid in 1958 in the wall of Sakuragicho Station; Charles Wirgman (1834–1891), an English journalist and cartoonist, who came over to this country as a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* and who launched *Japan Punch*, a comic magazine, around 1862.

Minato-no-mieru-oka Park (Harbor-viewing Hill) (6C4), laid out in 1962, is a modern public garden occupying a 2-ha. plot of land at the W end of the Bluff. It looks down on the entire harbor bustling with incoming and departing ships. It also offers a spectacular night view.

Motomachi Shopping Street (6B4), running NE along the foot of the Bluff, is one of the principal shopping quarters of the city. The street is lined with fascinating shops and stores handling an amazing variety of merchandise, ranging from domestic products to the latest fashions imported from the West. This street is a favorite shopping quarter for both Japanese and foreign residents. **Sankeien Garden** (6C5) lies at the SE tip of the city on Hommoku Beach and is a 10-min. walk to the SW from the Hommoku Sankeien-mae bus stop. As a purely Japanese-style landscape garden, it was laid out by the late Tomitaro Hara (1868-1939), who had made a name for himself in the business circles of Yokohama. It took its name from his pseudonym *Sankei*, meaning Three Glens. The garden, which has been open to the public since 1906, covers an area of 19 ha. Plum trees, a variety of flowering cherry trees, azaleas, wisterias, water lilies and lotuses bloom here in their respective seasons.

Sankeien contains many historic buildings registered as "Important Cultural Properties." Brought from other parts of the country, they include the following:

The **Three-Story Pagoda**, 25 m. high on the hill, is supposed to



be more than 500 years old. It was brought from the Tomyoji Temple at Kamo Town, Soraku-gun, Kyoto Prefecture. The **Rinshunkaku** was a villa of the Tokugawa family in Kii Province. Built in 1649, it is the only remaining example of the villa architecture of the feudal lords. The **Choshukaku** is a tea ceremony house built by Iemitsu (1604-1651), the third Tokugawa *shogun*. It is a typical structure erected during the transitional years from the Momoyama to the Edo periods. The **Yanohara Residence**, a farmhouse brought from Shogawa Village, Gifu Prefecture, is also worth mentioning. Built before 1763 without the use of nails or cramps, it was moved here in 1960 to prevent its being inundated by a man-made lake created by the construction of the Mihoro Dam on its original site. This massive, thickly-thatched residence is preserved as one of a few old houses still extant in the remotest region of central Honshu, unique in a style of architecture designed to accommodate a very large family. The house was re-roofed in 1974. The **Tenzuiji Juto Sayado** is a small temple erected by Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1592 in the courtyard of the Daitokuji Temple in Kyoto to celebrate his mother's longevity and was moved to here in 1960. There are other "Properties" in the garden such as **Gekkaden**, **Shunsoro**, a teahouse and **Tenjuin**.

Hasseiden (Hall of the Eight Sages) (6C5): Built in 1933 in Hommoku Seaside Park near the Sankeien Garden by the late Kenzo Adachi (1864-1948)—a prominent figure in politics, it is an octagonal ferroconcrete sanctuary. It houses the life-size statues of the "Eight Sages of the World"—Sakyamuni, Confucius, Socrates, Christ, Prince Shotoku, Kobo-Daishi, Shinran and Nichiren.

At the center of these statues is a large mirror symbolizing the universe, according to the founder of the hall.

MINAMI WARD

Gumyoji (6A4), the oldest Buddhist temple in Yokohama, is situated on an eminence close to Gumyoji Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway—a few minutes' walk from Gumyoji Subway Station. The temple belongs to the Shingon sect and is dedicated to the Eleven-headed Kannon—the Goddess of Mercy. Measuring 1.8 m. high, the wooden image was carved in the 9th century and is listed among the "Important Cultural Properties."

The souvenir shops lining both sides of the approach to the temple form the nucleus of a prosperous shopping quarter.

The **Remains of Santondai** are located on the hill S of the Oka River in an area covering 7,000 sq. m. A large-scale excavation conducted in 1961 uncovered 250 remains of dugouts and various articles dating back to the middle of the Jomon period (B.C. 3,000-2,500). The place was designated as a "Historical Site" in 1966. The **Santondai Archaeological Museum** (6A5) was built on the northern side of the hill, where 150 unearthed articles such as earthenware, stone work, metal goods, glass, bones, shells, etc., are on public display. Accessible by bus in 15 min. from the stations of Hodogaya on JNR's Tokaido Main Line, Isogo on

JNR's Negishi Line and Idogaya on the Keihin Kyuko Line, it can also be reached in 20 min. on foot from Makita Subway Station.

HODOGAYA AND TOTSUKA WARDS

British Commonwealth War Cemetery is situated at Karibacho, Hodogaya Ward, 4.8 km. S of JNR's Hodogaya Station; buses available. There are more than 2,000 Commonwealth soldiers buried in this 7.3-ha. graveyard.

Taya Caves are situated on a hillside behind the Josenji Temple at Tayacho, 2.4 km. NW of Ofuna Station; buses available. Originally excavated 750 years ago by the Hojo family for storing their treasures, the caves were later enlarged during the Edo period (1603-1867) by Buddhists of the Shingon sect. Members of this sect were said to have used the caves in performing their mystic religious practices. The total length of the caves is 1.5 km., the height is 2 m. and the width is 1 m. They may be explored with the help of a temple priest (time required: 1 hr.). On the walls and ceilings are innumerable Buddhist images and Sanskrit characters, carved with great skill and painstaking care by unknown artists.

Yokohama Dreamland (2C5), a huge amusement center similar to Nara Dreamland and managed by the same company, is located at Matanocho, Totsuka Ward, 4.2 km. NW of JNR's Ofuna Station. Dreamland is also accessible from Fujisawa and Totsuka Stations on the JNR line as well as from Chogo Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway. A direct bus is available from each station, reaching there in about 15 min. It was built after the pattern of Disneyland in the United States and opened in 1964. Covering an area of some 66 ha., this pleasure emporium includes such amusement-zone facilities as the "Royal Garden," a mammoth restaurant, "Adventure Land," a fountain, "Kiddy Land," the world's tallest Ferris wheel, "Dream Desert," "Sea Jack," a submarine, an open-air theater, bobsleds, an ice-skating rink, a bowling alley and the pagoda-shaped Hotel Empire—21 stories above ground and two basement floors below ground. Open daily except December 31, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ISOGO WARD

Negishi Bay Seaside Industrial Zone (6B5): Reclamation work started in 1959, was completed in 1964 by the municipality on the waters of Negishi Bay along the coasts of Makado, Negishi, Isogo and Sugita in Naka and Isogo Wards. As a result, a new factory district with an area of 610 ha. has emerged. The Keihin-Tohoku Line of the JNR was extended to the area from Sakuragicho in 1964 and now runs through this district as far as Ofuna Station on the Tokaido Main Line. On this extensive tract of land, such leading companies as the following operate their plants: the Nippon Petroleum Refining Co., Showa Denko Co., Tokyo Electric Power Co., Tokyo Gas Co., Niigata Engineering Co., Nisshin Oil Mills, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. and Tokyo

Shibaura Electric Co.

Isogo Swimming Pool Center (6B5) is the largest of its kind in the country. It was built in 1965 as compensation for the beach included in the Negishi Bay industrial zone reclamation.

The center covers 3.4 ha., with a pool of 6,530 sq. m. and two circular pools of 15 m. and 9 m. in diameter. The maximum capacity is 25,000 persons a day. It can be reached in a 10-min. walk from Negishi Station on the JNR's Negishi Line.

Sugita used to be one of the most beautiful floral sights in this locality when its innumerable plum trees burst into full bloom around the beginning of March. Unfortunately, the number of trees decreased noticeably during World War II, and only a small reminder of its former glory—a few old, fantastically shaped plum trees—now remains in the precincts of the Myohoji Temple near Sugita Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway.

Tozenji Temple, also at Sugita, has an old bronze bell hanging inside its gate. Cast in 1298, the bell is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

KANAZAWA WARD

Shomyoji Temple (8B1) is a Buddhist temple of the Shingon-Ritsu sect founded in the 1260's by Sanetoki Hojo (1224–1276). A member of the ruling family headquartered at Kamakura, Hojo later adopted the family name of Kanazawa. His tomb is on the hillside behind the temple. The object of worship housed in the main hall is the 1.9-m. wooden statue of Miroku-Bosatsu (*Maitreya*) made in 1276. This image and the bronze bell in front of the main hall, cast in 1269 and recast in 1301, are both "Important Cultural Properties" along with many other items of the temple. The temple is located about 500 m. E of Kanazawa-Bunko Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway.

In the precincts of the temple stands the famous **Kanazawa Bunko** (library) (8B1), which was also founded by Sanetoki Hojo in 1275. The library contained thousands of volumes collected by the succeeding heads of the Kanazawa family and was open to the public. But after the downfall of the Hojo family of Kamakura in 1333, it was utterly neglected and the books scattered or lost. The present library, under the management of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, was housed in 1930 in a two-story ferro-concrete building, bringing together what books and documents were left of the old library. It is open to the public. The 1st floor is for the office, stacks and reading rooms and the 2nd floor for a museum, where many treasures of the Shomyoji Temple are displayed. Among the volumes contained in the present library, there are more than 20,000 rare books and 7,000-odd ancient documents, including a variorum edition of *Monzen*, a Chinese classic, which is a "National Treasure," and a copy of the *Issaikyo* (a complete collection of the Buddhist Scriptures) published in China during the Sung Dynasty.

Kanazawa Hakkei (Eight Views of Kanazawa) were selected dur-

ing the Kamakura period (1192-1333) out of the scenic spots on the inlet of Kanazawa. But today the old scenic sights are mere traces of their past fame, owing to the reclamation of the sea and the change of the surroundings.

Route 3. Enoshima, Kamakura and the Miura Peninsula

The **Miura Peninsula** (2D5) projects SE into the Pacific and forms the Uraga Straits between the Bay of Tokyo on the NE and Sagami Bay on the SW. On the NE coast of the peninsula is the city of Yokosuka, which is contiguous to Yokohama to the NW. The E tip of the peninsula is marked by Cape Kannonzaki, where a lighthouse stands. To the SW of the lighthouse lie the port of Uraga and Kurihama Beach, where U.S. Commodore Perry landed in 1853.

At the W base of the peninsula is the historic city of **Kamakura**, an ancient political center of Japan, facing Sagami Bay. A little offshore of Katase to the W of Kamakura is scenic **Enoshima Island**. From Kamakura along the SW coast of the peninsula lie many beach resorts such as **Zushi** and **Hayama**. **Miura City** is situated at the S tip of the peninsula, with **Jogashima Island** in front, linked to the mainland by a huge bridge. The central part of the peninsula is a low hilly land, its highest point being Mt. Ogosu (alt. 243 m.).

The peninsula has a varied shoreline and a mild climate all the year round. With a well-developed transportation network, it is an ideal recreation area for excursionists from Tokyo, Yokohama and the neighboring districts. It attracts a large number of visitors, particularly in summer, because of its enjoyable surroundings for angling, sailing and swimming in the surf to say nothing of sight-seeing.

TRANSPORTATION

At Ofuna (46.5 km. from Tokyo, around 50 min.) the Tokaido Main Line branches off from the JNR's Yokosuka Line. After passing Kamakura, Zushi and Yokosuka, the latter line runs to Kurihama for a distance of 23.9 km. (35 min.), serving as a main traffic artery of the peninsula. All the trains on this line run directly from Tokyo Station.

In addition, the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway runs from Shinagawa in Tokyo to Uraga for a distance of 55.5 km. (1 hr. 18 min.). It has two branch lines, one diverging from Kanazawa-Hakkei to Zushi-Kaigan for a distance of 6.1 km. (10 min.) and the other branching off from Horinouchi in Yokosuka to Miura-Kaigan via Keihin-Kurihama for a distance of 11.2 km. (16 min.).

The famous fishing port of Misaki in Miura City, lying at the SW tip of the peninsula, can be reached by bus in 55 min. from 398

Yokosuka Station, in 40 min. from Keihin-Kurihama Station or in 1 hr. from Zushi Station. The Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway also operates its own sightseeing buses, touring the peninsula from the Yaesuguchi side of Tokyo Station in 9 hrs.

Katase, a beach resort and the gateway to Enoshima Island, is reached on foot from the Odakyu Electric Railway's Katase-Enoshima Station, which is accessible from Shinjuku, Tokyo by direct train in 1 hr. 15 min. (60.1 km.). Another railway station near the beach, linking Kamakura in 23 min., is Enoshima Station on the Enoshima-Kamakura Kanko Electric Railway line. A monorail is available from Ofuna Station to Shonan-Enoshima Station by the Shonan Monorail Co., 15 min.

The Shonan Highway, a fine toll road, stretches between Zushi and Katase by way of Kamakura (9.8 km.) along the scenic coast. Running parallel to the blue waters of Sagami Bay, it offers an excellent view of Mt. Fuji on a fine day.

A delightful round trip by auto may be made from Tokyo to Kamakura, Enoshima and the Miura Peninsula by the following routes: (1) Kamakura trip—Tokyo, Yokohama, Zushi, Kamakura, Yokohama, Tokyo (distance 113 km., time required 7 hrs.). (2) Enoshima trip—Tokyo, Yokohama, Zushi, Kamakura, Enoshima, Fujisawa, Yokohama, Tokyo (distance 129 km., time required 8 hrs.). (3) Miura Peninsula trip—Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Uraga, Misaki, Aburatsubo, Zushi, Yokohama, Tokyo (distance 177 km., time required 10 hrs.).

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ofuna (2D5) 17.7 km. from Yokohama, is an important junction on the Tokaido Main Line, since the Yokosuka Line for Kurihama via Kamakura, Zushi and Yokosuka branches off to the SW at this point. Near the station is the Ofuna Studio of the Shochiku Co., one of the largest motion picture companies in Japan. On a low hill W of the station stands a 25-m. concrete image of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, completed in 1960.

About a 15-min. walk from Ofuna Station is the **Kanagawa Prefectural Ofuna Botanical Garden**. Covering an area of 7.1 ha., it was laid out in 1962 on the site of an agricultural experimental station. The garden is designed to give guidance to flower cultivation in the prefecture, to open and expand a market for flowers and plants, and to hold flower exhibitions from time to time. Among the many seasonal flowers there are 1,000 peonies in hundreds of varieties blooming from mid-May to late May. With grassplots, greenhouses, resting places and a pond with a fountain, the garden provides a perfect picnic place. It is open to the public, except on Mondays and the days after national holidays.

Fujisawa (2C5), pop. 250,000, (51.1 km. from Tokyo, around 55 min. by the Tokaido Main Line; 55.6 km. from Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, within 1 hr. by express of the Odakyu Electric Railway), is a city lying W of Kamakura. Such beach resorts as Kugenuma,

Enoshima and Katase are situated S of the city. The city is a mart for farm products from the Sagami Plain to the N, and is regarded as a satellite city of Tokyo. Nearly 1 km. NE of Fujisawa Station is the **Yugyoji Temple**, officially called **Shojokoji Temple**. It was founded in 1325 as the central headquarters of the Jishu sect of Buddhism, whose itinerant priests are expected to perform pious services throughout the land according to the precedent set by Priest Ippen (1239-1289), hence, the name "Yugyoji" (Itinerant Preachers' Temple).

Stepping into the precincts, the visitor will first notice a huge ginkgo tree overshadowing the spacious grounds, and the imposing main hall beyond, on the left of which is a belfry in which is hung an old temple bell cast in 1356. On the right, just inside the back gate, is an ancient stone monument 1.5 m. high. It was erected in 1418 to commemorate the souls of the people and animals that died in the Kanto District in the civil war of 1416-1417 between the Uesugi and Ashikaga families.

The beach at Fujisawa is known as **Kugenuma**. Shaded by a pine grove, it is a good summer retreat.

Katase and **Enoshima** seaside resorts (7A2), around 4 km. from Fujisawa Station, are linked by a bridge. The beach E of the bridge is called Katase, while the area W of the bridge is termed Nishihama and is contiguous to Kugenuma.

Shonan Harbor (7A2) was constructed in 1964 on the E coast of scenic Enoshima Island to protect the beach of Katase from erosion by the waves and to develop the district for tourism as well as fishing. The port embraces a yacht harbor, which was used in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

Near the W end of Katase Bridge is a large parking lot and next to it is **Enoshima Marineland** (7A1). The latter opened in 1957, featuring the acrobatics of dolphins and a whale museum. Across the road from the Marineland stands the two-story **Enoshima Aquarium**. The 1st floor is laid out as an aquarium to show the mode of marine life, while the 2nd floor is a specimen gallery. The basements of these two establishments are connected by a corridor.

West of Marineland along the shore are the Health Center, swimming pools and the Pool Garden—complete with bathing facilities. Boats and yachts are for hire. These establishments are grouped in an area called "Seaside Palace," while the beach is named "Miami Beach of the Orient" or "Seacoast Park."

Ryukoji Temple (7B1), 100 m. NE of Enoshima Station on the Enoshima-Kamakura Kanko Electric Railway, is a sanctuary of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. Priest Nichiren (1222-1282), founder of the sect, attacked in polemics other older Buddhist sects so relentlessly that he was on the brink of being beheaded in 1271 by the Kamakura shogunate. Miraculously, however, he was saved from execution when the headsman's sword broke. In front of the temple, erected by his six disciples during the period from 1278

to 1288, to celebrate this deliverance there is a memorial marking the spot chosen for the execution. At that time, Katase was an execution ground, and it was at this spot that the envoys sent in 1275 by Kublai Khan with a demand for tribute were beheaded. The *Oeshiki*, the annual festival of the Ryukoji, takes place on September 12.

Enoshima Island (7A2) is a beautiful wooded islet, 18 ha. in area. It is connected with the beach of Katase by a 600-m. concrete bridge called Bentembashi, with separate paths for pedestrians and vehicles. On the islet a street, flanked by a continuous line of *ryokan* and souvenir shops, climbs up toward the Enoshima Shrine dedicated to three female Shinto deities; the approach to it consists of about 300 stone steps. In 1959, the approach was equipped with an outdoor, 106-m.-long escalator, its terminal being under the observation tower of the Enoshima Recreation Ground lying at the center of this small island.

The daily steamship service maintained by the Tokai Steamship Co. between Enoshima and Oshima Island also makes Shonan Harbor its terminal, requiring 2 hrs. 20 min. to cover the distance.

Before the Meiji Restoration (1868), the **Enoshima Shrine** (7A2) was a Buddhist temple built by Priest Mongaku in 1182 at the request of Yoritomo Minamoto (1147-1199), founder of the Kamakura shogunate. The shrine contains a nude image of Benten—the Indian Goddess of Beauty and one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck.

Enoshima Recreation Ground (7A2), 7 ha. in area, has a garden of tropical plants, a small zoo, a weather station and the Peace Tower, which is 54 m. high, or 114 m. above sea level. The observation platform at the top of the tower affords a fine view of Oshima Island with its smoking volcano and Mt. Fuji. The top of the tower is also used as a lighthouse.

Going down the hill on the SW side, the visitor comes to a scenic spot called Chigogafuchi, while proceeding E from the place one will find a cave called **Benten Cave** or Dragon Cave—once famed for a nude image of Benten placed at the far end. Since the cave has been choked up by rock slides and chances are slim that it will be reconstructed for visitors, Benten was transferred to the oratory in the **Enoshima Shrine**. The second Dragon Cave lies about 100 m. to the E.

Farther E along the coast from Katase to Kamakura is a Buddhist temple of **Mampukuji** at Koshigoe, now a part of Kamakura City. The temple is known as the spot where Yoshitsune Minamoto (1159-1189), a brother of Yoritomo, stayed in 1185. Being suspected of harboring rebellious designs and prevented by the latter from entering Kamakura—then the shogunate capital, Yoshitsune wrote letters of allegiance to Yoritomo that are known as the "Koshigoe Appeal."

Kamakura (2D5) pop. 154,000, one of the most popular tourist resorts in the country, lies at the neck of the Miura Peninsula on

the shores of Sagami Bay. It is situated in a quiet valley enclosed on three sides by evergreen hills and with fine sandy beaches on the S. Because of its mild climate, many commuters who work in Tokyo or Yokohama have their residence here. In summer, crowds from neighboring towns throng to its beaches.

Kamakura Station on the Yokosuka Line is reached from Tokyo (51 km.) within 1 hr. and from Yokohama (22.2 km.) within 30 min. through Ofuna and Kita-Kamakura. The last two stations are in the NW quarter of the city. Kamakura can also be visited by bus from Yokohama Station and from other important tourist points in the neighboring district.

Historic Kamakura boasts a large number of ancient Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines as well as old artistic treasures, recalling the high degree of prosperity it enjoyed during the 12th and 13th centuries when it was the seat of the shogunate government. Old relics and historic sites on hills and dales are also of great interest to visitors.

History: Kamakura became the active capital of Japan in 1192 when Yoritomo Minamoto (1147-1199) established his government there, and it remained the seat of the shogunate government till 1333. During those 141 years, Kamakura reached a high degree of prosperity. But its glory dimmed because the power of the Minamoto clan passed into the hands of the Hojo clan, whose leaders acted as regents. With the subsequent decline of this latter clan, Kamakura became the scene of successive bloody conflicts, in the course of which it was partly razed by fire. There was a partial revival of its former glory under the Ashikaga shogunate (1336-1573), when it was made the headquarters of the government of eastern Japan. But with the removal of the seat of government in the middle of the 15th century, and the rise of another Hojo family during the 16th century, with Odawara as its headquarters, followed by the establishment of the Tokugawa shogunate in Edo (Tokyo) in 1603, the once-proud capital of eastern Japan was reduced to the status of a fishing village.

The title of shogun or generalissimo, granted by the Imperial court to Yoritomo, was inherited by his two sons, Yoriie (1182-1204) and Sanetomo (1192-1219), but on their assassination and the extinction of Yoritomo's direct line, it was held by either the sons of a Kyoto courtier or of an imperial prince. After Yoritomo, all the Kamakura shogun were puppets of the Hojo family. The first regent was Yoritomo's father-in-law. The regency was handed down from father to son in the Hojo family for generations until the title of shogun was dropped in 1333 with the 9th shogun. The Kamakura period (1192-1333), which lasted nearly a century and a half, witnessed the rise of the military class.

Local Products: At the shops near the station, tourists can buy a fine local product called *Kamakura-bori* (articles chiseled in hardwood and repeatedly lacquered in black and vermilion). It is prized for its artistic value and durability.

Annual Events: *New Year's Shrine Visit* is made to the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine and Kamakuragu Shrine from Jan. 1 to 3.

Setsubun (Bean-throwing Festival) is held at the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine, Kamakuragu Shrine and Kenchoji Temple on February 3 or 4.

Cherry-Blossom Festival is held at the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine from April 1 to 10.

Kamakura Festival is celebrated throughout the city from April 7 to 14. On Sunday during the festival period, festive highlights include a procession of people wearing historical costumes which moves from Yuigahama Beach to the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine.

Ofuna Kannon Festival is held at Ofuna on April 18.

Yoshitsune Festival is held at the Mampukuji Temple on May 22.

Paper-Lantern Festival is observed at the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine from August 7 to 9.

Fireworks Display is held at Yuigahama Beach in mid-August.

Annual Festival of Kamakuragu Shrine is celebrated on August 20.

Annual Festival of Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine is held on September 15 and 16. *Yabusame* or ancient archery on horseback is demonstrated on September 16.

Haramitto (procession of masked people) at the Gongoro Shrine is carried out on September 18.

Takigi-Noh (an outdoor *noh* performance by torchlight) is staged at the Kamakuragu Shrine on September 22.

Chrysanthemum Show is held at the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine from November 1 to 15.

Festival of Zeniarai Benten (Money-cleansing Shrine) is held at the shrine on the last "snake" day of December.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The important places of tourist interest in Kamakura may be divided into two groups: those to the E of the railway line, including the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine, Kamakura Museum, Tomb of Yoritomo, Kamakuragu Shrine, and the Buddhist temples of Kenchoji and Engakuji; and those to the W of the line, including the Kamakura Daibutsu (Great Buddha), Hase Kannon Temple and the beaches of Yuigahama and Shichirigahama. Of the 65 Buddhist temples and 19 Shinto shrines in Kamakura, those mentioned above are probably of the greatest interest to visitors. **Kamakura Daibutsu** (Great Buddha) (7C2), a bronze figure of Amitabha in a sitting posture, is located in the precincts of the Kotokuin Temple belonging to the Jodo sect, about 400 m. N of Hase Station on the Enoshima-Kamakura Kanko Electric Railway (1.7 km. SW of Kamakura). It is also reached in 8 min. by bus from Kamakura Station. The image was originally enclosed in a large hall, but this was damaged by a storm in 1369 and was finally carried away by tidal waves in 1495. Since then the figure has remained in the open. Many of the foundation stones that supported the pillars of the edifice may still be seen in their original position. The dimensions of the Daibutsu are: sitting height of the bronze image, 11.4 m; circumference at base, 29.4 m., and

length of face, 2.3 m. The silver boss on the forehead weighs 13.6 kg. and the image itself is 93-odd tons. By a staircase inside the Buddha one can reach the interior shoulder level.

The image is said to have been cast in 1252 by Goroemon Ono or Hisatomo Tanji, both leading casters of the time. Generally considered a very fine specimen of the art of casting, it has been singled out by the government as a "National Treasure." The position of the hands, which are laid on the lap with palms and thumbs touching, represents the Buddhist sign for steadfast faith. The expression on the face, with half-closed eyes, admirably depicts the perfect repose and passionless calm which is the root idea of the Buddhist doctrine. This bronze image of the Great Buddha is the second largest in Japan. The biggest image is the one at Nara (see "Todaiji Temple"): yet as a work of art, the Nara image is considered to be no match for the Kamakura Daibutsu.

Hase Kannon (7C3), in the neighborhood of the Daibutsu, is a Buddhist temple of the Jodo sect celebrated for its eleven-headed gilt statue of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy. The statue stands 9.3 m. high in the main hall of the temple and is the tallest wooden image in Japan. It is said to have been carved in 721 by Priest Tokudo from half of a mighty camphor tree log, and is a duplicate of the Kannon image at the Hase Temple, S of Nara, which was supposedly carved from the other half of the same log by the same priest.

The temple bell ("Important Cultural Property") in the precincts was cast in 1264 and is the third oldest of all bells in the Kamakura temples. From the grounds, one may obtain an excellent view of the seacoast extending from Yuigahama Beach to Hayama.

Gokurakuji Temple (7B3) stands on the main road from Kamakura to Katase in front of Gokurakuji Station on the Enoshima-Kamakura Kanko Electric Railway, 2.4 km. SW of Kamakura Station, 8 min. on foot. The temple was founded in 1259 by Shigetoki Hojo (1198-1261), with Priest Ninsho (1217-1303) as the first abbot. It was, however, destroyed several times by fire and earthquake. Its original stateliness has gone, but it still possesses 16 "Important Cultural Properties," including a wooden statue of Sakyamuni (chief object of worship). In the temple grounds are the tombs of the founder and the first abbot. The Gokurakuji Temple belongs to the Shingon-Ritsu sect of Buddhism.

A little to the SW of the Gokurakuji Temple is **Inamuragasaki Point** (7B3), with Yuigahama Beach on the E and Shichirigahama Beach on the W. Today, the point forms a cliff rising sheer from the sea, but in olden times a patch of sand appeared at the bottom of the cliff at low tide, permitting an approach to Kamakura from the W. It was a strategic spot for the defense of Kamakura when it was the seat of the shogunate.

In 1333, Yoshisada Nitta (1301-1338), a general of the loyalist army fighting for the Emperor in Kyoto, is said to have thrown a golden sword into the sea from the cliff with a prayer to the sea-god that the tide would recede and make

way for his army marching on Kamakura at the bottom of the cliff. History relates that the waters miraculously receded, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy led by Regent Takatoki Hojo (1303-1333), and a glorious victory for the loyalists. Thus, the point is designated by the government as one of the "Places of Historical Importance." Today, the Shonan Highway, a toll road, passes near this point.

Shichirigahama Beach (7A3) is the name given to a 4-km. stretch of beach from Inamuragasaki Point to Koyurugisaki Point at Koshigoe. It is celebrated for its exquisite view of Enoshima Island and distant Mt. Fuji. Protected from the north wind by the hills rising in the background, the long shore line enjoys a very mild climate, forming a health resort with many villas and hospitals. The 5.7-km. Shonan Highway runs along the coast and parallels the Enoshima-Kamakura Kanko Electric Railway.

Yuigahama Beach (7C3), 1.4 km. S of Kamakura Station, 5 min. by bus, is situated along a crescent bay stretching about 2 km. S of the town. It is considered one of the finest and most popular swimming resorts around Tokyo because of its sandy beach and shallow water. Various events are held on the beach during the summer, one of the most popular of which is the carnival held annually during the 1st Saturday to the 2nd Sunday of August under the auspices of the Kamakura municipality. The beauty contest and colorful procession highlighting this event attract huge crowds of people.

During the Kamakura shogunate days, the beach was used as a riding and archery grounds by Yoritomo Minamoto (1147-1199), founder of the shogunate, and his successors.

Zeniarai Benten (Money-cleansing Shrine) (7C2), at Sasuke, about 1 km. NW of Kamakura Station, is a very popular shrine dedicated to Bente. Worshipers from far and near believe that whatever money they cleanse at the shrine on the days of the "snake" (one of the 12 Oriental zodiacal signs) with spring water in the cave of the shrine grounds, they will see it doubled or even tripled later on. A spectacular sight is a tunnel of the wooden *torii* leading to the cave, which have been consecrated to the deity by followers appreciative of the goddess' blessing.

Jufukuji Temple (7D2) of the Rinzaï sect is about 500 m. N of Kamakura Station. It was founded in 1200 by Masako (1156-1225), wife of Yoritomo Minamoto, and originally ranked third among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura. But now the reconstructed main hall is the only existing edifice containing wooden statue of Jizo—the chief object of worship ("Important Cultural Property"), which is the guardian god of children. Tombs said to be those of Masako and *Shogun* Sanetomo (1192-1219), her second son, are found in the caves of the cemetery on the hillside behind the temple.

Eishoji Temple, a little N of the Jufukuji Temple, is a nunnery of the Jodo sect founded in 1636 by Lady Eisho, consort of Ieyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616), founder of the Tokugawa shogunate. The

temple was built on the site of the home of Dokan Ota (1432-1486), a feudal lord who built his castle at Edo (Tokyo) and settled there. Lady Eisho was his great-great-granddaughter.

Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine (7D2), one of the 'musts' for tourists visiting Kamakura, is 700 m. NE of the station (3 min. by bus). It may be reached by walking along the Wakamiya-Oji, an avenue shaded by cherry trees. It was founded in 1063 on another site by Yoriyoshi Minamoto (998-1075), and was moved in 1191 to its present location by *Shogun* Yoritomo. The shrine is dedicated to Emperor Ojin, who reigned from 270 to 310 A.D., and his parents. The existing buildings date from 1828.

The gigantic ginkgo tree to the left of the stone steps, some 7 m. in girth and 22 m. in height, marks the spot where the third Kamakura *shogun* Sanetomo was assassinated in 1219 by his nephew Kugyo. Also the chief priest of the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine, Kugyo, who had hidden himself behind the trunk of the tree, awaiting the *shogun's* return from a visit to the shrine. When the original ginkgo tree died, the present one was planted on the spot. And during the subsequent centuries, it has grown to the enormous size that it is now. In the colonnade, which encloses the oratory and the main edifice—all painted bright vermilion, there are several ancient swords, armor, masks, etc. displayed, many of which are listed as either "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties." The annual festival of the shrine is celebrated on September 15 and 16, when *mikoshi* or sacred palanquins are carried through the streets. A demonstration of *yabusame*, the gallant feat of target-shooting by horsemen in the hunting attire of warriors of the Kamakura period, can be seen in the compound on September 16.

One of the minor shrines in the grounds is called **Wakamiya** (Junior Shrine) and is located to the right of the stone steps. It is dedicated to Emperor Nintoku (d. 399), son of Emperor Ojin, and three other deities. The building dates back to 1624.

Wakamiya is associated with Shizuka, a celebrated dancer and mistress of Yoshitsune (1159-1189), a brother of Yoritomo.

After Yoshitsune's flight to northern Japan to escape the murderous designs of his brother, Shizuka was taken to Kamakura and questioned about her lover's whereabouts. While there, she was compelled to dance at the colonnade of this shrine to entertain Yoritomo and his wife—a favorite theme with Japanese story-tellers and artists.

Farther to the right is the **Shirahatasha** (White Flag Shrine), (7D2), erected in memory of Yoritomo and Sanetomo. It is so called because the banner of the Minamoto clan was white.

Kamakura Kokuhokan (Kamakura Municipal Museum) between the Shirahatasha and the lotus ponds, is a ferroconcrete structure built in 1928 after the architectural style of the Shosoin, the 8th century treasure house at Nara. It houses more than 40 articles designated as "Important Cultural Properties" and many other art and historical objects, deriving chiefly from the Kamakura and

Muromachi periods (1192–1573), such as sculptures, paintings, masks, examples of the industrial arts and ancient documents. Most of these articles have been collected for display from private owners as well as from shrines and temples located in the city and its environs.

To the left, as one enters the shrine grounds, stands the three-story **Prefectural Modern Art Gallery**.

Wakamiya-Oji (Avenue) (7D2) is the main approach leading from Yuigahama Beach S to the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. The southern end of the avenue is marked by a big stone *torii* erected in 1618 (the first *torii*, about 10 m. high, is an "Important Cultural Property"). After passing through the second *torii*, the road runs as straight as an arrow to the third *torii* for a distance of about 1.4 km. Midway between the second and third *torii*, the avenue is somewhat elevated and flanked by cherry trees and azaleas. This part is called "Dankazura." In olden times, this main road measured 9.1 m. wide at the first *torii* and 2.7 m. wide at the third *torii*—the northern end. It is said the principle of perspective was used to make the avenue appear longer than it actually was.

Engakuji Temple (7D1), close to Kita-Kamakura Station, or 2.4 km. NW of Kamakura Station (10 min. by bus), is the headquarters of the Engakuji school of the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 1282 by Tokimune Hojo (1251–1284), the Regent. A Chinese priest named Wu-hsueh Tsu-yuan (1226–1286), or Bukko-Kokushi, from the Sung Dynasty was its first abbot. It once ranked second among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura, but the earthquake of 1923 destroyed a number of its buildings. The Shariden (Hall of the Holy Relics of Gautama Buddha), a "National Treasure," was built in 1285 by Sadatoki Hojo, Tokimune's son. It contains what is said to be a tooth of Buddha brought from China. The bronze bell, a "National Treasure," of the Engakuji, was cast in 1301. The largest in Kamakura, it measures almost 2.6 m. high and over 1.4 m. across. The belfry is on a hill to the right as one enters the two-story gate. The mausoleum of Tokimune, the founder, is beyond the Shariden at the back of the main temple. The temple contains a large number of art objects and ancient documents, which have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Kenchoji Temple (7D1) is the headquarters of the Kenchoji branch of the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism and the foremost of the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura (the other four are Engakuji, Jufukuji, Jochiji and Jomyoji). It stands in a grove of magnificent Japanese cedars 650 m. N of the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. The temple is located 1.5 km. N of Kamakura Station (6 min. by bus) and 1.2 km. SE of Kita-Kamakura Station (4 min. by bus). The temple was founded in 1253 by the Regent Tokiyori Hojo (1227–1263) for Tai Chiao (Tao Lung) (1213–1278), a Chinese priest known in Japan as Daigaku-Zenji, whose tomb is on the hillside at the back of the temple. Daigaku-Zenji was one of the many

Chinese priests who took refuge in Japan at the fall of the Sung Dynasty (960–1279) and found as protectors and patrons the Hojo regents. These priests repaid their patrons by providing information on the state of affairs in China and by negotiating with the members of the mission sent to Japan by Kublai Khan (1215–1294), founder of the Yuan Dynasty in China. The original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1415, and the reconstructed buildings were ravaged during subsequent civil wars. Under the protection of the Tokugawas, however, the famous priest Takuan (1573–1645) did much to retrieve the temple's former fortunes. The temple has a bronze bell that was cast in 1255 (the second oldest among the Kamakura temple bells and a "National Treasure") and many "Important Cultural Properties." The latter include the main hall and a Chinese gate (both built in 1646), the tombstone of Daigaku-Zenji and a wooden image of Tokiyori Hojo, which is on display in the main hall and regarded as a masterpiece of the Kamakura period.

On the aforesaid back hillside is the tomb of Zuiken Kawamura (1618–1700), the most conspicuous figure in the field of civil engineering in the early Edo period (1603–1867). His biography is inscribed in Japanese on the stone tablet beside his tomb.

Jochiji Temple (7C1), a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect, nestles in a tall Japanese cypress wood about 500 m. SE of Kita-Kamakura Station between the Kenchoji and Engakuji Temples. It was founded in 1283 by the Regent Morotoki Hojo, Tokimune's nephew, and is ranked fourth among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura. During the great earthquake in 1923, the temple collapsed and has left little to show its former splendor. The seated wooden image of Jizo, patron of children, is said to be a work of Unkei—master-sculptor of the early Kamakura period (1192–1333). The only sculpture that the temple boasts of, it is listed as an "Important Cultural Property." A mossy spring beside the temple gate is numbered among the "Ten Clear Wells" of Kamakura. Since Kamakura is located near a sandy seashore, well water drawn from there generally tastes salty. Clear, fresh water in a spring near the temple gate was regarded as one of the most important sources of drinking water in older days.

Tokeiji Temple, 200 m. N of the Jochiji Temple or about 300 m. SE of Kita-Kamakura Station, is a fine temple belonging to the Engakuji school of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism. It was a nunnery up to the latter part of the 19th century. It was known as the Enkiridera (Divorce Temple) due to the fact that it was a place of refuge provided under the divorce law promulgated by Regent Sadatoki Hojo (1271–1311) for wives ill-treated by their husbands or mothers-in-law. The temple was founded in 1285 by the widow of the Regent, who became the first prioress of the nunnery. Its main hall and the wooden statue of Sho-Kannon enshrined in it are "Important Cultural Properties."

Tomb of Yoritomo Minamoto, the first Kamakura *shogun*, is on

a hillside beyond the Liberal Arts & Education Department building of Yokohama National University, or about 500 m. NE of the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. It is marked by a small, moss-covered stone pagoda, 1.6 m. high, surrounded by a stone wall and embowered by trees. It overlooks the site of Yoritomo's Palace.

Kamakuragu Shrine (7E2) is farther along the road, 1.8 km. NE of Kamakura Station, 7 min. by bus. It was erected by Imperial order in 1869, and is dedicated to Prince Morinaga (1308-1335)—the third son of Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339).

Prince Morinaga was taken prisoner by the Ashikaga forces after his unsuccessful attempt to restore power to the rightful Emperor. He was confined in a stone cave at the back of the present shrine, where in 1335 at the age of 27 he was assassinated by order of Tadayoshi Ashikaga (1306-1352). The latter was a brother of Takauji (the first Ashikaga *shogun*), who was leaving Kamakura because of the storming of the town by Tokiyuki Hojo (d. 1353)—a son of the last Hojo Regent.

The prince's tomb is in an arbor on a hill called Richikozan, 200 m. E of the shrine, and is reached by climbing some 170 stone steps. The annual festival of the shrine is held on August 20, the date on which the prince was killed.

Kakuonji Temple (7E1), 700 m. N of the Kamakuragu Shrine, is affiliated with the Sen-yuji school of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 1218 by Yoshitoki Hojo (1163-1224), the second Regent. It contains as the chief object of worship a seated wooden trio of Yakushi-Nyorai and two attendant Bosatsu plus a wooden statue of Jizo-Bosatsu, generally called the Kuro (Black) Jizo and believed to possess the power to prevent fire. Both are counted among the "Important Cultural Properties" and attract thousands of pilgrims. On the hill at the back of the temple are numerous stone caves, popularly known as *yagura*, which, judging from the human bones and the tombstones found in them, must have been used as burial places.

Zuisenji Temple (7E1), a Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï sect belonging to the Engakuji school, stands about 1 km. E of the Kamakuragu Shrine in a quiet, secluded spot surrounded by hills. It was founded in 1327 by Soseki or Muso-Kokushi (1275-1351), one of the distinguished Zen priests. It was later restored by Motouji Ashikaga (1340-1367), brother of the second Ashikaga *shogun*—then governor-general of the Kanto District. In 1387 the temple was named as second in importance of the 10 large Rinzaï temples in the Kanto District by Emperor Gokameyama. Enshrined in the founder's hall is the wooden image of Priest Soseki, now listed as an "Important Cultural Property." It is 1 m. high and shows the priest sitting in a chair. His noble mien is well reproduced, and the figure is considered to be an excellent example of the work of the Muromachi period (1336-1573).

In the precincts of the temple there is a eucalyptus tree that

was transplanted from Australia in 1876. It measures some 46 m. in height, and the trunk 3 m. round at a height of 1.5 m. from the ground.

The garden of the temple was laid out by its founder using stones, water and evergreens in beautiful combination. It is considered one of the typical specimens of the gardens created under the influence of Zen philosophy in the later Kamakura period (1192-1333). Plum blossoms in February and tinted maple leaves in November add a picturesque charm to the temple grounds. From the Henkai-Ichirantei arbor at the top of the hill behind the temple, one can enjoy a fine view of Kamakura.

Samponji Temple or Sugimotodera (7E2), a Buddhist temple belonging to the Tendai sect, is about 1.4 km. E of the Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine. The temple is said to have been founded in the 8th century, long before the establishment of the shogunate government. The three wooden statues of the Eleven-headed Kannon are the chief objects of interest in the thatched main hall. Two of them are regarded by experts as works of the Heian period (897-1192) and have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

From olden days, this temple has been the starting point for pilgrimages to the 33 Kannon temples in the Kanto District, and is popularly known by the name of *Okura-no-Kannon* (Kannon at Okura).

Jomyoji Temple (7E2), a Rinzai temple affiliated with the Kenchoji Temple, is situated about 350 m. E of the Samponji Temple or 2.4 km. E of Kamakura Station (10 min. by bus). It was founded in 1188 by Yoshikane Ashikaga (d. 1199) and once ranked fifth among the Five Great Zen Temples of Kamakura.

Nichiren Temples: SW of Kamakura Station is the **Hongakuji Temple**, dating from 1436. In its precincts is the tomb of Goro-Masamune, the celebrated swordsmith of the 13th-14th century. **Myohonji Temple** at Hikigayatsu is not far from here. This temple was founded by Yoshimoto Hiki, who later became Priest Nichigaku—a disciple of Nichiren. The Myohoji and **Ankokuronji**, other temples of the same sect at Matsubagayatsu, are around 1.1 km. SE of Kamakura Station. The **Ankokuronji Temple**, founded in 1274, marks the site of Nichiren's original hermitage. Coming from his native village in Awa Province in 1253, Nichiren lived in a stone cave at Matsubagayatsu from 1257 to 1260, during which time he wrote his famous tract entitled the *Rissho Ankokuron* (On Public Peace). A copy of this treatise was made by Priest Nichiro, one of his chief disciples, and is the temple's most treasured possession. Nichiro's burial place is also in the temple precincts. *Priest Nichiren (1222-1282) was born at Kominato on the SE coast of the Boso Peninsula and entered the Buddhist priesthood when he was 15. He studied for over three years at the Buddhist monastery on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and then returned to his native place, where he began preaching new doctrines. When this led to his being expelled from there, he went to Matsubagayatsu, Kamakura,*

and built a hermitage, where he passed his days in devotion and in preaching on the public thoroughfares. He also spent part of this time in writing his tracts, "On the True Defense of the State" and "On Public Peace." His vehemence and intolerance at last gave offense to the authorities and he was exiled to Ito on the Izu Peninsula. On his release, he again returned to Kamakura and continued to spread his religious propaganda in spite of all obstacles. Once he was on the point of being executed by the authorities, and another time he was exiled to Sado Island in the Japan Sea. Finally, after a stormy career of over 40 years, he died at the age of 60 at Ikegami (now in Tokyo), where stands the Ikegami Honmonji Temple—one of the headquarters of the Nichiren sect. His remains were interred at the Kuonji Temple of Minobu to the W of Mt. Fuji (See Route 6).

Komyoji Temple (7D3), about 2 km. S of Kamakura Station at Zaimokuza (10 min. by bus), is an imposing Buddhist center of the Jodo sect. It was founded in 1243 by Tsunetoki Hojo (1214-1246), the Regent, and contains some valuable Buddhist scrolls and pictures ("National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties").

Itinerary: A half-day round-trip from Kamakura Station to some of the above-mentioned tourist points may be made by car on the following route: Kamakura Station—Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine and Kamakura Museum—Tomb of Yoritomo—Kamakuragu Shrine—Kenchoji Temple—Engakuji Temple—Great Buddha—Hase Kannon Temple—Yuigahama and Shichirigahama Beaches—Katase and Enoshima—Kamakurayama—Kamakura Station.

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Zushi (2D5), pop. 52,700, 3.9 km. SE of Kamakura, 5 min. by the Yokosuka Line (20 min. by bus), is a popular seaside resort lying on the W side of the Miura Peninsula. Because of its mild climate many well-to-do people from Tokyo and Yokohama have villas and residences here.

The Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway, running from Shinagawa in Tokyo to Uruga, branches off at Kanazawa-Hakkei to Keihin-Zushi (6.1 km., 9 min.). Located 1.3 km. E of Jimmuji Station of this line is an old Buddhist temple of the same name, belonging to the Tendai sect and noted for the lovely view of Sagami Bay from the hill at the rear. Another route to the temple: 1 km. N of Higashi-Zushi Station on the JNR Yokosuka Line.

Hayama (8A3) is situated around 4.5 km. S of Zushi Station (15 min. by bus). This beach resort commands a more magnificent view of Mt. Fuji than does Zushi.

Hayama Marina (8A2), a summer resort center at Abuzuri, the N end of the town, embraces a yachting harbor, swimming pool and other recreation facilities. There is also a resort hotel of the same name. At Isshiki in the S part of the town stands an Imperial Villa beautifully located on the rocky shores among verdant pines. All along this side of Chojagasaki Point on the S boundary of the town there are good beaches for swimming and surfing.

Hayama Park (about 1.7 ha) (8A3): A few minutes' walk to the

S from the Hayama Park bus stop will bring the visitor to a lovely enclosure along the beach shaded by a pine grove. This place was formerly the riding ground of the adjoining Imperial Villa, but was transferred to Kanagawa Prefecture and opened to the public as a prefectural park in 1951.

Yokosuka (8B2), occupying the central part of the Miura Peninsula, is the largest city in population (369,000) of the Shonan district along Sagami Bay. It can be reached from Tokyo (1 hr. 16 min.) and Yokohama (45 min.) by the Yokosuka Line. Besides, the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway from Shinagawa, Tokyo, extends via Yokohama to Uraga (55.5 km.) in the SE part of Yokosuka, forking at Horinouchi to Miura-Kaigan (10.2 km.), located within the city.

Yokosuka Port, which faces Tokyo Bay, flourished as the naval base of eastern Japan up to the end of World War II. After the war, the naval facilities of the port were diverted to form the bases of the U.S. 7th Fleet and Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force. The city has been reborn as one of Japan's important trade and fishing ports as well as a sightseeing base for the Miura Peninsula now that restrictions on it as a "fortified zone" have been lifted.

In the NW part are two deep bays, Nagaura and Yokosuka. Nagaura, the former naval port, has been utilized as a base for ships engaged in whaling operations in the Antarctic Ocean, while Kurihama, which had been expanding its naval facilities as a subsidiary harbor of Yokosuka, has been converted into a base for pelagic fisheries and the site of a thermal-power station.

The topography of Yokosuka is hilly, and Ogusu Hill (alt. 242 m.)—the highest of the peninsula—is located within the city limits. On the boundary with Zushi rises Mt. Takatori (alt. 139 m.), which is famous as a training ground for rock-climbers. The climate of Yokosuka is mild on the whole, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than that of the Tokyo-Yokohama district.

Mikasa Park (8B2), about 1 km. E of Yokosuka Station (3 min. by bus and then 5 min. on foot), lies on the Inaokacho coast on the other side of Yokosuka Bay across a cape. It is the resting place of the former Japanese battleship **Mikasa**, which was famous as the flagship of the Combined Fleet of Japan commanded by Admiral Heihachiro Togo (1847–1934) in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). It is now firmly grounded on a concrete foundation after being completely restored in May 1961 as a memorial ship. The Mikasa was completed in March 1900 at the Vickers Co. shipyard in England and struck off the list of the Japanese Navy in 1923 because of the restrictions on the tonnage of Japanese warships imposed at the Washington Disarmament Conference. Part of its middle deck serves as an exhibition room, where numerous relics of Admiral Togo and the flagship are on display. Mikasa Park is also a 10-min. walk from Yokosuka-Chuo Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway.

Rinkai (Seaside) **Park** is located opposite Yokosuka Station and

commands a fine view of the bustling port, with many vessels constantly entering and leaving. The park is a decamped site once used by the Japanese Navy, and was opened to the public immediately after World War II.

Sarushima Isle (8C2) is a tiny islet about 1 km. in circumference lying off Mikasa Park (10 min. by ferry). Until 1945 it was a "secret islet" fortified with shore batteries. Now it is a natural park popular for swimming and surfing as well as camping and angling. More than 70 species of subtropical plants grow on the islet.

Tsukayama Park (8B2), about 1 km. SW of Anjinzuka Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway, is noted for the tombs of William Adams—the first Englishman to set foot in Japan—and his Japanese wife. The tombs stand on a hill called Tsukayama and can be reached by an uphill climb from the station.

William Adams (1564-1620) was born at Gillingham in Kent, England. He was a shipwright, skipper and operator of his own trade house. In June 1598 he joined a Netherlands trading company and set sail for the East as the chief pilot of one of the five ships composing a merchant fleet. The fleet encountered a severe storm in the Atlantic Ocean. Adams' ship, the only one to cross the Pacific, finally drifted off the shores of Bungo in Kyushu on April 19, 1600. After reaching Japan, Adams was more fortunate. He won the confidence of Ieyasu, first Tokugawa shogun, and taught him gunnery, shipbuilding, mathematics, navigation, etc. He later took a Japanese wife and adopted the Japanese name Anjin Miura after the Miura district, where he had been given a fief by Ieyasu. He died at Hirado, on May 16, 1620, while on a visit to the British factory there. Later, the ashes of Adams and his wife were buried at Tsukayama, part of the estate given him by Ieyasu. A memorial service is held annually on April 14 before the tombs, a rite usually attended by the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, the mayor of Yokosuka and members of the British Embassy.

Kinugasa Park (8B3) is situated 1 km. S of Kinugasa Station on the Yokosuka Line (10 min. on foot) or about 5 km. S of Yokosuka Station (15 min. by bus), on a hill near the castle ruins of the same name. The family of Miura, lord of the district, held this stronghold until it was reduced in 1180 by Shigetada Hatakeyama (1164-1205). The latter was a brave general who later served under the banner of Yoritomo Minamoto, founder of the Kamakura shogunate. The park commands a fine view of the Miura Peninsula and is noted for its cherry trees, which blossom in early April. **Sajima**, W of Yokosuka City and S of Hayama, is the site of the **Institute for Atomic Energy of Rikkyo University**, which has a swimming-pool-type atomic reactor manufactured in the United States.

Uraga (8C3), 6.6 km. from Yokosuka-Chuo Station on the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway, is a commercial port lying at the E end of the Miura Peninsula. It is the S terminal of the railway's main line running from Shinagawa, Tokyo, (61.2 km., 1 hr.). In the days of the Tokugawa shogunate (1603-1867), Uraga was an anchoring place for barges awaiting inspection before being allowed to enter Tokyo Bay.

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It was at this port in 1846 that Commodore Biddle with two sloops of war appeared with a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan, proposing the opening of the country to American commerce and intercourse (A Danish research ship called here the same year). The proposal was rejected but seven years later Commodore Perry's squadron also dropped anchor off Uraga with another letter from the President of the United States, and this time the letter was formally received and acknowledged at Kurihama near Uraga. The town is now a part of the Yokosuka municipality and is known as the site of the dockyard of the Uraga Heavy Industry Co.

Cape Kannonzaki (8C3), 4.9 km. E of Uraga Station (15 min. by bus, then about 15 min. on foot), lies at the SE tip of the Miura Peninsula. It faces Futtsu Point on the W shore of the Boso Peninsula, across the 5.5-km. Uraga Straits leading to Tokyo Bay. The cape is known for its wonderful seascape. Its white octagonal lighthouse, erected in 1869, boasts the oldest history of all Western-style lighthouses in Japan. Towering 15 m. high, its light is visible 37 km. out at sea. A 10-min. walk to the S of the lighthouse brings one to the **Kannonzaki Nature Museum**.

Kurihama (8C3), 3.8 km. SW of Uraga Station (15 min. by bus), is part of Yokosuka City and the terminal of the Yokosuka Line (8 km. SE of Yokosuka Station, 11 min.). The Kurihama Line of the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway, forking at Horinouchi on the main line, passes through here and extends as far as Miura-Kaigan. A ferry service run by the Tokyo Bay Ferry Co. is available (riding time: 35 min.) between Kurihama and Kanaya, Chiba Prefecture, on the other side of Tokyo Bay.

Kurihama is noted as the place where Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) of the American Navy formally handed the letter from the President of the United States to the Tokugawa *shogun's* representatives in 1853, demanding the opening of some Japanese ports to American commerce and intercourse. A monument was erected in 1901 in memory of the event in the presence of many distinguished personages, including Rear Admiral Rogers, a grandson of Commodore Perry. It stands on the shores of Kurihama Bay 1.5 km. SE of Kurihama Station. On the back of the monument is carved: "This monument commemorates the first arrival of Commodore Perry, Ambassador from the United States of America, who landed at this place on July 14, 1853. Erected July 14, 1901, by America's Friend Association." There is also another inscription in Japanese written by Hirobumi Ito (1841-1909), famous statesman in the Meiji era. In remembrance of Perry's historic visit, the Black Ship Festival is held here each year on July 14.

Kurihama Port has a promising future as a base for the bonito and tuna fishing industry as well as the processing of marine products.

Yokosuka Thermal-Power Station of the Tokyo Electric Power Co., S of the Perry Monument, has a maximum output of 414

17,420,000 kw. The power generated here is supplied to the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial zone.

Shitaura Beach stretches for about 9 km. SW of Nobi Station. The coastline forms a gentle arc here, and near its S end is the fishing center operated by the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway at Kaneda (25 min. by bus from Nobi), where one may enjoy fishing all year round. Most of the fish caught here are inshore fish such as sillago, sea bass and rockfish, but sometimes bigger fish like gilthead may be landed. The fishing center has lodging accommodations and boats for hire.

Miura (8B5), pop. 46,000, is a city situated at the S extremity of the Miura Peninsula, flourishing as a result of its fishing industry. Its port of **Misaki** (14 km. SW of Kurihama, 40 min. by bus, or 23.4 km. S of Zushii, about 1 hr. by bus) is a base for deep-sea fishing. The main catch is tuna, which accounts for 70 percent of the total amount of fish landed, followed by bonito and mackerel.

About 500 m. off the port lies **Jogashima Island**, (8A5) an elongated islet 1.8 km. in length and some 4 km. in circumference. There is a white lighthouse on it that has a light visible 28.7 km. out at sea. The **Lighthouse Museum**, completed in 1964, stands close to it. The museum displays some 300 articles, both old and modern—all connected with lighthouses. They include Japan's oldest mercurial barometer of British make used in 1870 at the Kashinozaki Lighthouse in Wakayama Prefecture, the sundial used around 1893 at the Shiokubisaki Lighthouse in Hokkaido, etc. The S side of the islet facing the Pacific Ocean is marked by a series of sheer cliffs as a result of erosion by the waves. The islet offers a fine view of Misaki Port, for which it serves as a breakwater. It is also popular for angling and swimming. In 1960 Jogashima-Ohashi, a toll bridge linking the islet and Misaki, was completed. It is 575 m. long and 11 m. wide.

Aburatsubo (8A5) (lit. Oil Pot), lying N of Misaki, is one of the many tiny bays indenting the W coast of Miura City. The waters inside this inlet are blue, clear and of oily smoothness; hence the name. The deep recess of Aburatsubo, named **Aburatsubo Marina**, provides a safe anchorage for yachts and boats, and is good for fishing. On the headland at the mouth of Aburatsubo is an aquarium belonging to the Marine Biological Laboratory of Tokyo University. It is open to academic visitors only. There is also an aquarium called **Aburatsubo Marine Park**. It is noted for its round-shaped, glass-walled fish preserve and four large water tanks containing many different varieties of common fish. From Aburatsubo, pleasure boats are available for a 40-min. excursion around Jogashima Island to Misaki. Another interesting spot is a botanical garden of tropical plants, located on Koajiro Bay on the other side of Aburatsubo and run by the Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway. Access by bus: from Jogashima, 18 min.; Keihin-Kurihama Station, 30 min.; Yokosuka-Chuo Station, about 50 min. with a change at Aburatsubo-Iriguchi.

Route 4. Tokyo to Hamamatsu by the Tokaido Main Line

Tokaido, the old highway leading from Edo (the present Tokyo) to Kyoto—the old Imperial capital, was made famous by Hiroshige's (1797–1858) immortal color prints and Jippensha's (1766–1832) comic travels of the "Fifty-three Stages of Tokaido." The most traveled route in Japan, the Tokaido is also the name of one of the seven *do* of Japan, constituting the scenic green seaboard covering 15 old provinces, including Tokyo and Nagoya. It is the nation's economic and cultural center, with 40 percent of its population and 60 percent of its industrial output packed into a stretch of land amounting to only 16 percent of the total area of Japan—a further indication of the way the population and industries have been concentrated in this district.

The Japanese National Railways operates two trunk lines through this time-honored district—the **Tokaido Main Line**, opened in 1889 between Tokyo and Kobe (Japan's leading trading port), and the **Tokaido Shinkansen**, opened in October 1964 between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka. The latter was extended to Okayama, 161 km. W of Shin-Osaka, in March 1972 as part of the San-yo Shinkansen. It has now been extended even further to Hakata (Fukuoka) on the southern island of Kyushu, some 400 km. SW of Okayama.

The construction of the Tokaido Shinkansen was JNR's imaginative solution for breaking a transportation bottleneck that was squeezing the nation's industrial heartland.

The new railway, which is carrying only passengers for the time being, has 11 intermediate stations between the terminals—Tokyo and Shin-Osaka Stations. They are Shin-Yokohama, Odawara, Atami, Mishima, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Gifu-Hashima, Maibara and Kyoto.

The following is a brief account of these stations along the new line:

Stations other than Shin-Yokohama, Gifu-Hashima and Shin-Osaka are located adjacent to stations already established on the Tokaido Main Line.

At Tokyo, two new platforms—each measuring 431 m. in length and 11 m. in width—were constructed to serve the Shinkansen. **Shin-Yokohama Station** stands some 5 km. N of Yokohama Station at a junction between the new line and the Yokohama Line (Higashi-Kanagawa to Hachioji). Stations of the Shinkansen at Odawara, Atami, Mishima, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya and Kyoto are connected either by underground passages or overpass bridges with the respective stations on the Tokaido Main Line, each bearing the same station name.

Gifu-Hashima Station was built at a point 10 km. from Gifu, Ogaki and Owari-Ichinomiya Stations on the Tokaido Main Line.

It was built there for technical reasons, particularly to avoid the sharp curves found on the main line.

Shin-Osaka Station stands on the new line and is connected with Osaka Station in 10 min. by the JNR electric train or subway. It had served as the western end of the new standard-gauge railroad before March 1972, when it was extended to Okayama. So far only the super-express "Hikari" running between Tokyo and Shin-Osaka continues to cover this new portion. It stops at Shin-Kobe, Nishi-Akashi, Himeji, Aioi, Okayama, etc., although some "Hikari" runs do not stop at Nishi-Akashi and Aioi or at Shin-Kobe and Himeji.

Tokaido is also traversed by National Highway No. 1, running between Tokyo and Osaka over a distance of 533.2 km., and by the 189.7-km.-long Meishin (Nagoya-Kobe) Expressway, which permits speeds of up to 100 km. per hour. Completely paved all the way, Highway No. 1 skirts many cities by means of by-passes to avoid congested centers. The latter expressway is connected with the 346.7-km.-long Tomei (Tokyo-Nagoya) Expressway, which was completed in May 1969.

The **Tokaido Main Line**, extending 589.5 km. between Tokyo and Kobe Stations, is covered by limited express sleeper in 7 hrs. 42 min. For the most part, it runs along the Pacific coast of Honshu, touching en route such important cities as Yokohama, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Gifu, Kyoto and Osaka to reach cities in Kyushu.

The extension of this line to Moji is called the San-yo Main Line. The Tokaido Main Line connects with the Chuo and the Kansai Main Lines at Nagoya, with the Takayama Main Line at Gifu and the Hokuriku Main Line at Maibara. Among the local lines branching off from the Tokaido Main Line, those of tourist importance are the Yokosuka, Gotemba, Ito and Iida Lines. The districts through which the Tokaido Main Line passes are rich in places of historical interest, while those between Tokyo and Nagoya, in particular, abound in natural beauty.

The Tokaido Main Line is completely electrified. The trains connecting Tokyo with Numazu, Hamamatsu and Ito shuttle back and forth on this line.

At Ofuna a branch line shoots off to Kamakura—the political center of Japan for more than 140 years from 1192, when Yoritomo Minamoto (1147-1199) established his shogunate capital there. Kamakura is now a very popular seaside resort replete with numerous historical relics, including the 700-year-old Daibutsu (the great image of Buddha), see Route 3.

Sagami Bay (2C5), into which the Sagami (or Banyu) River flows, can be viewed at its best at Oiso and Kozu. Because of the beautiful scenery and mild climate, many beach resorts and villas are situated along its shores. Of these resorts, Enoshima, Kamakura, Zushi (Route 3), Chigasaki and Oiso attract a great number of visitors from Tokyo and Yokohama.

Chigasaki (2C5), pop. 139,000, 58.6 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 10 min., was once a post-town that because of its balmy climate became a fashionable resort with numerous summer villas owned by Tokyoites. Perhaps the best beach area is located 1 km. S of the station. The city also has a thriving electric-machinery industry.

Atsugi (2C5), pop. 96,000, running northward 33.3 km. on the Sagami Line between Chigasaki and Hashimoto, and Sagamihara, pop. 331,000, on the Yokohama Line, are both markets for farm produce from the neighboring areas. Both have also been developing as industrial cities with the introduction of many factories. E of Atsugi is a U.S. airbase, connected with Yokohama by a highway.

Hiratsuka (2C5), pop. 179,000, 63.8 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 10 min. by local train, is separated from Chigasaki on the E by the Sagami River. Hiratsuka is one of the leading commercial and industrial cities on Sagami Bay, with several large factories for rubber goods, electric wires, fountain pens, etc.

Hiratsuka is famous for its *Tanabata Matsuri*, or Star Festival, held annually for five days from July 5 to 9.

Hiratsuka is connected by bus with such points on the Odakyu Electric Railway as Isehara (27 min.), Hon-Atsugi (45 min.) and Ohatano (38 min.).

Hatano, or Hadano as it is called by local residents, is a city with a population of 87,000, spreading on the N side of Ohatano Station of the Odakyu Electric Railway. Hatano is a good base for climbing the Tanzawa mountains. The city is also known as a tobacco-producing center, with the Hatano cigarette manufacturing plant of the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corp. located in the N part of the city.

The **Tanzawa mountains** (2C5), consisting of rugged peaks from 1,000 to 1,700 m. high, are well known in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. The highest peak is Mt. Hiru—1,673 m. high. At the SW end of the range soars **Mt. Oyama** (alt. 1,246 m.), which has been climbed since olden times by religious devotees because of the Afuri Shrine on the summit. An area of 26,345 ha., including the mountains, has been designated as the **Tanzawa-Oyama Quasi-National Park**.

Oyama, the place from which the ascent is made, can be reached in 25 min. by bus from Isehara Station on the Odakyu Electric Railway. From here, it is 5 km. to the mountaintop. A cable car is available from near the bus terminal to the main shrine, a little over 2 km. below the summit.

The Nakatsu River, a tributary of the Sagami River which rises in the Tanzawa mountains, flows through a beautiful valley of fantastic rocks and hanging cliffs. Eventually, it enters a plain known as the **Nakatsu Valley**. The valley is about 3 km. from Miyagase, 1 hr. by bus from Hon-Atsugi on the Odakyu Electric Railway.

Near Oiso the train crosses the Tokaido Highway. Lined on both

sides with aged pine trees, the highway has become known around the world by the wood-block prints of Hiroshige, a well-known *ukiyo*e master.

Oiso (2C5), pop. 27,000, 67.8 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 20 min., is known as a summering place and beach resort with a large number of villas. On the W outskirts of the town is a recreation center called **Oiso Long Beach**, where a series of swimming pools of varied shapes and sizes have been built on the beach together with a number of lodges providing accommodations for visitors.

On the bluff NE of the town is an observation platform (alt. 181 m.) called Shonandaira. It is about 1.7 km., or 30 min. on foot, from Oiso Station. There is also a road leading to the platform. The bluff is covered with grass and commands a fine view of Mt. Fuji, the Hakone mountains, Mt. Oyama and Sagami Bay.

Kozu, 77.7 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 30 min., is the junction for the Gotemba Line, 60.2 km. (connecting Kozu with Numazu on the Tokaido Main Line). It is a convenient starting point for those wishing to climb Mt. Fuji (see Route 5). About 4 km. N of Kozu is the little village of Soga. In the 12th century, two brothers—Juro and Goro Soga—lived there, gaining widespread fame for having avenged the death of their father.

The hilly district of Soga is covered with a grove of “*ume*” or plums, which bear fragrant white or pink blossoms in February. **Odawara** (2C5), 83.9 km. from Tokyo, 42 min. by the “Kodama” on the Shinkansen or 82.8 km. from Shinjuku in Tokyo, 1 hr. 5 min. by limited express on the Odakyu Electric Railway, is a city of 168,000 in population. It serves as a gateway to the famous hot-spring and scenic resort of Hakone, with buses and electric railways running to different parts of the resort.

Historically, Odawara is known as the castle-town of the Hojo clan, which held sway over the Kanto Plain toward the end of the 15th century. During the Edo period, Odawara—situated at the E foot of the Hakone mountains, which constituted the most dangerous place to pass on the Tokaido Highway—flourished as a post-town. At present, Odawara is a commercial and industrial city, where the food, chemical and various other industries thrive.

On the site of the old **Odawara Castle**, 400 m. S of the station, stands a four-story donjon restored in 1960. It can be seen from the train window on the Tokaido Main Line. On display inside the donjon are various historical materials connected with the old town. The ancient site contains a large number of plums, cherry trees, azaleas and wisteria as well as an amusement park for children with a small zoo. Near the entrance to the castle grounds stands the Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine, dedicated to Sontoku Ninomiya; see Route 10.

Saijoji Temple (popularly known as Doryoson) (2C5), one of the largest temples of the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism in Japan, is situated in the NE sector of the thickly wooded Mt. Myojin (alt. 1,169 m.). In the main hall of the temple an image of the Eleven-

headed Kannon is enshrined. A hall dedicated to Doryoson, a saint who contributed to the erection of the temple, contains a statue of *tengu* (long-nosed goblin). Legend says Doryoson was transformed into the statue at his death. The temple is 20 min. by bus from Daiyuzan Station, terminal of the Daiyuzan Line (between Odawara and Daiyuzan, 9.6 km., 20 min.) of the Izu-Hakone Railway.

The section between Odawara and Atami offers one of the most refreshing views along this line. There is a fine view of indented beaches, hills and fields profusely dotted with groves of mandarin orange, persimmon and plum trees.

The 11-km. Manazuru toll road starts in the neighborhood of Nebukawa Station on the Tokaido Main Line, runs for a while along the coast of Sagami Bay, and after crossing the neck of Cape Manazuru, reaches Yoshihama in Yugawara. **Cape Manazuru** (2C5), formed by lava from the Hakone volcanic mountains, juts out into the SW waters of Sagami Bay for about 3 km. It is a tableland full of cliffs. A cactus garden and an aquarium are located near the SW tip of the cape, which still retains its natural beauty that includes primeval forests.

Yugawara Spa (2C5) can be reached by bus from Yugawara Station in 15 min. The spa, attractively situated on the Fujiki River, is surrounded by mountains except on the SE side, which opens toward the sea. All the *ryokan* there have their own hot-spring baths. The spa consists of weak common-salt springs, simple thermals, sulphated weak common-salt springs and muriated-sulphated bitter springs. Water temperatures range from 38° to 92°C. The springs are believed to be efficacious in the treatment of cuts, bruises, burns, gastroenteric trouble, piles and female diseases. Two waterfalls, called Fudo-no-Taki and Godan-no-Taki, are among the scenic sights.

From Oku-Yugawara, the innermost part of the spa, a winding mountain road named the "Camellia Line" leads 20.1 km. up to Hakonemachi on Lake Ashi, 723 m. above sea level. The road also crosses Taikanzan-Fujimi Pass, which commands a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji. Lake Ashi can be seen in the foreground and the Pacific Ocean can be viewed on the other side, with Hatushima Island and the volcanic Oshima Island visible in the distance. On the W side of the pass soars the peak of Mt. Taikan (alt. 1,011 m.). The Yugawara Parkway, a toll road, also runs from Oku-Yugawara for a distance of 5.8 km. to Kurakake Pass on the Hakone-Atami Drive.

The Atami Beach Line, a toll road to Atami, runs from Yugawara (Chitose Bridge), passing along the picturesque shoreline with overhanging cliffs. The opening of the 6.1-km. toll road has shortened the travel time from Yugawara to Atami to only 7 min. **Atami** (2C5), pop. 52,000, 104.6 km. from Tokyo, 55 min. by the "Kodama" on the Tokaido Shinkansen, is situated at the NE neck of the Izu Peninsula. Serving as a fitting entrance to the peninsula,

the city is one of the most flourishing and popular hot-spring resorts in the country, greatly favored for its superb shoreline scenery and genial climate.

The name of the city "Atami," meaning "Hot Sea," is derived from an old legend about a geyser in the sea which killed lots of fish and caused a great deal of damage to fishermen. A Buddhist priest named Mangan, who subjugated the nine-headed dragon of Lake Ashi, according to another tradition, came here in 749 A.D. and prayed for the removal of the geyser from the sea. And lo and behold—it moved to the beach! The people of Atami were not only saved from the destruction of their livelihood as fishermen, but they were also able to enjoy bathing in hot springs.

Hot Springs: Geologically, Atami and the surrounding area are said to be part of an extinct volcano, with the hills at the rear forming half of the crater wall and the other half submerged in the sea. Its volcanic origin accounts for the abundant hot water gushing out from a large number of hot springs. 50 percent of the mineral content of the water is common salt (about one-fifth of the salt content in sea water), while the remainder are chlorides and sulphates, etc. The springs have a medicinal value in the treatment of rheumatism, skin diseases and nervous ailments. Taken internally, the water is good for chronic diseases of the digestive organs as well as for constipation.

Local Products: Camellia oil, camphor wood ware, mandarin oranges and *ume-yokan* (sweet bean-paste flavored with plums). Ito, which lies S of Atami, is connected with Atami by the 16.9-km. Ito Line. From Atami, steamer service is available to the volcanic island of Oshima (2 hrs.). In addition, several bus lines run from Atami to the neighboring points, including Moto-Hakone on Lake Ashi. The lake can be reached via **Atami Pass**, **Jukkoku** (Ten-Province) **Pass** and **Hakone Pass**. At Jukkoku Pass, a cable car runs to the summit of a peak (alt. 766 m.) in 3 min., providing an extensive view of the surrounding countryside.

A 42-km. toll road called **Izu Skyline Parkway** extends from Atami Pass (alt. 617 m.) to Amagi Kogen (Plateau). It runs at an altitude of 500–700 m. along the ridges of the mountains that form the backbone of the Izu Peninsula. The parkway, which is provided with four interchanges at Atami Pass, Kameishi Pass, Hie-kawa and Amagi Kogen, is accessible from Hakone, Atami, Ito or Shuzenji. A motorist driving S along this parkway can enjoy on his left a picturesque view of Hatsushima and Oshima Islands, lying as if inlaid on the blue waves. On his right, he will be able to see the celebrated sight of Suruga Bay, with the snow-capped cone of Mt. Fuji rising to the N.

At Kameishi Pass a toll road (7.3 km.) branches off eastward down to Usami Station on the Ito Line. There are plans to extend the parkway from Amagi Kogen to Cape Ose on the NW coast of the peninsula. When completed, it will be a 120-km.-long, U-shaped toll road running along the roof of the peninsula.

Nishikigaura is a picturesque strip of coastline, extending S for about 2 km. from the cape of Uomi (Fish-watching Cape), 2.5 km. S of Atami Station. The cape is so named because a watch is kept over the bay for incoming fish from a hut located here. The larger of the rocks off the cape is called *Kabuto-Iwa* (Helmet Rock), while the other is known as *Eboshi-Iwa* since it resembles an *eboshi*—a tall, brimless hat worn by people of high rank in ancient times.

The road running along Nishikigaura, which has been cut out along the cliffs many meters above the sea, affords a delightful drive. Charming coastal scenery and a view of Oshima Island in the distance can be seen. The tip of the cape can be reached by a ropeway from its N coast. S of Nishikigaura is the **Atami Tropical Garden** (15 min. by bus from Atami Station), containing about 1,000 species of tropical plants and 200 species of tropical fish.

A stone tablet is located beneath a pine tree known as **O-Miya's Pine**, which stands by the highway along the coast to Nishikigaura, 500 m. SW of Atami Station. It marks the spot of the tragic farewell of the hero, Kan-ichi, and the heroine, Miya, in the novel *Konjiki Yasha* (Gold Demon) by Koyo Ozaki (1867-1903).

Atami Plum Garden (11C1), about 3 km. SW of Atami Station along the road leading to the Tanna Tunnels, is a grove of nearly 1,000 plum trees, which bloom from late December until early March. The Plum Festival is held here every year for three days from January 15.

Kinomiya Shrine, near Kinomiya Station on the Ito Line and en route to the Plum Garden, boasts one of the largest camphor trees in Japan. About 1,000 years old and 18.8 m. round at the base, it has been designated as a "Natural Monument." Not far from Kinomiya Station is the much-visited residence—known as **Soshi-sha**—of the late Shoyo Tsubouchi (1859-1935), the most noted Shakespearian scholar this country has ever produced.

On the hill overlooking Atami Station stands the **Messianic Hall**, headquarters of the Church of World Messianity. The hall houses the **Atami Art Museum**, a very fine Japanese art collection of paintings, sculptures and other art objects, including two "National Treasures."

Izusan Spa (11C1), 2 km. NE of Atami Station, 7 min. by bus, is noted for its saline hot springs.

On the hill NW of the spa is the **Izusan Shrine**, which dates from the early part of the 9th century. Along with the **Hakone Shrine** at Moto-Hakone, it is regarded as one of the two most celebrated Shinto centers in the Hakone-Atami district.

Hatsushima Island (11C2), 10 km. off the SE coast of Atami, can be reached in 40 min. from Atami Port or 40 min. from Ito Port. The island (about 3 km. in circumference) is popular with young campers in summer.

Mishima (2B5), pop. 84,000, 120.7 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 5 min. by the Shinkansen, serves as another entrance to the Izu Peninsula.

It is also the terminal of the Izu-Hakone Railway leading to Shuzenji via Izu-Nagaoka and also of bus lines running to Shimoda near the S tip of the peninsula or to the Hakone hot-spring resorts.

About 1 km. SE of the station stands the Mishima Shrine, held in veneration by warriors in the Kamakura period (1192-1333). A stone's throw S of the station is a park, Rakujuen, which was once a villa of the Korean royal family of Lis. The garden pond, Obama, traces its source to Mt. Fuji's thawing snow.

Numazu (2B5), 126.2 km. from Tokyo, 2 hrs. by express, or 7 min. by ordinary train from Mishima Station, is a commercial and industrial city with a population of 198,000. It is situated at the mouth of the Kano River, which forms in the mountains of the Izu Peninsula. At Numazu, the Gotemba Line branches off to Kozu on the Tokaido Main Line.

Steamship service is available to such points as Mito, Heda, Toi and Matsuzaki on the W coast of the Izu Peninsula. One-day regular sightseeing bus tours start in the morning from Numazu Station for the Fuji Five Lakes district and the Izu Peninsula. Because of its balmy climate, Numazu is noted as both a summer and winter resort, with a former Imperial Villa located on the outskirts of the city. The villa has been open to the public as a **Memorial Park of the Imperial Villa of Numazu** since 1969.

Sembon-Matsubara (Beach of a Thousand Pines) is a scenic spot on Suruga Bay about 1.5 km. SW of Numazu Station (bus is available). The large number of gnarled old pines growing near the seashore are said to have been planted by a highly virtuous Buddhist priest named Zoyo of the 16th century. The entire vicinity has been designated as **Numazu Park** and contains an aquarium managed by the municipality. The place is ideal for swimming in the surf.

Mt. Kanuki, alt. 194 m., is 2 km. S of the station. A sightseeing road leads to the summit, where a fine view of the neighboring district can be obtained. Going southward from Numazu along the coast, Cape Ose is reached by way of Mito. Shizuura, on this side of Mito along the route, has an excellent beach with calm waters. The local farms produce peaches and mandarin oranges.

Shizuoka Prefecture leads all other prefectures in the production of paper, with such centers of the paper and pulp industry as **Yoshiwara, Fuji and Fujinomiya**, though Yoshiwara was administratively absorbed by Fuji City in 1966. As all these places receive an abundant supply of good underground water from snow thawed on Mt. Fuji, they have a number of large paper mills. Among the more prominent mills are those of the Daishowa Paper Mfg. Co. and the Kokoku Rayon and Pulp Co. in Yoshiwara. **Fuji** (2B5), pop. 193,000, 146.2 km. from Tokyo, 2 hrs. 18 min. by express, is the junction for the Minobu Line. This line skirts the W base of Mt. Fuji and leads to Kofu (88.4 km.) on the Chuo Main Line via Fujinomiya and Minobu. The latter two cities are noted as the great Buddhist centers of Japan. There is a large paper

mill in the city belonging to the Honshu Paper Mfg. Co. The seashore SE of the station is called **Tagonoura** and is celebrated for its fine view of Mt. Fuji.

On the coast is Tagonoura Port—the S entrance to the industrial district composed of Fuji, Yoshiwara, Fujinomiya and neighboring towns. Fuji is one of the starting points for sightseeing buses that circle Mt. Fuji and touch the Five Lakes at its base.

Okitsu (13D3), noted for its mild climate and fine scenery, lies on the shores of Suruga Bay. Counting from Edo, Okitsu was the 17th stage on the old 53-stage Tokaido Highway. A Japanese inn by the name of Minaguchiya, which is located there, was a *honjin* (an officially appointed inn for a *daimyo*, feudal lord) during the Edo period (1603–1867). Featured in the 1962 story “Japanese Inn” written by American writer Oliver Statler, the Minaguchiya is still in business as a *ryokan*.

Horticultural Research Station, N of Okitsu Station, is run by the State and is the finest of its kind in Japan. It is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Seikenji Temple, situated on an eminence 1 km. W of the station, belongs to the Rinzai sect of Zen Buddhism. Founded in 572, it is celebrated for its fine view of Kiyomigata, or the Bay of Kiyomi, and the pine grove of Miho. Behind the temple's main hall and study is a lovely landscape garden laid out in the mid-Edo period. In the garden are the 170-year-old stone-images of *Gohyaku-Rakan*, or 500-Arhat. *Arhat* is a Sanskrit word meaning a saint. **Shimizu** (13D3), pop. 241,000, 169 km. from Tokyo, 3 hrs. 20 min. by express, is a fine harbor situated on the innermost shores of Suruga Bay. Surrounded by the pine grove of Miho, it is a fishing port as well as a leading commercial port of Japan. It exports green tea, oranges, canned food and plywood, and imports foodstuffs, sugar, lumber and bauxite.

On the strength of this trade, Shimizu has developed into a modern industrial city, engaged in shipbuilding and the production of iron and steel. The large shipyards of the Nippon Kokan K. K. and the Kanasashi Shipbuilding Co. as well as a factory of the Nippon Light Metal Co. are located in the city.

Regular excursion service is available from the wharf, with the boats making a 40-min. trip around the harbor (9 sq. km. in area) from April to November.

Ryugenji Temple, 4.5 km. S of Shimizu Station, 15 min. by bus, stands on an eminence at the N foot of Udo Hill next to the Nihondaira Plateau. The plateau commands a sweeping view of Suruga Bay, while the temple is noted for its fine view of the pine grove of Miho and Mt. Fuji. Within the temple precincts is a *sotetsu* or cycad (the botanical name is *Cycas revoluta*—sometimes translated as Japanese fern palm), said to be 1,100 years old. Measuring 5.3 m. in girth at the base and 3.7 m. in height, it has been designated as a “Natural Monument.”

Miho-no-Matsubara (13D4), the sandy spit of Miho, projects into

the sea in a NE direction from E of Kunoza Hill, forming a natural breakwater for the port of Shimizu. From this 3.2-km. stretch of white sand lined with a green avenue of old pine trees, one can obtain a beautiful view of Mt. Fuji on clear days. Particularly known as Miho-no-Matsubara (Pine Groves of Miho), it has been a favorite theme for Japanese poets and artists since ancient times. The seashore is 8.3 km. (25 min.) from Shimizu by the JNR Shimizuko Line. Buses are also available.

In the pine groves of Miho is a tree called *Hagoromo-no-Matsu* (The Pine Tree of the Feathery Robe). The legend, graphically described in a *noh* play by an ancient writer, tells how a fisherman named Hakuryu succeeded in making a goddess dance to heavenly music by stealing the magic robe which the latter had left hanging on the pine tree.

Shizuoka (13D4), pop. 434,000, 180.2 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 29 min. by the "Kodama" on the Tokaido Shinkansen, is situated on the delta of the Abe River. The station for the Tokaido Shinkansen stands on the seaward side of the old station.

The city serves as the administrative seat of Shizuoka Prefecture and the site of Shizuoka University and Shizuoka Pharmaceutical College. Several industrial and agricultural experimental stations are also located there. Commercially, the city is well known as an important trading center for green tea, about 60 percent of Japan's total being produced in Shizuoka Prefecture. Mandarin oranges also grow in abundance in the prefecture. In fact, its output of some 455,600 tons a year usually ranks first or second among all of the prefectures. Among other special products of Shizuoka, those worthy of mention include lacquer and bamboo ware, preserved horseradish, and *shiitake*—a species of brown mushroom.

In the days of the Tokugawa shogunate government (1603-1867), Shizuoka was a castle-town called "Sumpu." Strategically important as a W outpost of Edo (Tokyo), it prospered because it also served as the 20th stage along the Tokaido Highway. Ieyasu, founder of the shogunate government, used to speak highly of the scenic and healthy environment of this locality and did much to publicize it.

In the 75 years that he lived, Ieyasu spent more than 25 years here in this city—in his "Castle of the Floating Isle." Its ruins may still be seen in the heart of the N half of the city, encircled by deep moats. Ancient stone walls recall the past glory of the place. The castle site is now used as a park that contains the Sumpu Kaikan Hall (a public hall) and sports facilities.

Although times have changed, Shizuoka has not dwindled in importance as a transportation center. Indeed, it has prospered since the opening of the Tokaido Main Line.

Shizuhata, a small verdure-covered hill in the N outskirts of Shizuoka, is about 2 km. from the station. Because a large number of cherry trees grow on its sunny side, the hill has become a popular rendezvous in cherry-blossom time—usually the first week of April.

Sengen Shrine (13D4), at the S foot of the hill, is well worth a visit. The present shrine buildings were rebuilt during the period

between 1804 and 1865. Decorating the ceiling of the oratory are murals painted by artists of the Kano school. At the rear of the oratory three flights of stone steps lead to a park, where a view of Shizuoka City and the surrounding countryside can be obtained. The annual festival of the shrine held from April 1 to 5, the most colorful event in Shizuoka, attracts large crowds.

Behind the Sengen Shrine is another celebrated religious center called Rinzaiji. This Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect was founded in the early 16th century. As the main object of worship, it houses an ancient image of Amitabha carved by a sculptor of the Kasuga school. The temple garden has been singled out by the government as one of Japan's "Outstanding Scenic Places." **Toro**, about 2.5 km. S of Shizuoka Station (15 min. by bus), lies sandwiched between Kunozan Hill on the E and the lower course of the Abe River on the W. The site of an excavated hamlet that flourished some 1,700–1,800 years ago, the village contains rare relics of immense historical value, throwing light on the mode of life led by people in those ancient times. The relics were found in an area of about 16.5 ha. The discovery was accidentally made in January 1943, when a factory was being built. Since then, excavations continued until August 1950.

The zone containing the relics consists of three parts—a residential area, paddy-fields and forest land. Foundations of the ruined dwellings—altogether 12 were unearthed perfectly preserving their original outlines, although several others were partly damaged—are oval in shape. The largest is 12 m. long and 11 m. wide. Several buildings with raised floors, three pillars and a ladder were unearthed—presumed to be the relics of storehouses.

Many articles of daily use were also discovered, including agricultural implements and kitchen utensils as well as bronze bracelets, rings and glass beads, apparently worn by local maidens of that period. Most of the articles are shown as exhibits at the Archaeological Museum on the same site. The whole area of these remains is now protected by the government as one of the "Places of Historical Importance."

Kunozan Hill, 10 km. SE of Shizuoka Station, 30 min. by bus; 10 km. SW of Shimizu, 30 min. by bus, is 270 m. high. Forming the SW end of Udo Hill (alt. 308 m.), its S side is formed by a long, straight line of tall cliffs lining Suruga Bay.

As it is protected by a range of hills from the north wind and is sunny, the thermometer rarely drops below 4°C. in winter or rises above 30°C. in summer. As a result, it is suitable for the cultivation of vegetables and strawberries, particularly for the winter market. Every possible inch of the foothills is utilized for what is called "Ishigaki" (stone-wall) cultivation of strawberries.

The farmers build stone-walls on the hillside against the sun. Strawberries are planted between the walls of stone, although concrete blocks are used today instead of stones. The stone absorbs the heat of the sun in the daytime, retaining it all through the night for the plants. In this way, strawberries can be grown far ahead of the season.

Kunozan Hill is also known for its **Toshogu Shrine**, the main structures of which have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties." The shrine was built in 1617 by Hidetada, the second Tokugawa *shogun*, in honor of Ieyasu (1542-1616)—his father and founder of the Tokugawa shogunate government. Ieyasu's remains were interred on this hill before being removed to the mausoleum in Nikko. Situated atop Kunozan, the shrine is reached by a long, zigzag flight of 1,159 stone steps. It is elaborately decorated in *Gongen* style and contains many priceless art objects, including swords, one of which has been designated as a "National Treasure."

A little way down from the Toshogu Shrine (about 5 min. on foot), an aerial cableway runs northward up to the **Nihondaira Plateau** (6 min.). Also accessible from Shimizu and Shizuoka by bus, the plateau is located on the N side of Udo Hill and separated from Kunozan by a valley. Nihondaira, covered with tea plantations, commands a fine view of Mt. Fuji to the NE. To the S, it affords a grand view of Kunozan Hill and the blue waters of the Pacific. To the E the pine groves of Miho and the port of Shimizu come into view. Thus, the visitor can enjoy a panoramic view in all four directions.

Nihondaira Parkway, a toll road, links Shizuoka and Shimizu in 1 hr. 20 min. by bus by way of the plateau. Designated as a prefectural park, the plateau affords a superb panoramic view of Mt. Fuji, the Pine Groves of Miho and Shimizu Port.

Yaizu, pop. 88,000, is a fishing port, especially used as a base for pelagic fishing. It is Japan's leading fishing port for bonito and tuna catches.

Lafcadio Hearn (1850-1904) spent all his summer vacations in this city during the last six years of his life. Hearn's summer home in Yaizu, a fishmonger's shop immortalized in his "Japanese Miscellany," still stands. A monument to his memory has been erected at a primary school in the town.

Fujieda (13D4), pop. 84,000, has a bus line to Fukuroi via Cape Omaezaki, where a lighthouse built in 1874 still stands.

Shimada (13D4), pop. 69,000, 207.8 km. from Tokyo, 3 hrs. 20 min. by express with a change at Shizuoka to local train, 19 min. by ordinary train from Shizuoka, is situated on the E bank of the Oi River facing Kanaya on the opposite bank. It is known as a trading center for the timber brought down out of the forests along the upper reaches of the Oi River.

In feudal times, there was neither a bridge nor a ferry between any of these towns. Travelers had to ford the stream or be carried across, either on the shoulders of watermen or in a sort of sedan chair called rendai, which was transported on the watermen's shoulders. Crossing this river was considered to be one of the most dangerous parts of the journey on the Tokaido Highway, since the river was often in flood and completely interrupted traffic.

In one of his masterpieces, Hiroshige (1797-1858) of ukiyo-e fame skillfully depicts this river scene. The traditional river scene is revived at times and is known as rendai-watashi, which literally means carrying a rendai across the river.

Makinohara Tableland, an upland stretching S of Kanaya, is noted

for its extensive tea plantations. The Makinohara plantations occupy about one-sixth of Shizuoka Prefecture's total tea-producing area of 20,900 ha.

In early summer these large tea plantations, backed by the graceful snow-capped Mt. Fuji and alive with scores of women tea pickers—their hair covered with white towels, present an unforgettable picture. Geologically, Makinohara is an elevated delta formed by deposits from the Oi River. From its height, one can gain an impressive view of the plains below. Accordingly, it is popular with hikers. The Tokaido Shinkansen tunnels through this tableland.

Tea Research Station on the Makinohara Tableland is 20 min. by bus from Kanaya. At its extensive plantation, visitors may inspect a garden of tea plants brought from various foreign countries and also see some interesting experiments being conducted on the growth of tea plants. In early summer (the latter part of May is preferable), they may watch the step-by-step processing of both green and black tea—from the plucking of flushes to the drying of steamed leaves into refined tea.

Kanaya, pop. 22,000, is the starting point of the Oigawa Railway Line (65 km.), which runs N on the banks of the Oi River to Ikawa via Senzu. Lake Ikawa, formed by a 100-m.-high dam, can be reached by bus in about 10 min. from Ikawa (about 3 hrs. from Kanaya).

Kakegawa (13D4), pop. 61,000, was formerly a stage on the old 53-stage Tokaido Highway. At present, it is the junction for the 67.9-km. Futamata Line leading to Shinjohara on the Tokaido Main Line via the N shores of the Hamana Lagoon. It is a market for tea produced in the neighborhood.

Fukuroi, pop. 41,000, is connected with Fujieda by bus. The Kasuisai Temple, 4 km. N, 10 min. by bus from the station, is one of the celebrated old temples of the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism.

Iwata, pop. 65,000, lying E of the estuary of the Tenryu River, is a center of both agriculture and industry. About 1.5 km. N of the station lies the site of the ancient Totomi Kokubunji Temple, designated as one of the "Special Places of Historical Importance." Totomi is the name of an old province occupying the W half of the present Shizuoka Prefecture.

Hamamatsu (13C4), pop. 456,000, 257.1 km. from Tokyo, 1 hr. 57 min. by the "Kodama" on the Tokaido Shinkansen, is the second-largest city in Shizuoka Prefecture after Shizuoka and is situated exactly midway between Tokyo and Kyoto.

Since olden times, Hamamatsu has been an important communication center of this region. It is the meeting place of two great highways—the Tokaido and the Shinano. The latter leads N to Suwa, Matsumoto, Nagano and other industrial centers in central Honshu, following a course mostly along the Tenryu River. The Enshu Railway is available from Shin-Hamamatsu (near Hamamatsu) to Nishi-Kajima on the Futamata Line. There are

bus lines from Hamamatsu to Okuyama via Kanasashi on the Futamata Line, noted for the Hokoji Temple built in 1371 by Prince Mugensen, and to the scenic **Kanzanji Spa** located on the NE shore of the Hamana Lagoon.

The city is noted for the manufacture of high-quality musical instruments, including pianos, organs and harmonicas. The Yamaha and the Kawai are the two best-known names in this field in Japan. The Yamaha is the largest piano maker in the world, but it is also known for its production of motorcycles and mini cars as well as for its weaving and dyeing industries. The three major motorcycle makers—Honda, Suzuki and Yamaha—are all located in this city. Among other products of the city are soft hats, rayon, film and cellophane. The giant kite-flying festival on May 4-5 is one of the city's typical annual events.

Hamamatsujo (Hamamatsu Castle) Park is 1 km. W of the station. It is the site of the old Hamamatsu Castle, with its stonewalls and moats still extant. The three-story donjon was rebuilt in 1958 to revive some of the castle's old glory. The donjon has display rooms used as a local museum.

The **Shijimizuka Ruins**, 15 min. by bus from the station, are typical vestiges of the Jomon period civilization dating back some 3,000 years.

Route 5. Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

The Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park, covering 122,309 ha., comprises the four districts of Mt. Fuji, Hakone, Izu Peninsula and the Seven Isles of Izu. The Fuji, Hakone and Izu districts are easily accessible from Tokyo and connected with each other by highways. Mt. Fuji, with its characteristic conical shape, has won great fame as the "National Mountain of Japan." Its extensive base is strewn with lakes, waterfalls, virgin forests and various alpine plants—all combining to enhance its beauty.

The Hakone district, lying between Mt. Fuji and the Izu Peninsula, is secluded by lofty peaks. Within its confines, it embraces more than 10 hot-spring resorts which, like the district at the foot of Mt. Fuji, offer a variety of recreational facilities throughout the year. The natural features of the Izu Peninsula are its genial climate, indented coastline and abundant hot springs that gush forth throughout the district. The entire coastal zone of the peninsula and its central mountain ridge are included in the national park.

The Seven Isles of Izu have been added to this national park. The seven islands, lying off the Izu Peninsula, are Oshima, Toshima, Niijima, Kozu, Miyake, Mikura and Hachijo; see Route 1.

MT. FUJI AND ENVIRONS

Mt. Fuji (9B3), alt. 3,776 m., Japan's highest and most beautiful mountain, rises from a plain in a long, gentle conical shape. The climbing season is generally limited to the months of July and August, but the surrounding district, with its five lakes called the Fuji Five Lakes and extensive forests, is a favorite year-round resort, offering a variety of recreation in every season. The Fuji Five Lakes, from E to W, are Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Saiko, Shoji and Motosu.

In spring, cherry trees and azaleas display their lovely blossoms, while camping, swimming, boating and fishing are enjoyed in summer. Autumn presents a bright display of tinted foliage, and in winter the slopes and lakes are filled with skiers and skaters. Above all, a drive along the roads encircling the base of Mt. Fuji is recommended, since the motorist is afforded a changing view of the sacred mountain at close range from every direction.

One of the Most Popular Tours: Gotemba—Lake Yamanaka—Fuji-Yoshida—Lake Kawaguchi—Lake Saiko—Lake Shoji—Lake Motosu—Fujinomiya (or the reverse).

The main gateways for exploring Mt. Fuji and the Fuji Five Lakes are Gotemba, Fuji-Yoshida, Kawaguchiko and Fujinomiya. Fujinomiya is on the Minobu Line, which connects Fuji on the Tokaido Main Line with Kofu on the Chuo Main Line.

From Tokyo or Yokohama, a return trip to the Five Lakes or other scenic spots at Mt. Fuji's base may be made in a single day. Those desirous of touring the district at their leisure, however, will find it more convenient to spend one or two nights at one of the hotels in the lake district.

Gotemba (9C4), pop. 59,000, is situated on the JNR Gotemba Line between Kozu and Numazu, and can be reached from Tokyo in about 3 hrs. by changing trains at Kozu Station, or about 2 hrs. by direct express on the Odakyu Electric Railway Line, which runs parallel partly with the Gotemba Line. It can also be reached by a JNR highway bus from Tokyo Station (Yaesu side) and a Tomei Kyuko bus from Shibuya Station (Tokyu Department Store; W Bldg., 2nd Fl.) in Tokyo, in about 1 hr. 30 min. via the Tomei Expressway.

Gotemba is the starting point for the ascent of Mt. Fuji via the **Gotemba Trail** or **Subashiri Trail**. From Gotemba, bus service is available to Sengoku in Hakone via Nagao Pass (alt. 903 m.), to Lake Yamanaka and Lake Kawaguchi, and farther NW to Kofu. There is also a regular sightseeing bus service that makes a circuit of scenic spots around the base of Mt. Fuji in 8 hrs. 20 min. It makes the following tour: Mishima (9:00 a.m.)—Gotemba (9:50)—Lake Yamanaka—Fujikyu Hotel (Lunch)—Fujikyu Highland (Amusement Park)—Lake Kawaguchi (Cruise)—Lake Motosu—Asagiri Plateau—Shiraito Falls—Gotemba (17:20)—Mishima (18:06). It is operated daily in July and August, but only on Saturdays, Sundays and National Holidays between March 21

and November 30.

At the E foot of Mt. Fuji, 20 min. from the station, there are camping sites, a youth hostel and golf courses.

Lake Yamanaka (9C3) is about 20 km. from Gotemba Station to Asahigaoka on the S shore, 40 min. by bus; 12 km. from Fuji-Yoshida to Asahigaoka, 25 min. by bus and 2 hrs. 40 min. by Chuo Kosoku bus from Shinjuku Station via the Chuo Expressway. It has the highest altitude (982 m.) and is the largest in area (6.5 sq. km.) of the Five Lakes. Situated on the NE slope of Mt. Fuji, the lake has become a favorite summer resort (average temperature in August—20°C.). Hotels, villas and clubhouses belonging to various colleges and organizations, and other buildings have risen all along its shores.

It provides a fine camping site in summer and an excellent skating arena in winter. During the cold season in January and February, *wakasagi* (a kind of smelt) can be caught in the lake through a small hole cut through the ice. The lake is stocked with various species of fish, including smelt, carp and eels. The *marimo* (spherical green weed) in the lake are smaller than those found in Lake Akan in Hokkaido.

The extensive forest bordering the lake includes many cherry trees, which are at their fullest bloom early in May. The forest is also noted for its many varieties of singing birds. Asahigaoka on the S shore of Lake Yamanaka is the busiest section of the district with its *ryokan* and souvenir shops. Buses arrive here from many neighboring places, while excursion boats making a circuit of the lake (1 hr.) start from here. The 18-hole Fuji Golf Course is nearby.

The waters of the Katsura River running near Fuji (or Oshino) Spa offer excellent trout fishing, both in summer and autumn. The spa is located about 1 km. E of a point midway between Fuji-Yoshida and Lake Yamanaka. A prefectural trout hatchery is situated some distance up the river.

Fuji-Yoshida (9C2), pop. 51,000, is located on the Fuji Kyuko Railway Line running between Otsuki on the Chuo Main Line and Kawaguchiko, 45 min. from Otsuki. From Shinjuku in Tokyo, it takes about 2 hrs. by a through express train via the Chuo Main Line. The express bus of the Chuo Kosoku Bus Co. arrives here in about 2 hrs. from Shinjuku Station (W Entrance) via the Chuo Expressway.

The city is a center for bus services on the outskirts of Mt. Fuji. A bus line leads to Gotemba via Lake Yamanaka, another to Kofu via Lake Kawaguchi and a third to Fujinomiya via Lake Kawaguchi, Lake Shoji, Lake Motosu and Shiraito Falls. The city's main industry is the manufacture and marketing of textiles, especially silk known as *Kaiki*—the silk of Kai Province (now Yamanashi Prefecture).

The city is noted for the Fire Festival of the Sengen Shrine, held on August 26 toward the official close (August 31) of the Mt. Fuji climbing season. Around

evening on the festival day dozens of bonfire piles, each nearly 7 m. high and 1 m. in diameter, are lighted at different places throughout the city. Keepers of the mountain huts along the Yoshida Trail also join in the celebration by lighting bonfires at their respective posts.

Young men carry a vermilion-lacquered portable shrine shaped like Mt. Fuji, 1,125 kg. in weight, through the streets. Legend has it that whenever Mt. Fuji erupted in olden days, the explosion always occurred on the NE side of the mountain. Fearing the further wrath of the gods of the mountain, people in the district took to praying for more peaceful days. As a result, today the festival has become a semi-official closing ceremony of the annual climbing season.

At Kami-Kurechi, about 4 km. NE of Fuji-Yoshida, 15 min. by bus, there is a famous wisteria vine called "Yama-no-Kami-no-Fuji," or literally "Wisteria of the Mountain Gods." With a circumference at its base measuring 2.5 m., the vine creeps across to giant maple and *keyaki* trees, forming a natural arbor. At blossom time toward the end of May, this beautiful and fragrant vine can be seen from the road. The wisteria has been designated as a "Natural Monument."

Lake Kawaguchi (9B2), 17.5 km. in circumference, 6.1 sq. km. in area and 822 m. above sea level, is, like Lake Yamanaka, a favorite summer resort. Kawaguchiko Station on the SE shore of Lake Kawaguchi is the gateway to the lake district and the terminal of the Fuji Kyuko Railway. Kawaguchiko is 26.7 km., 50 min. from Otsuki on the Chuo Main Line.

It can be reached in 2 hrs. 10 min. either by a through express train from Shinjuku in Tokyo via the Chuo Main Line, or 2 hrs. 40 min. by a Chuo Kosoku bus from Shinjuku Station (W Entrance) via the Chuo Expressway. The lake is 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Kofu, or 1 hr. 40 min. from Fujinomiya on the Minobu Line by way of Lake Motosu and Lake Shoji.

The scenic beauty of this lake is enhanced by the small, thickly wooded islet called **Unoshima** (Cormorant Isle), on which there is a shrine dedicated to Benten—goddess of beauty and music. The leaves of maple and other deciduous trees on the islet present a brilliant spectacle when they change color in autumn. Lake Kawaguchi is also noted for the fine view of Mt. Fuji from its N shore, where the majestic peak may be seen both in its natural form and as an inverted image on the surface of the placid lake waters.

The lake and surrounding district form an ideal summer retreat, where vacationists can find good camping sites and enjoy boating and swimming. In winter the district offers good skiing and skating as well as fishing through holes cut in the ice.

There are two museums near the lake. One is the **Yamanashi Prefectural Visitors Center**, which is the former Fuji National Park Museum. Opened in 1964 and containing materials on the natural history of Mt. Fuji, it was reconstructed in 1971. It is located near the toll-gate of the 29.5-km.-long Fuji Subaru Line, which leads up to the 5th station of Mt. Fuji. The other is the **Fuji Museum**

in front of the Fuji Lake Hotel, about 1 km. NW of Kawaguchiko Station. It has exhibits relating to the people and natural surroundings of the Fuji Five Lakes district, including the so-called Amano Collection, noted for its sexual items.

The shores of Lake Kawaguchi are more populated than those of any other of the Fuji Five Lakes. The bustling town of Kawaguchiko with hotels, *ryokan*, restaurants and souvenir shops forms the center of the district.

A superb view of Mt. Fuji and the lake can be obtained here from an observation tower atop Mt. Tenjo (alt. 1,084 m.) soaring up from the E shore. A ropeway is available from the lakeshore near Kawaguchiko Station to the summit. The Kawaguchiko Trail leading to the top of Mt. Fuji begins at Kawaguchiko Station.

The lake festival takes place on August 5. Excursion boats for trips around the lake (1 hr.) are available.

Kawaguchiko O-hash Bridge (the Great Bridge of Lake Kawaguchi), a 1,260 m.-long toll bridge, was built in 1971 across the eastern part of the lake between Ubuyagazaki and Fujiki-no-Hana.

Mt. Mitsutoge, (9C2), alt. 1,786 m., rising NE of Lake Kawaguchi, is the most popular mountain on the periphery of Mt. Fuji. For the ascent of the mountain, a bus bound for Kofu should be taken at Kawaguchiko as far as the gateway to the mountain, 20 min. From there, it is a 1-hr. 30-min. hike to the summit. The mountain can also be climbed in about a 4-hr. hike from Mitsutoge Station on the Fuji Kyuko Railway.

Lake Saiko (9B2), 2 sq. km. in area, lying W of Lake Kawaguchi, can be reached in about 25 min. by bus from Kawaguchiko Station. The lake is also known as Lake Nishi-no-Umi (W Lake), while Higashi-no-Umi (E Lake) was the old name of Lake Kawaguchi. Like Lakes Shoji and Motosu, Lake Saiko has no visible outlet. The waters of these lakes are believed to flow underground to supply the source of the Shiba River, which joins the Fuji River at Shibakawa near Fujinomiya.

On Lake Saiko, spring and late autumn are the best seasons for trout fishing. This lake may be crossed in 20 min. by motorboat. Service is available from the hamlet of Saiko on the NE shore to Neba hamlet at the NW end, where the Fuji-Saiko Youth Hostel is located.

Some of the scenic spots in the vicinity include the following: **Jukai** (Sea of Trees) of Aokigahara is the name given to the vast forest region extending 16 km. in circumference, mainly between Lakes Saiko and Shoji. People are warned against getting lost in this forest because the magnetic lava prevents a compass from working properly. S of Lake Saiko is a hill known as **Koyodai** (Maple Hill), which commands a view of the entire forest.

Bat Cave, of lava formation, is situated at Narusawa not far from Koyodai. It is of zoological interest because the heads of the bats dwelling in the cave are covered with hair that resembles the shape

of a chrysanthemum.

Three Moulds at Narusawa tell a tale of lava flow resulting from the eruption of Mt. Fuji in 864. The moulds are protected as "Special Natural Monuments."

Fugaku Fuketsu (Wind Cave), SW of Koyodai and near Fuketsu bus stop (40 min. from Kawaguchiko Station), is a lava cave covered with numerous icicles and lava stalactites. A similar cave called Fuji Fuketsu is located by the Shoji Trail in the Jukai. In the forest of Aokigahara are several big lava caves which were formed when molten lava from the volcano was forced out by inner pressure, leaving cavities behind.

Lake Shoji (9B2), 50 min. from Fuji-Yoshida, 40 min. from Kawaguchiko Station, or 1 hr. 45 min. from Fujinomiya by bus, is secluded on three sides by wooded mountains which open toward the SE facing Mt. Fuji. It is one of the most beautiful, though the smallest (area, 0.75 sq. km.), of the Five Lakes. On the lake, skating and fishing for *wakasagi* through holes cut in the ice are popular winter pastimes. This is the starting point of the Shoji Trail leading to the top of Mt. Fuji.

The principal attraction here is the hike to Mt. Eboshi, sometimes called "Panorama Hill" (alt. 1,257 m.). Rising between Lake Shoji and Lake Motosu, the mountain offers a magnificent view of Mt. Fuji over the "Sea of Trees" clustered in front. The summit is 2.5 km. from the hamlet of Shoji on the N shore, or a 1-hr. 30-min. hike.

Lake Motosu (9A3), 1 hr. 5 min. from Fuji-Yoshida, 1 hr. 15 min. from Fujinomiya by bus, is the westernmost of the Five Lakes and the deepest. Because of its great depth (126 m.), Lake Motosu does not freeze over even in mid-winter. The beauty of its deep blue water offers a pleasant surprise to visitors. Bus service is available from Lake Motosu to Kai-Tokiwa (1 hr. 15 min.) on the Minobu Line.

Fujinomiya Toll Road, 22.6 km. in length, passes along the W base of Mt. Fuji from Mannohara-Shinden in Fujinomiya to Nebara, S of Lake Motosu. This toll road is important as a link in the chain of highways encircling Mt. Fuji at its base.

Lake Tanuki (9A3), at the W base of Mt. Fuji, 1 hr. by bus from Fujinomiya, or 45 min. on foot from Shiraito Falls, is a man-made lake designed for irrigation. Stocked with carp, crucian carp and *wakasagi*, the lake provides ample opportunity for fishing, camping and boating. On the S shore is a park of flowers and birds called "Kacho Sammyaku," containing 2,000 species of flowers and many wild birds.

Shiraito (White Threads) Falls (9A4) is located midway between Lake Motosu in the N and Fujinomiya in the S. A bus covers the 13-km. distance from the latter point in 35 min. It is a famous waterfall situated on the upper reaches of the Shiba River, resembling countless white threads dangling over a cliff, 26 m. high and 130 m. wide. E of the falls, just across the road, is another

waterfall called Otodome-no-Taki.

Taiseikiji Temple at Kamijo, 30 min. by bus from Fujinomiya Station, was founded in 1290 by Priest Nikko (1246-1333). He was one of the leading disciples of Saint Nichiren (1222-1282), the founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. The new Sho-Hondo building, 66 m. high and uniquely modern with a suspension-roof, is the largest one-floor auditorium in the world. With a seating capacity of 6,000 people, it was completed in October 1972 as a "sanctuary for world peace" and the headquarters of the Nichiren-Shoshu sect and the Soka Gakkai—one of the most important religious organizations.

Fujinomiya (9B4), pop. 95,000, one of the points of departure for climbing Mt. Fuji, also serves as a base for a trip to the Fuji Five Lakes at the N foot of Mt. Fuji. Bus service (2 hrs. 20 min.) is available from the city to Fuji-Yoshida—the terminal of the Fuji Kyuko Railway. En route it passes Shiraito Falls, Lake Motosu, Lake Shoji and Lake Kawaguchi.

Listed among the "Important Cultural Properties," the main hall of the **Sengen Shrine**—built in 1604—stands about 1 km. NW of Fujinomiya Station. It is the head shrine of the various Sengen Shrines on Mt. Fuji, all dedicated to Konohana-Sakuyahime-no-Mikoto—the goddess of the mountain. The city boasts a thriving paper industry.

MT. FUJI

Mt. Fuji (9B3), alt. 3,776 m., rising on the borders of Shizuoka and Yamanashi Prefectures, is the highest and most popular mountain in Japan. The monarch of the Fuji Volcanic Chain (see "Natural Features"), Mt. Fuji is considered one of the two most beautiful conical volcanoes in the world, the other being Mt. Cotopaxi (alt. 5,978 m.) in Ecuador. The base of Mt. Fuji, which forms an almost perfect circle, stretches 35 to 40 km. from E to W and the same distance from N to S. Many explanations have been given as to the origin of its name, one of which is that it is derived from the Ainu word for "fire."

The volcano has not been active for more than 200 years, but apparently there was a time when smoke rising from its crater was a familiar feature of the landscape. There are 18 different eruptions on record, the worst ones having occurred in 800, 864 and 1707. The eruption in 1707 blanketed Edo (present Tokyo) 100 km. distant with about 15 cm. of ashes. Now only a few faint clouds of steam, rising at 80°C from one isolated section on the summit remain as a reminder of the mountain's former activity.

Mt. Fuji has served as the favorite subject matter of poets and artists through all ages in Japan. Indeed, all have vied with one another in endeavoring to depict the beauty and charm of this matchless mountain.

Yamabe-no-Akabitō, one of the greatest of the Man-yōshū poets (see Literature) in the early part of the 8th century, wrote the following 31-syllable poem about Mt. Fuji:

MT. FUJI

Tago-no-ura yu	"As slow I pace on Tago's shore
Uchiidete mireba	Fair Fuji I descry;
Mashiro nizo	Her peerless peak aloft doth soar,
Fuji no takane ni	Snow-crowned against the sky."
Yuki wa furi keru	

An ardent lover of Fuji, whose poems have come down to us through five centuries, Dokan Ota (1432-1486), a lord of Edo, built his castle-fortress near the swampy shore of Edo Bay under Fuji's eternal gaze. His 31-syllable poem is also still very popular:

Waga io wa	"The high crown of Fuji
Matsubara tsuzuki	Looks in at the window
Umi chikaku	Of my house near the sea
Fuji no takane o	on Edo Bay
Nokiba ni zo miru	Afore the pine-clad moor."

Basbo (1644-1694), the greatest master of the haiku, or 17-syllable poem (see Literature), was inspired to write the following verse on Fuji while standing on the shores of Lake Kawaguchi and gazing at the mountain across the water. Because of the mist, it seemed to change shape every minute.

Kumo kiri no	"On Kawaguchi's shore I muse,
Shibashi bankei o	While Fuji through the changing mist
Tsukushi keru	Presents all hundred views."

Hokusai (1760-1849), a well-known wood-block print artist, painted Fuji in nearly all its moods in his famous series of color prints known as Fuji Hyakkei, or the Hundred Views of Fuji.

Since ancient times, Mt. Fuji has been regarded as a sacred mountain by the Japanese. Up to the Meiji Restoration, no Japanese woman was allowed to climb the mountain. The mountain is climbed every year by upwards of 300,000 persons, who find special accommodations at different stages along the trails.

The first foreigner to make the ascent was Sir Rutherford Alcock, first British minister, on July 26, 1860. The first European woman to reach the summit—in 1867—was Lady Parkes, wife of the British minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Edo.

Among the more notable foreigners associated with Mt. Fuji is the late Dr. Frederick Starr (1858-1933), an anthropologist and professor of Chicago University. He first visited Japan in 1904, returning 15 times over a period of 30 years. He climbed Mt. Fuji five times, dressed like a native pilgrim in white tunic and kyahan (gaiters), straw sandals and sunshade, and crying "Rokkon Shojo" (May our senses be purified!) and "Oyama wa seiten" (May the weather on the mountain be good!).

He died in Tokyo in 1933, but his love for Mt. Fuji lives on in the form of a monument erected to his memory in full view of Fuji. Inscribed are his words: "Fuji bare and naked in a blaze of sunbline is beautiful; Fuji with its summit wrapped in cloud and mist is more beautiful; Fuji blotted out by the fog until but a hint or line is left is most beautiful." The monument stands a short distance above the Sengen Shrine at Subashiri, the starting point of the Subashiri Trail to the summit of Mt. Fuji.

Geologists believe that Mt. Fuji is a Quarternary formation. In other words, it is said that in the Glacial period at the beginning

of the Quaternary period—about 600,000 years ago—two mountains appeared one after another on the present site of Mt. Fuji with an interval between. About 300,000 years after that, an immense quantity of lava poured forth from the same location and spread over these mountains, forming the outer crust and giving Mt. Fuji its present shape.

The crater on the summit of the mountain is nearly circular in shape, with a diameter of about 500 m. The bottom is level, lying 220 m. below Kengamine—the highest peak in the SW ridge of the crater. At one time, there seems to have been a lake at the bottom. The crater, known as Naiin (Sanctuary), is regarded with special reverence. Eight peaks form part of the crater ridge: Kengamine, Hakusan (or Shaka), Kusushi, Dainichi (or Asahi), Izu, Joju (or Seishigadake), Komagatake and Mishimadake.

From the peak of Kengamine two paths circle the crater (popularly called Ohachi-Meguri). One path skirts the edge and the other crosses over the eight peaks. The first is an easy trail about 3 km. long, while the latter is steep and somewhat longer. At the foot of Hakusan Peak—a huge rock on the NW side of the crater, there is an icy cold spring called *Kimmeisui* (Gold-sparkling Water). N of Koma Peak are *Gimmeisui* (Silver-sparkling Water) and the Sengen Shrine.

Near the top of Kengamine Peak, a meteorologist named Itaru Nonaka and his wife made observations in the winter of 1895. A concrete building of the Meteorological Observatory currently stands near the site of the stone hut in which they lived. The annual mean temperature on the summit is -6.8°C . The mean temperature in January, the coldest month of the year, is -20.0°C . and that in August, the hottest month, is 5.9°C . The annual mean atmospheric pressure on the summit is 638 millibars.

During the climbing season, a post office is kept open near the Sengen Shrine. At the summit of the mountain, a climber may come across *Goraiko*. This is the name given to the ever-changing phenomenon of the sunrise. As soon as the dark eastern sky becomes purple, it grows brighter and brighter till at last a streak of clouds rises up like a dragon, then presently it changes its color into that of molten copper. In an instant it assumes the shape of a red-hot iron ball, and finally the scarlet sun floats up, adding incessantly to its dazzling radiance.

To the NW, Mt. Yatsu and Mts. Hotaka and Shirouma of the Northern Japan Alps are seen above the vast sea of clouds. The Boso and Miura Peninsulas, the Seven Isles of Izu and the Izu Peninsula stretch from E to SE, with the Pacific Ocean forming the background.

Vegetation: Mt. Fuji is said to be a veritable storehouse of plants. On the hillside grow almost 2,000 species of plants. They reveal a fairly distinct vertical distribution according to altitude and other environmental factors.

Like other high mountains in central Japan, Mt. Fuji may be

divided into the following three sections:

(1) The Montane Belt (about 1,000 m. in height)—with a variety of trees. Typical among them are larches, red pines, prickly firs, beeches, *daimyo* oaks, *keyaki* (*zelkovas*), oaks, maples and cherries.

(2) The Broad-Leaved Tree Belt (about 1,500 m. in height)—with vegetation consisting mainly of deciduous, broad-leaved trees. Typical trees are beeches, oaks, white birches, alders and mountain ashes.

(3) The Acerose Tree Belt (from about 1,500 m. up to about 2,300 m.)—mainly consisting of acerose trees, with several species of deciduous, broad-leaved trees, and shrubs. Typical varieties are silver firs, larches, hemlocks, northern hemlocks, short-leaved pines and Hondo spruces.

When one enters the Alpine Belt (around the 5th or 6th station on the trails) on the mountainside from about 2,300 m. above sea level, the vegetation becomes very scanty except for some low shrubs and short, creeping forms of the Japanese larch. Near the summit, or around the 8th station, the growth of mosses becomes conspicuous.

Time of Visit: Mt. Fuji is covered with snow from the base to the peak in winter, and even in the middle of summer the snow never entirely disappears from the summit. The mountain is officially opened to climbers on July 1 and closed on August 31. There are climbers all the year round, but the one-month period from mid-July to mid-August is considered the best time to climb Mt. Fuji. Indeed, during that time, every trail is crowded with long lines of hikers extending from the base to the summit. When the mountain is officially closed to climbers, practically all the stone huts built at various stations along different trails are closed. As a result, accommodations and food are not always readily available.

Trails: There are six popular routes—the Yoshida, Kawaguchiko, Shoji, Gotemba, Subashiri and Fujinomiya Trails. All these trails are divided, from the starting point to the summit, into 10 sections (each of which is called *go*) of unequal distances. At the end of each section a station has been set up; e.g., the *ichi-gome* (1st station), *ni-gome* (2nd station), etc.

At most of these stations there is a stone signpost, and in many cases, a stone shelter hut. The size of the huts varies, the accommodations are rather poor, with charges for lodging and meals differing each year.

Foreign climbers are advised to provide themselves with food and drink, as the supplies sold en route may not suit their taste. The usual precautions for ordinary mountain climbing are also advisable.

Ascent: Although the 10 sections into which the trails are divided vary greatly according to the different routes, the approximate length of each trail is from 15 to 25 km. The total time required

for climbing each trail ranges from 5 to 9 hrs. for the ascent and 3 to 5 hrs. for the descent, if one takes the special buses, which run up to the 5th station. Climbers generally start early in the afternoon, reaching the 7th or 8th station before dark. They spend the night in one of the stone huts there and climb to the summit early in the next morning.

After making a circuit of the crater in the morning, they begin the descent about noon and reach the base by late afternoon. In recent years, however, many climbers take to starting late in the afternoon—4 p.m. or 5 p.m.—and climbing during the night to reach the summit in time for sunrise, called *goraiko*, as previously explained. They usually explore the crater in the morning and descend in the afternoon. This method of climbing has become quite popular lately for several reasons—to escape the heat, to see the sunrise, to save time, etc.

Yoshida Trail (Fuji-Yoshida Station—1.4 km., 5 min. by bus—Fuji Sengen Shrine—9 km., 2 hrs. 40 min. on foot, 30 min. by car—Umagaeshi—10.9 km., 6 hrs. 20 min. ascent on foot—the summit). In addition to the route mentioned above, the Takizawa road runs between Naka-no-Chaya, which is situated midway between the Fuji Sengen Shrine and Umagaeshi, and the 5th station. The length of the Yoshida Trail from the shrine to the summit is nearly 20 km. and can be covered in about 9 hrs. on foot. The Takizawa road from the shrine to the 5th station can be covered in 1 hr. 40 min. by car. From the 5th station to the summit, it is a 5.2-km. hike. It takes 4 hrs. to climb up and 2 hrs. to go back down.

On the way to Umagaeshi from Naka-no-Chaya, one may notice clusters of wild azaleas, which bloom in the middle of June. The region around Umagaeshi is known for the many varieties of song birds throughout the year. As this trail passes through forests until the 5th station, the heat of the sun can be avoided. At the end of this trail on the summit stands the Kusushi Shrine.

Kawaguchiko Trail via the Fuji Toll Road—Subaru Line (Kawaguchiko Station—29.5 km., 1 hr. by bus—the 5th station—7.5 km., 4 hrs. 50 min. on foot—the summit). The tourist driving along the toll road can enjoy a panoramic view of the Fuji Five Lakes, the surrounding mountains, the Southern Japan Alps and Suruga Bay. At the 6th station it joins the Yoshida Trail. In the neighborhood of the 2nd and 3rd stations on the trail, skiing can be enjoyed in winter.

Shoji Trail begins at Akaike on Lake Shoji (12.5 km.). Part of the route runs through the shade of the virgin Aokigahara Forest, providing shelter from the summer sun. In the thick forest about 5 km. uphill from Akaike, at the N foot of Mt. Omuro (alt. 1,447 m.)—one of the big parasitic cones on Mt. Fuji—there is a large lava tunnel called Fuji Fuketsu with a floor of solid ice and numerous icicles.

Gotemba Trail (JNR Gotemba Station—13 km., 45 min. by bus—Shin-Nigome, new 2nd station—11 km., 6 hrs. 20 min. on foot—

the summit). As this trail above the 2nd station is stony and difficult to walk on, it is mainly used for descent. For 7 km. between the 7th station and the new 2nd station is another route called *Sunabashiri* (sand-sliding)—a section covered with volcanic sand. One can easily slide down this section in only 35 min. It takes about 1 hr. to hike down from the summit to the 7th station.

Hoei Peak (alt. 2,702 m.) rises about 1 km. S of the 5th station on this trail. It was formed by the last eruption of Mt. Fuji, which occurred in the fourth year of the Hoei era (1707).

Subashiri Trail (Gotemba Station—1 hr. 40 min. by bus—Komitake, the 2nd station—5 hrs. 30 min. on foot—the summit). The Sengen Shrine at Subashiri, midway between Gotemba and Lake Yamanaka, is the starting point of this route. The trail joins the Yoshida Trail at the 8th station (alt. 3,350 m.), known as the *Oyukiai* (Great Meeting Spot). A sturdy stone hut stands here. Since this route as well as the Gotemba Trail is on the E slope of the mountain, the sunrise can be viewed at any point above the 3rd station.

Fujinomiya Trail (JNR Fujinomiya Station—1 hr. 30 min. by bus via the Omote Fuji Shuyu Doro or the Front Fuji Circular Highway—Shin-Gogome, new 5th station—5.1 km., 4 hrs. 50 min. on foot—the summit). This trail has been regarded since olden times as the "front entrance" to Mt. Fuji, while the Yoshida Trail is called the "rear entrance." The trail is better known for its variety of vegetation, its panoramic view of the extensive skirt of Mt. Fuji, Suruga Bay, Izu Peninsula and even the Enshu Nada Sea. The *Munatsuki-Hatcho*, the steepest part of the path, begins after the 8th station and leads to the Okunoin (Inner Shrine) of the Sengen Shrine at the summit.

Omote-Fuji Shuyu Doro (the Front Fuji Circular Highway) connects Yamamiya of Fujinomiya with Gohommatsu of Gotemba 21.5 km. It branches off at Obuchi for the new 5th station on the Fujinomiya Trail. This section is 13 km. long.

Halfway Trail Encircling Mt. Fuji: The *Ochudo-meguri* is a trip around the waist of Mt. Fuji halfway up the mountain (about 20 km. in distance; time required, 8 to 10 hrs.). It offers a delightful summer excursion since it is made at an average height of about 2,500 m. above sea level. This part of the mountain is popularly called the "Borderline between Heaven and Earth."

The trail generally runs on a level with the 5th or 6th station of the various trails. The trip may be started at any convenient point on the different routes. Mt. Hoei on the E side of the mountain and the Osawa Gully on the W are the two most difficult sections to pass on this trail. The Osawa Gully is the largest of its kind on the mountain.

Fuji Radome, a weather observation radar station atop Mt. Fuji, is the most far-reaching radar in Japan, capable of detecting a typhoon 800 km. away in the mid-Pacific in its budding stage and enabling them to issue warnings against the approaching storm.

HAKONE AND VICINITY

Hakone (2C5), is a popular, all-year round resort for foreigners as well as Japanese because of its many hot-spring resorts, beautiful scenery and salubrious climate. Its easy accessibility from the capital by rail and a web of good roads plus plentiful tourist facilities in the district also add to its attraction.

Routes to Hakone: Hakone is best reached from Tokyo or Yokohama by train via Odawara (Tokyo—Odawara, 83.9 km., 42 min. by the Tokaido Shinkansen). The Odakyu Electric Railway also runs between Shinjuku in Tokyo and Yumoto in Hakone via Odawara (88.9 km., 1 hr. 20 min. by limited express).

From Odawara, the Hakone Tozan Railway runs along the deep, intervening gorge to the Hakone resorts, including Yumoto, Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Kowakidani and Gora (Odawara—Gora, 15 km., 45 min.). Gora is connected by a cable line with Sounzan (Gora—Sounzan, 1.2 km., 9 min.), and the 4-km. Hakone Ropeway connects Sounzan with Togendai on the N shore of Lake Ashi via Owakudani and Ubako, in 33 min.

In addition, a 13.8-km. stretch of the Hakone Bypass Toll Road, running along the old Tokaido Highway, links Odawara and Hakonemachi on the S shore of Lake Ashi. Also from Odawara the 13.8-km.-long Hakone Turnpike runs to Mt. Taikan, where it joins the Yugawara-Hakone Highway ("Camellia Line") leading to Hakonemachi. Driving along this turnpike on a fine day, one can obtain a view of the blue waters of Sagami Bay and picturesque Enoshima Island at close range as well as the Boso Peninsula in the distance. Hakonemachi is also reached in about 3 hrs. 20 min. by express bus starting from the Yaesu side of Tokyo Station, or in about 2 hrs. by express bus from Shinjuku Station in Tokyo of the Odakyu Electric Railway via the Tomei Expressway.

Bus Service at Hakone: The Hakone district has a well-developed network of bus routes. Almost all of the places of interest in the district can be reached by bus from the cities lying on the outskirts. Following are the main bus routes (figures in parentheses indicate times required to cover the entire route):

(1) Odawara—Yumoto—Tonosawa—Miyanoshita—Sengoku—Kojiri (1 hr.), (2) Odawara—Yumoto—Tonosawa—Miyanoshita—Kowakidani—Sounzan—Owakudani—Ubako—Kojiri—Hakone (1 hr. 30 min.), (3) Odawara—Yumoto—Tonosawa—Miyanoshita—Kowakidani (or Miyagino)—Gora (50 min.), (4) Odawara—Yumoto—Tonosawa—Miyanoshita—Kowakidani—Ashinoyu—Moto-Hakone—Hakonemachi (1 hr.), (5) Odawara—Hakone Bypass—Hakonemachi—Moto-Hakone (45 min.), (6) Atami—Yugawara—Yugawara Pass (popularly known as Mt. Taikan)—Hakonemachi—Moto-Hakone (1 hr. 15 min.), (7) Atami—Jukkoku Pass—Hakone Pass—Hakonemachi—Moto-Hakone (1 hr.), (8) Numazu—Mishima—Hakone Pass—Hakonemachi—Moto-Hakone (1 hr. 10 min.), (9) Gotemba Interchange (Tomei Exp. way)—Otome Pass—Hakone—Sengoku—Togendai (Kojiri) (30 min.).

In addition, regular bus service is available between Odawara and Atami for taking in the sights of the Hakone district. This line starts from Odawara, and after passing a number of spas in Hakone and Lake Ashi, reaches Yugawara and finally Atami (the reverse course is also available); time required: 6 hrs.

Hakone is also conveniently connected with the Izu Peninsula by modern highways. A regular bus service is available between Moto-Hakone on Lake Ashi and Ito Spa on the Izu Peninsula, along the Jukkoku Driveway and the Izu Skyline Parkway via Kameishi Pass and Usami. Time required for one-way trip is 1 hr. 40 min.

As Odawara, Atami and Mishima are on the Tokaido Shinkansen, tourists from the Tokyo-Yokohama or Osaka-Kobe areas may make a bus tour of the Hakone district after detaining at any of the three stations. They can also return by any of the routes offered above. Though the tour can be made in one day, staying overnight at a spa in the Hakone district is a more leisurely, enjoyable way to visit Hakone.

Topography: The Hakone district lies within the crater of an extinct volcano about 40 km. in circumference. It includes many hot springs and a mountain lake called Ashi. The principal mountains lying within the crater are Mt. Kamiyama (alt. 1,438 m.), Mt. Komagatake (1,327 m.) and Mt. Futago (1,091 m.).

All the mountain peaks show traces of ancient as well as more recent eruptions, since there are double crater ridges. Two rivers drain the district—the Hayakawa, the N outlet of Lake Ashi, and the Sukumo, which rises at the foot of Mt. Kurakake (alt. 1,004 m.). There are 17 communities under the administration of Hakonemachi within the limits of the crater, including Yumoto, Miyanoshita, Miyagino, Gora, Sengokuhara, Moto-Hakone and Hakonemachi proper.

At **Owakudani** (Valley of Greater Boiling) evidence of past volcanic activity may be observed, as at several other places in the district. Owakudani, also called **Ojigoku** ("Big Hell"), is located near Owakudani Station of the 4-km. Hakone Ropeway running between Sounzan and Togendai. The entire gorge reeks of sulphurous fumes, which pour forth from crevices in the rocks or from the bare earth, sometimes with great force. Clouds of steam constantly hover over this inferno. In many places spurts of steam will rise if a walking stick is thrust through the thin crust of earth covering the boiling caldron below.

At some places, boiling hot springs bubble out of the ground, many of which are channeled into tanks and piped to distant places. Near the top of the mountain are a number of solfataras, which send out never-ending clouds of sulphurous steam, while blobs of grayish matter boil ceaselessly in the ground. Sightseers should keep to the beaten track through this weird and desolate region. In clear weather a fine view may be obtained from the hill overlooking this weird scene. A similar phenomenon can be

observed at Yunohanazawa near Ashinoyu.

Hot Springs of Hakone: There are 12 hot-spring resorts in the Hakone district, known since olden times as the "Twelve Spas of Hakone"—Yumoto, Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Dogashima, Sokokura, Kowakidani, Kiga, Gora, Ubako, Sengokuhara, Ashinoyu and Yunohanazawa. Recently, the two additional spas of Ohiradai and Moto-Hakone have been developed. Yumoto has the longest history, but Miyanoshita, Gora and Kowakidani are the most popular today, especially among foreigners.

Local Products: Among the most attractive souvenir articles produced at the mountain resort is the wooden ware known as *Hakone-zaiku*, which is a combination of inlaid, mosaic and marquetry wares.

Hakone-Yumoto (10D2), 6 km. W of Odawara, 15 min. by bus, or 13 min. by train, is one of the oldest towns and spa resorts in the Hakone district. It is situated about 100 m. above sea level at the confluence of the Hayakawa and Sukumo Rivers on the E skirts of the Hakone mountains. It is also the terminal of the Odakyu Electric Railway from Shinjuku through Odawara. The simple, thermal hot springs contain very few traces of minerals, but are beneficial for nervous ailments, rheumatism, female disorders, chronic diseases of the digestive organs, etc. Temperature: 35°–74°C.

The chief places of interest in the neighborhood are the **Sounji Temple (10D2)** of the Rinzaï sect of Zen Buddhism and the two waterfalls of Tamadare and Hatsuhanu. The temple was established by a will left by Soun Hojo (1432–1519), one of the greatest lords of his time. His portrait on silk is kept in the temple as one of the nation's "Important Cultural Properties." This temple was once the largest in eastern Japan and the headquarters of Hideyoshi Toyotomi—a great general and statesman in the latter part of 16th century—while he was besieging Odawara in 1590. With the downfall of the Hojo clansmen, however, it was allowed to go to ruin and now only a few buildings remain. The tombs of the five lords of the Hojo family stand in the grounds.

Daimyo Gyoretsu, or the "Feudal Lord's Procession," is the most famous tourist attraction in Hakone. In the procession, about 200 local people colorfully costumed as a lord and his retainers parade through the resort district just as the ancient warriors did on the highways leading from the various provinces to Edo in olden days. The parade is annually held on November 3, but the date is subject to change. The procession marches at a very slow pace from Yumoto to Tonosawa in the morning, returning to Yumoto in the afternoon.

Tonosawa lies about 1 km. up the valley along the road to Miyanoshita from Yumoto, beautifully situated on the Hayakawa River. The temperature of the simple thermal spring ranges from 43° to 64°C.

Amida Temple, founded early in the 17th century and dedicated

to Amida Buddha, stands 2 km. (40-min. walk) from Tonosawa on the side of Mt. Tonomine (alt. 556 m.). A splendid view of the surrounding country may be enjoyed from the summit.

Midway between Yumoto and Miyanoshita lies **Ohiradai Spa**. Developed several years ago, the spa consists of weak, common-salt springs (75°C.), considered efficacious against nervous ailments, rheumatism and skin diseases.

Miyanoshita (10C2), 12 km. W of Odawara, 35 min. by the Hakone Tozan Railway or 30 min. by bus, is the transportation center of Hakone. With an altitude of about 400 m. above sea level, it is generally cool, even in summer. The medicinal value of its hot springs (weak common-salt) is well known in the treatment of chronic diseases of the digestive organs, nervous ailments, rheumatism, gout and female disorders. The temperature of the hot springs is 62°–78°C.

Good roads radiate in every direction from Miyanoshita, affording delightful walks and drives among the hills and valleys of this picturesque district. They also lead to its various places of interest.

Among the interesting hikes in the vicinity of Miyanoshita are: (1) Mt. Sengen (alt. 802 m.), which rises behind the Fujiya Hotel—the oldest hotel (opened in 1878) in the Hakone district. The extensive view from the summit of Mt. Sengen, which can be climbed in about 1 hr., gives a good idea of the geography of the Hakone area. The downhill trail to the W leads to Chisuiji-no-Taki Falls near Kowakidani. (2) Dogashima is about 500 m., 10 min., from Miyanoshita. A trail along the side of a ravine leads to picturesque cascades and a pine-wooded park called Matsugaoka Koen. (3) Opposite the Fujiya Hotel rises a high, grassy hill known as Mt. Myojo (924 m.). It can be climbed by way of Dogashima Spa in about 1 hr. 30 min.

Daimonji-yaki Festival takes place every year on Mt. Myojo on August 16 after the fashion of the raging bon-fires on Mt. Nyoi-gadake in Kyoto on the same night. On this night, many torches are burned on the hillside, lighting up against the night sky the huge outline of the Chinese character *Dai* meaning “Great.” The crossbar of the ideograph measures as long as 108 m.

Dogashima is situated a little below Miyanoshita (10 min. on foot) in a very secluded spot on the banks of the Hayakawa River. A private cable car, operated by a *ryokan* from Miyanoshita, stops here. The river offers some refreshing scenery, with many rapids and small waterfalls. The hot spring is of the common-salt type (temperature: 30°–55°C.), beneficial for the treatment of stomach diseases, rheumatism, nervous trouble, etc. A park named “Matsugaoka” (Pine Hill) is on the opposite side of the river.

Sokokura, about 500 m. NW of Miyanoshita Station, has a hot spring of the same content and medicinal value as the one at Miyanoshita. It is also noted for its many historical associations. A memorial dedicated to Yoshinori Nitta (d. 1403), a loyalist general, is among the famous relics in Kozan Park of the Kozan-en

Tsutaya Ryokan here. Another is the stone bathhouse said to have been utilized by Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598) for soldiers wounded in his war against the Hojo clan of Odawara.

Kowakidani (Valley of Lesser Boiling) (10C2), also called **Kojigoku** or "Little Hell," can be reached in 7 min. by bus from Miyano-shita. The place derives its name from the sulphur fumes emitting from a cave in the vicinity. The hot-spring water is of the simple type (temperature: 47°-99°C.), efficacious against nervous trouble, anemia, skin diseases, etc.

The nearby hills and valleys are known for their cherry trees and azaleas. The view from Kowakidani of the Hayakawa Valley and the surrounding mountains is one of the finest in the vicinity. About 500 m. S of Kowakidani is the beautiful Chisuiji-no-Taki (Falls of 1,000 Threads), from which a delightful hiking trip may be made along mountain paths to Miyano-shita (1 hr. 30 min.) or to Yumoto Spa (3 hrs.).

Chokoku-no-Mori (The Woods of Sculpture), can be reached in 5 min. by train on the Hakone Tozan Railway from Kowakidani. The railway station bears the name of Chokoku-no-Mori. It is also called the Hakone Open-air Museum, featuring many modern works of sculpture exhibited outdoors. Open daily: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (8:30 a.m.-6 p.m. in July and August).

Kiga, 1 km. NW of Miyano-shita, lies on the W bank of the Hayakawa River and contains several hot springs of simple thermal and common-salt types (temperature: 36°-59°C.), beneficial in the treatment of nervous trouble, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. A stone tablet was erected here by the villagers in honor of the French general, Le Bon, who often visited Kiga in the early years of the Meiji era (1868-1912). About 1 km. farther on, where the road crosses the river, is Miyagino. Beyond the bridge is a path running along the hillside above the river and leading back to Miyano-shita via Dogashima.

Gora (10C2) is 3 km. from Miyano-shita, 15 min. by the Hakone Tozan Railway or by bus; 15 km. from Odawara, 50 min. by the Hakone Tozan Railway, or 45 min. by bus. Lying at an altitude of some 600 m. on the E slopes of **Mt. Sounzan**, it commands an extensive view that includes the upper stretches of the Hayakawa River, Mt. Myojin (alt. 1,169 m.) and Mt. Myojo (924 m.) as well as other distant Hakone peaks and even affords a glimpse of the Pacific Ocean. It is the terminal of the Hakone Tozan Railway from Odawara and of a cable line to Sounzan.

The hot-spring water here is piped from Owakudani, a spa that can be reached by the combined transport facilities of a cable car line and ropeway, or by bus via Sounzan. The saline sulphur water (46°-70°C.) has therapeutic value for the treatment of rheumatism, paralysis, skin diseases and female disorders.

There are many cherry trees along the cable line as well as in the vicinity of Gora Park, which is also noted for its azaleas. On a hill overlooking the park stands the **Hakone Art Museum**, where

ancient pictures and porcelain ware of Japan and China are displayed.

From Sounzan, the terminal of the cableway from Gora, the Hakone Ropeway runs to Togendai (Kojiri) on the N shore of Lake Ashi. With two midway stations—Owakudani and Ubako, it extends for a distance of 4,035 m. (33 min.), the longest of its kind in Japan. At Owakudani Station, a revolving observation platform affords a panorama of the Hakone district in four directions. It also permits a close look at the fumes rising from Owakudani Valley and a marvelous view of Mt. Fuji on a clear day. From the station to most of the solfataras in the neighborhood, it is about 10 min. on foot. From **Togendai**, ferryboats ply across the lake to Moto-Hakone and Hakonemachi on the S shore.

Owakudani Natural Science Museum was built in 1972 to scientifically display the flora and fauna of the Hakone district.

Ubako, the most secluded spa of all the hot-spring resorts in this district, nestles at an altitude of 900 m. at the foot of a slope leading in a NW direction from Owakudani. The hot spring here, with a big, naturally rocky pool, is of the simple thermal type (temperature: 45°C.). It is reputedly helpful in the treatment of brain and eye diseases. Ubako is located on the regular bus line from Kowakidani via Owakudani to Kojiri at the N extremity of Lake Ashi, where a motorboat is available for a ride to Hakonemachi or Moto-Hakone on the other side of the lake.

Sengokuhara (10B1), 6 km. from Miyanoshita, 15 min. by bus, is situated in the N part of the Hakone spa zone. It is a popular resort consisting of six spas—Motoyu, Kamiyu, Shimoyu, Owakudani, Hyoseki and Sengokuhara or Sengokubara. The hot waters, piped from Owakudani, are of saline sulphur content (temperature: 20°–75°C.), reportedly good for the treatment of anemia, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc.

W of this resort lies a vast plain called Sengokuhara or Sengokubara, which is overgrown with *susuki* or Japanese pampas grass (the botanical name is *Miscanthus sinensis*) and clusters of marshy plants. It is bordered on the N and W by a range of three mountains—Kintoki (alt. 1,213 m.), Nagao (1,144 m.) and Maru (1,154 m.), all three of which form part of the outer crater wall—and on the S by Lake Ashi. The 18-hole golf course (6,303 yds.) of the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita is situated in the NE corner of the plain, about 2 km. (5 min. by bus) from Sengokuhara bus stop along the road to Nagao Pass. In the S part of the plain are two more golf links of a scale similar to the Fujiya Hotel course.

The prefectural hatchery here is the main source of fish for Lake Ashi and the Hayakawa River. Among the fish are *ayu* (sweetfish), black bass, trout, *ugui* (a species of dace) and crucian carp.

Otome Toll Road, 15.6 km. long, connects Sengokuhara with Gotemba, passing under **Otome Pass** (alt. 1,000 m.) through a tunnel. The pass is noted for its inspiring view of Mt. Fuji.

Nagao (Long-Tail) Pass (9A1), alt. 903 m., is on the old road to Gotemba from the Hakone district. Since the completion of the Otome Toll Road, it is not used much any more, but the view of Mt. Fuji from there is marvelous.

Ashinoyu (10C2), 7 km. from Miyanoshita, 15 min. by bus, is located at an altitude of 900 m. above sea level on the E slope of Mt. Komagatake (alt. 1,327 m.). Two hot springs form its main attraction, both of which contain sulphur and are especially efficacious against rheumatic ailments. Skating can be enjoyed here in winter. Ashinoyu is a good starting point for climbing Mts. Komagatake, Futago and Kami.

Yunohanazawa, 2 km. from Ashinoyu, is on the road to Mt. Kami from Ashinoyu. Situated at an altitude of 940 m. on the slopes of Mt. Komagatake, it is the highest of the 14 hot-spring resorts, including the two new spas of Ohiradai and Moto-Hakone, in the Hakone district.

Mt. Komagatake (10B2) is now served by two transportation facilities—a 720-m. cable railway, 5 min. from the SE base, and a 1,783-m. ropeway, 7 min. from Hakone-en—on the shores of Lake Ashi at the SW base. The ropeway gondola, which accommodates 101 passengers, is said to be among the largest of its kind in the world.

Hakone Skating Center on the summit of Mt. Komagatake consists of an indoor as well as an outdoor ice-skating rink plus a dining hall. The view takes in Mt. Fuji, Lake Ashi, Mt. Futago and the distant mountains on the Izu Peninsula.

Soga Brothers: About 500 m. beyond Ashinoyu along the main bus route to Moto-Hakone are three small, moss-covered stone monuments erected in memory of the Soga Brothers—Goro and Juro—and Toragozen, the mistress of Juro. The Soga Brothers are historically famous for vindicating their father's honor in the latter part of the 12th century.

According to the story, their father, Sukeyasu Kawazu, was treacherously slain by a kinsman named Suketsune Kudo, a high-ranking vassal of Yoritomo Minamoto—founder of the Kamakura shogunate government. Their mother married again, and their stepfather sent Goro, the younger of the two, to the Hakone Shrine (also known as the Hakone Gongen) on the shores of Lake Ashi to become a priest. Goro, however, ran away from the shrine to join his brother, who had decided to avenge their father's death.

Patiently awaiting their opportunity for 18 long years after the death of their father, they finally saw their chance and killed Kudo while he was attending Yoritomo on a hunting expedition in the foothills of Mt. Fuji. Juro, who was then 22 years old, was killed by one of Kudo's retainers and Goro was captured. Later, Goro was condemned to death and executed. Toragozen, who aided the brothers in their revenge, became a nun after their death.

Moto-Hakone (10C3) on the SE shore of Lake Ashi is the most flourishing town on the lakeside. It can be reached from Odawara in 55 min. by bus via Miyanoshita, or 35 min. by way of the Hakone Bypass and Hakonemachi. Moto-Hakone is the terminal of bus lines from Odawara, Yugawara, Atami, Mishima and

Numazu.

Motorboats are available to Hakonemachi on the S shore, Hakone-en on the E shore and to Kojiri and Togendai on the N shore. As the first thermal waters were piped from Yunohanazawa Spa several years ago, most *ryokan* at Moto-Hakone have hot-spring baths. Not far from the bus terminal is the Hakone Shrine. **Hakone Shrine**, or popularly called Hakone Gongen, is about 500 m. from the Moto-Hakone bus stop along the E shore of Lake Ashi. It is tucked away in the densely wooded hillside at the S foot of Mt. Komagatake. Said to have been founded by Priest Mangan in 757, it was once one of the largest shrines in central Japan. The three Shinto deities, to which it is dedicated are Ninigi-no-Mikoto, Konohana-Sakuya-Hime-no-Mikoto and Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto.

The shrine is widely known as the place where Yoritomo Minamoto took refuge after his defeat at Ishibashiyama near Odawara. He fought here in 1180 against the Taira clansmen in an attempt to regain the former power of his forefathers in Kyoto.

The festival of the Hakone Shrine is held from July 31 to August 1 every year. On the evening of July 31, ceremonial rites are observed on boats in the middle of the lake by priests and parishioners of the shrine. Parishioners and visitors from neighboring districts set afloat thousands of lighted lanterns from the shore. This service is offered to the nine-headed dragon that is believed to be the spirit of the lake.

Beside the main hall of the shrine stands a treasure house, where many old relics are preserved. Among them are such priceless treasures as a picture scroll depicting the origin of the Hakone Shrine, a wooden image of Priest Mangan, founder of the shrine, and the sword which Goro Soga (see "Soga Brothers") is said to have used in avenging the death of his father in the latter part of the 12th century.

Hakone-en (10B3) on the E shore of Lake Ashi (15 min. from Moto-Hakone or Kojiri by motorboat or bus) is an all-round recreation center with a large camping ground and an "International Village." The camping ground contains 300 "tengalows" (the combination of a tent and bungalow: a tent with a boarded floor), 220 cottages, a big dining hall, a swimming pool and a yacht and power-boat harbor.

From here to the summit of Mt. Komagatake, it is about 7 min. by ropeway (1,783 m.). The International Village is laid out on an excellent site, with many houses constructed in the typical architectural styles of various countries.

Hakone Jumoku-en (Hakone Arboretum), about a 10-min. walk from Hakone-en toward Kojiri, is a kind of park. Covering 53.6 ha., it contains some 450 varieties of natural plants of Hakone. It is an ideal place for taking a walk and enjoying nature.

Hakonemachi (10B3), 1.5 km. from Moto-Hakone, 5 min. by bus, can be reached from Moto-Hakone along a winding road parallel

to the old Tokaido Highway. Lined with huge old Japanese cedars, the road also passes the site of the former Hakone Barrier. Formerly one of the largest and most important of the post stations on the old Tokaido Highway, this area is now a popular summer resort. Bathing, boating and water-skiing at the lake and hiking are the principal pastimes here.

From here roads radiate to several cities and spas on the Tokaido Main Line. To Odawara, it is 40 min. by bus along the **Hakone Bypass**—a 13.8-km. toll road running along the valley of the Sukumo River. To Yugawara, it is 1 hr. 5 min. by bus via Yugawara Pass (Mt. Taikan). To Atami, it is 1 hr. 8 min. by bus via Hakone Pass (alt. 849 m.), Jukkoku Pass and Atami Pass. To Mishima, it is a 50-min. bus trip via Hakone Pass.

Among the roads in the area is the **Ashinoko (Lake Ashi) Sky-line Drive**. This is an 11.7-km. toll road leading from Hakone Pass to Kojiri on the NW shore of Lake Ashi by way of the mountain ridges rising on the W shore of Lake Ashi and Kojiri Pass (alt. 855 m.). This road affords splendid views of the lake, Mt. Fuji, Sagami and Suruga Bays, and the Southern Japan Alps in the far distance as it runs NW over Yamabushi Pass (1,034 m.) and winds along the W side of Mt. Mikuni (1,102 m.). From Kojiri Pass, the road is to be extended farther to Nagao Pass in the future. Another road is the **Hakone Turnpike**, which runs for 13.8 km. from Yugawara Pass (Mt. Taikan) to Odawara, following the mountain ridges S of the Hakone Bypass.

Hakone Barrier: Hakone was the site of one of those historic barriers which separated different sections of the country in feudal times. At such barriers, all travelers had to present their passports to officials in guardhouses and give the reason for their journey.

The Hakone Barrier was very important because it commanded the chief road between the two capitals—Edo and Kyoto. It was established in 1618 by the Tokugawa shogunate a little to the N of Hakonemachi, between the lake and the mountains. The Barrier was removed in 1869, but a monument marks the spot where it once stood. The exact replica of the Barrier Guardhouse was built on a plot opposite the old site in May 1965.

Hakone Shiryō-kan (Hakone Historical Materials Museum) is near the site of the Barrier Gate. In it are displayed the historical materials mainly connected with the Barrier, including the weapons armor, old documents and other things showing the life and the customs of the people in the Edo period (1603–1867).

Directly in front of the Hakone Hotel is the **Hakone Museum**, where many relics connected with the Hakone Barrier are also on display. They include the seals of different *daimyo*, various kinds of passports, coins of different eras, identification cards, old guns, maps of the Hakone post stations and other objects of historical interest.

Lake Ashi (10B3), is 723 m. above sea level. The area of the lake is 6.9 sq. km., the circumference 18 km. and the depth 42 m. at

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the deepest point. At its N end, an outlet flows into the Hayakawa River, which runs underground for a distance and then bubbles up to the surface like a spring, finally ending its short and rapid course in Sagami Bay at Odawara.

Angling is one of the chief pleasures to be enjoyed at the lake, since black bass and trout are in abundance. In winter, large flocks of mandarin ducks migrate from the N down to the lake. Lake Ashi is also famous for its *Sakasa-Fuji* (inverted reflection of Mt. Fuji) which can be seen on a clear and calm day, especially at daybreak. The best place to view this phenomenon is near the wooden *torii* and images of Jizo, the guardian deity of children, along the road between Moto-Hakone and Hakonemachi.

Motorboats crisscross Lake Ashi, connecting five main points along the shore—Hakonemachi, Moto-Hakone, Hakone-en, Kojiri and Togendai. It is a 10-min. ride between Hakonemachi and Moto-Hakone, and a 30-min. trip between Moto-Hakone and Kojiri. Moreover, two large pleasure boats, one accommodating 850 passengers and the other 650, ply the lake. Bus service is also available between Moto-Hakone and Kojiri, running along the picturesque, wooded lakeshore.

One of the most noted maple-viewing spots in the Hakone district is along the E shore of Lake Ashi. The flame-tinted leaves of the maple and other deciduous trees are best viewed from a boat on the lake. Small pleasure boats and yachts may be hired at the ferry stations of Moto-Hakone, Hakonemachi, Hakone-en and Kojiri.

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Izu Peninsula (2B6), noted for its hot springs—the name was originally Yu-Izu (*yu* = hot water, *izu* = gush out)—lies S of the Hakone district between Sagami Bay on the E and Suruga Bay on the W.

The main **Amagi mountains**, practically an extension of the Hakone mountains, stretch far down the peninsula. The highest peak is Mt. Amagi (alt. 1,407 m.), where wild boar and other game are to be found. The Kano River has its sources in this mountain, flowing N through the extensive area of the peninsula and emptying into Suruga Bay at Numazu.

Owing to its historic associations as well as its hot springs and seaside resorts, its wealth of natural beauty and its accessibility, the Izu Peninsula is a popular tourist area all the year round. Its mild climate also adds to its appeal. This causes plum trees to burst into bloom here two months ahead of those in Tokyo.

There are several historic spots on the peninsula. Among them is Ito, where William Adams (known as Anjin Miura—his Japanese name)—the first Englishman to set foot in Japan in 1600—built what was probably Japan's first ocean-going vessel. Then there is Shimoda, where Townsend Harris—first representative of the United States to Japan—resided for nearly 15 months. On 450

September 4, 1856, he hoisted the first American flag seen in Japan.

Routes to Izu: The Izu Peninsula can be approached either from the E or the W. From the E, express and ordinary trains offer frequent service on the Tokaido Main Line or the Tokaido Shinkansen from Tokyo to Atami, from where the Ito Line runs to Ito. From here, the Izu Kyuko Railway extends to Izukyu-Shimoda along the E coast of the peninsula. Coming from the W, visitors again on both JNR lines may alight at Mishima, from where the Izu-Hakone Railway runs to Shuzenji. Several through trains are operated daily between Tokyo and Ito, Izukyu-Shimoda and Shuzenji.

Important points on the peninsula can also be reached by car or bus from Tokyo and Yokohama as well as from Hakone and the Fuji Five Lakes district. Coastal steamers run between Numazu and Matsuzaki, touching at Heda and Toi.

Roads: Among the network of roads extending through the peninsula, the cross-country route runs longitudinally from Mishima to Shimoda at the S tip of the peninsula via Amagi Pass. Many spas are located en route, including Nagaoka, Ohito, Shuzenji, Yoshina, Yugashima, Yugano and Rendaiji. Perhaps the most refreshing excursion is the drive along the coast on either side of the peninsula. The E coastal route runs from Atami Spa to Shimoda, touching at several noted seaside hot-spring resorts, including Ito, Atagawa and Imaiama. The Atami-Ito section of this route is often compared to the Riviera.

The construction of the following toll roads along the E coast and the mountain ridges in the interior has made touring the peninsula by automobile easy and pleasant: The Manazuru Road (10.7 km.), Higashi-Izu Road (48.3 km.), Togasayama Road (16.3 km.) and Izu Skyline Parkway (42 km.), which runs from Atami Pass to the S and joins the Togasayama Road near Fujimida.

Along the W coast travelers can view the ever-changing aspect of Mt. Fuji from different points on the way when the weather is clear. The drive through the coastal sections, extending from Numazu to Mito and from Toi to Matsuzaki, is delightful. From Kumomi near Matsuzaki, another newly developed road, the Minami (South)-Izu Road (12.25 km.), leads the driver to Cape Iro, the southernmost tip of the Izu Peninsula.

Places of Interest: Among the Izu resorts most frequented by foreign residents and visitors are Kawana for golf and Shimoda for its rich associations with Townsend Harris. Ito, Atagawa, Shuzenji and Nagaoka are also popular for their hot springs and scenery, while Mito and Imaiama are noted for their sandy beaches and fine scenery.

Sports fishermen favor Mito, Kawana, Shimoda and other angling resorts along the coast and rivers in the mountainous regions. Hunters go to Funabara, Yoshina or Yugashima in winter for wild

boar in the Amagi mountains. Hikers favor the trails to Hatcho Pond from Amagi Pass, to Lake Ippeki from Ito and to Mt. Daruma from Shuzenji.

Ajiro, between Atami and Ito on the Ito Line, is one of the best-known fishing ports on the peninsula. Ajiro Spa, sometimes called Minami-Atami (Southern Atami) Spa, consists of saline hot springs.

Ito (11C2), pop. 67,000, 121.5 km. from Tokyo, the second-largest spa on the peninsula next to Atami, can be reached from Tokyo via Atami in 2 hrs. by JNR express.

There are at present over 700 hot springs (temperature: 27°–57°C.) being used by private homes and public bathhouses, most of them obtained by boring to a depth of 100 to 800 m. One of the principal springs, Masuyu (also called Dekiyu or Matsubarayu) has been gushing forth for more than 300 years. The climate of Ito is similar to that of Atami. Swimming in the surf is a popular pastime, while hunting can be enjoyed in the nearby mountains. *Ayu* (sweetfish) can also be caught in the Okawa River, which flows through the city and empties into Sagami Bay.

The local products of Ito include mandarin oranges, mushrooms, camellia oil and marine products.

History: Ito is noted as the place to which Yoritomo Minamoto (1147–1199) was banished by the powerful Taira clan in 1160. On a hill behind the town is the tomb of Sukechika Ito, local feudal lord at the time of Yoritomo. Yoritomo seduced Sukechika's daughter Yaehime, escaping the father's vengeance with the aid of her brother.

When Yoritomo subsequently rose to power, Sukechika fell into his hands. In gratitude for the help he had received from Sukechika's son, Yoritomo expressed his wish to retain Sukechika in his position as a feudal lord. Sukechika, however, refused to receive favors at the hands of his enemy and committed suicide. Local superstition still associates the spirits of Yoritomo and Yaehime with Otonasbi-no-mori, a thick grove of old trees surrounding a small shrine in the town where the lovers used to meet.

Jonoike or Jono Pond, 1.5 km. S of Ito Station, filled by a tepid stream which gushes up from its bottom, is noted for the various kinds of unusual fish it contains from India and Africa. The pond has been singled out by the government as a "Natural Monument."

Butsugenji Temple (11C2) of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism is located on a small hill a little E of Jonoike. Among its treasures is a picture of paradise painted by Priest Nichiren, who was exiled to the temple for a short time (1261–1263).

Adams Monument, 2 km. SE of Ito Station, at the mouth of the Okawa River, was erected in August 1947 in memory of William Adams (1564–1620), who is called Anjin Miura by the Japanese. After setting up his shipyard on the site where the monument now stands, the English pilot built Japan's first European-style, ocean-going vessels. He is said to have constructed two vessels (one of 80 tons and the other of 120 tons) between the years 1605 and 1610. The William Adams Festival is held on August 10 in memory

of his service to Japan.

Next to the Adams Monument stands a stone tablet with a poetic epigraph on William Adams written by Edmund Blunden, a well-known English poet, in July, 1948 to express his pleasure on visiting the tomb of the famous English maritime engineer.

From Ito the Izu Kyuko Railway runs to Izukyu-Shimoda for a distance of 45.7 km. along the E coast, passing en route such spas as Atagawa, Inatori, Imaihama, etc. Buses run W from here to Shuzenji, the best-known inland spa on the peninsula (1 hr.), and S to Shimoda (2 hrs.). Steamship service to Oshima Island is available twice a day. It takes 1 hr. 40 min.

The 21-km.-long seaside highway (toll road) extends between Ito and Atagawa. Midway on this road, the Togasayama Toll Road branches off to the W as far as Mt. Togasa (alt. 1,197 m.), after passing along the S base of Mt. Omuro (alt. 581 m.) and Rokuroba Pass. Ito is also the point of departure for a number of regular sightseeing bus lines to places of interest on the peninsula.

Lake Ippeki (11C3), 8 km. S of Ito, 30 min. by bus, contains 12 islets on its mirror-like surface. Surrounded by low hills, it has a circumference of 4 km. Boating and fishing for hatchery-bred carp and crucian carp can be enjoyed.

At the SE foot of Mt. Omuro is the Izu Cactus Garden, covering 20 ha. It can be reached in 35 min. by bus from Ito Station. About 5,000 varieties of cacti and other tropical plants from Mexico, Argentina, Texas (U.S.A.) and other areas have been planted in the garden. A zoo, an observation platform and other tourist attractions are also located in the garden.

Kawana (11C2), 10 min. by the Izu Kyuko Railway from Ito, is noted for its excellent golf links, regarded as the best in the Orient, and the Kawana Hotel. The hotel has two 18-hole courses—Fuji (6,691 yds.) and Oshima (5,705 yds.).

Atagawa Spa (11C4), 24.3 km., 30 min. from Ito by the Izu Kyuko Railway, consists of alkaline common-salt, weak common-salt, saline common-salt and earth-muriated common-salt springs (temperature: 32°–110°C.), which are efficacious against skin diseases, gastroenteric troubles, female diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia. In front of the station is the Atagawa Banana and Alligator Garden, which makes use of the thermal waters of the spa. N of Atagawa lies Hokkawa Spa, while to the S is Katase Spa.

Inatori Spa is a comparatively new spa, developed in 1956 when weak common-salt springs with a temperature of 57°C. gushed out. On the nearby beach, fishing can be enjoyed.

Imaihama Spa (11B4), on the main bus route from Ito and Shimoda or on the Izu Kyuko Railway, is situated on a picturesque beach of white sand and green pines. Known as a honeymoon place, it is also popular with swimmers and campers in summer. Mineral water is piped in from Mine Spa.

Among other spas in the SE part of the peninsula are Yatsu,

Mine and Yugano on the Kawazu River.

Yatsu (11B4), 1 hr. 40 min. by through bus from Ito, is a quiet spa not far from Kawazu Station on the Izu Kyuko Railway. Ranging in temperature from 41° to 100°C., its three different kinds of springs—weak common-salt, saline weak common-salt and simple thermal—are efficacious in cases of neuralgia, piles, gastroenteric troubles, skin diseases, etc. In the grounds of the Sugihokowake-no-Mikoto Shrine at the spa there is an enormous camphor-tree, which is designated as a "Natural Monument."

At **Mine**, the spring water is utilized in greenhouses for cultivating irises and other flowers. Mine is also noted for its 800-year-old *sotetsu* or cycad plant, consisting of four trunks ("Natural Monument").

Yugano, a 15-min. bus ride from Yatsu or 1 hr. 15 min. by bus from Shuzenji, is blessed with sulphated bitter springs, with temperature ranging from 46° to 54°C. The thermal waters here are beneficial for the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, eye trouble and skin diseases.

On the upper reaches of the Kawazu River, 3 km. up-river from Yugano Spa, are the Seven Waterfalls of Kawazu. One cascade, Odaru, is 27 m. high. From the estuary of the Kawazu River to Shimoda is a well-paved toll road (called the Shimoda Highway, which is part of the Higashi-Izu Highway). The toll road extends for a distance of 14.5 km., affording a distant view of some of the Seven Isles of Izu.

Rendaiji Spa, situated W of Rendaiji Station of the Izu Kyuko Railway, is more than 1,300 years old. There is an abundant flow of simple thermal water, part of which is piped to Shimoda.

Shimoda (11B5), pop. 31,000, 45.7 km. from Ito, 55 min. by the Izu Kyuko Railway, or 2 hrs. 40 min. from Tokyo by through local express, is a port town and fishing base at the S tip of the peninsula. Situated on the bay of Shimoda and partly enclosed by a range of hills, Shimoda is the most important port on the Izu Peninsula.

From Shimoda, regular steamship service is available to Kozu, Shikine, Nijima, Toshima and Oshima Islands.

Shimoda is famous as the place where Townsend Harris (1804–1878), the first American diplomatic representative to Japan, resided for more than a year from September 3, 1856.

Under the treaty with Japan concluded by Commodore Perry of the United States Navy at Yokohama (Kanagawa) on March 31, 1854, the port of Shimoda was to be opened to American shipping. Although Harris hoisted the American flag at the port—"the first consular flag ever seen in this Empire," as he records it in his diary—he quickly discovered that Shimoda was useless as a trading port. Refusing to deliver his credentials through the local governor, he sought permission to proceed to Edo (Tokyo) and present them himself. This was at first refused, but finally after repeated negotiations, the Japanese officials consented. Harris entered Edo on November 30, 1857—the first foreign diplomatic representative to be received by Japan. His diplomatic ability and tact led to the negotiation

of a commercial treaty—the first ever made between Japan and a Western nation—on July 29, 1858. By the terms of this treaty, Yokohama was opened to foreign trade, instead of Shimoda, the following year.

Harris took up his residence in Shimoda at the **Gyokusenji Temple** in Kakisaki Village about 2 km. E of the town along the harbor road. For many years the temple was left in a state of disrepair, but on the initiative of the late American Ambassador Edgar A. Bancroft and the late Viscount E. Shibusawa, it was restored. Most of the financial backing came from the America-Japan Society, of which the late Prince Iesato Tokugawa was president.

At a ceremony on October 1, 1927, marking the restoration, a granite tablet was unveiled on which this passage from Harris' diary is engraved:

"Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter enormous in size. Men on shore to put up my flagstaff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks crosstrees, fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship, flagstaff erected. Men form a ring around it, and, half past two p.m. of this day, I hoist the first Consular flag ever seen in this Empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Query,—if for the real good of Japan?"

Underneath is the following inscription:

"In memory of Townsend Harris, American Consul-General, who by the Treaty of Yedo, July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the world, and on this spot, September 4, 1856, raised the first Consular flag in this Empire and here resided until November 23, 1857. Erected by Viscount E. Shibusawa, Edgar A. Bancroft and Henry M. Wolf of Chicago. September 4, 1927."

On the back of the tablet is an inscription in Japanese, in which the late Viscount Shibusawa paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Townsend Harris. The tablet stands on the exact spot where the flag pole once stood.

In the temple a framed portrait of Townsend Harris hangs above a glass case containing the following mementos of Harris' residence there: two American silver dollars, a chipped wine glass, a blackened pipe and two cigars—items found between the walls when the temple was being repaired.

During the repairs, the hole in the wall through which a stove-pipe was placed while Harris lived there and the original cross-beams—brown and smoky from the heat of the stove—were left untouched. A faded photograph of Commodore Perry and a photograph of Ambassador Bancroft are also among the relics in the temple. But the temple's most valuable display is an eight-volume diary in Japanese kept by the elder of the village detailing Harris' daily life.

On a terrace to the left of the temple are three gravestones of the members of Perry's fleet—an assistant surgeon, a sailor and a marine. Two similar stones are nearby, set up for a fireman and a marine who died in later years. To the right of the temple are the gravestones of three Russian sailors of the vessel *Diana* who lost their lives in a tidal wave that overwhelmed Shimoda when the Russian frigate was anchored in the harbor.

Commemorating the first landing of Commodore Perry from

his American "Black Ships," an annual festival called *Kurofune Matsuri* or the Black Ship Festival, is celebrated at Kurofune Square in Shimoda for three days in the middle of May. Begun in 1934, the event has now become one of the major festivities in this part of the country.

Bentenjima Island: Facing the Gyokusenji Temple is a tiny islet called Bentenjima on which there is a little temple dedicated to Benten—goddess of music and beauty. It was from this islet that Shoin Yoshida (1830-1859), a famous loyalist, rowed out with a companion one stormy night in March 1854 to one of Commodore Perry's ships and pleaded in vain to be taken to America. Since it was still a capital offense at that time for a Japanese to go to a foreign country, Yoshida and his companion both eventually suffered the extreme penalty. This story is known to the West since Robert Louis Stevenson wrote a short sketch on Yoshida's life. **Ryosenji Temple** (11B5), located in the W quarter of Shimoda, is famous because Commodore Perry and Daigaku-no-kami Hayashi, the representative of the Tokugawa government, arranged a supplementary treaty in its main hall after the conclusion of the Kanagawa Treaty. The supplementary treaty was signed on May 25, 1854.

Shimokamo, 10 km. SW of Shimoda, 25 min. by bus, the southernmost spa on the peninsula, has a number of saline hot springs of high temperature (82°C.). Several geysers have been opened up by boring, some of which appear to be permanent, though others have ceased activity. Melons and tropical plants are grown in hothouses heated by hot-spring water.

Cape Iro (11A5), 40 min. by bus from Shimoda to Irozaki stop near the cape, projects into the sea like a crane's beak at the outermost point of the Izu Peninsula. Bus service is available as far as Irozaki, 1.5 km. from the cape, about a 20-min. walk. S of Irozaki near a ridge of hills, a group of fantastically shaped rocks protrude above the surface of the sea. A botanical garden named Jungle Park, which has tropical plants of different varieties, is located nearby.

Perched high on the cliff are an observation tower, a meteorological station and a lighthouse. Halfway down is the Iro Shrine, where mariners worship the enshrined deity. Just below the shrine, the cliff drops nearly 50 m. almost perpendicularly into the sea, where raging waves break against its sides. A good view of the Seven Isles of Izu can be seen from the cape. Approach by boat from Shimoda is preferable for viewing the romantic scenery of the coast (50 min.).

Hatage Spa (11B1), 5 km. S of Kannami Station between Atami and Mishima on the Tokaido Main Line, 15 min. by bus, has simple thermal springs, 39°C., efficacious against gastric diseases, skin diseases, rheumatism, etc. It is situated in a quiet place in the open basin of the Kano River, from which Mt. Fuji can be viewed to the N soaring high over Mt. Ashitaka. On a small hill

about 500 m. E of Hatage Spa are more than 100 caves, said to be the abodes of cave dwellers in ancient times.

Nirayama (11B2), pop. 14,000, 15 min. from Mishima to Nirayama Station by the Izu-Hakone Railway, is a little spa town located about 1 km. SW of Nirayama Station. It can also be reached via the Fujimi Parkway—a 11.3-km. toll road connected with Kuro-dake on the Izu Skyline Drive. It has many historical landmarks, including a reverberatory (2 km. E of Izu-Nagaoka Station on the Izu-Hakone Railway, 5 min. by bus). Construction was started in 1853 by order of the Tokugawa shogunate under the direction of Tarozaemon Egawa (1801–1855). Known as Tan-an (pseudonym), he was the chief administrator of the Izu Province and studied Western gunnery in the late Edo period under Shuhan Takashima (1798–1866), who is often referred to as the father of modern gunnery in Japan. The old building remains almost as it was in days gone by. Tan-an's son, Hidetoshi, made hundreds of various guns here for the shogunate government after his father's death. **Egawa's Old House**, 1.5 km. E of Nirayama Station, where Tarozaemon Egawa was born, is perhaps the oldest existing private house in Japan, dating back 700 years.

Hirugakojima, 1 km. E of Nirayama Station, is known as the place of exile of Yoritomo Minamoto (1147–1199). After 20 years of hardship and privation at this place, he finally defeated the enemy—the Taira clan—and established his shogunate government in Kamakura in 1192. A stone monument stands on a little hill in memory of Yoritomo.

Nirayama Castle, 1 km. E of Nirayama Station on a little pine-clad hill, was once an important stronghold of the Hojo clan. With Odawara as its headquarters, the clan prospered during the 15th century. Now only the moat and the outer wall of the inner citadel remain.

Izu-Nagaoka Spa (11B2), pop. 12,000, is 3 km. SW of Izu-Nagaoka Station, 10 min. by bus. The station is 11.4 km., or 20 min. by train, from Mishima—a popular resort with a mild climate and a number of simple thermal springs, beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism, nervous ailments, etc. An 1,800-m. ropeway runs from the S foot to the summit of Mt. Katsuragi (alt. 452 m.), lying S of the spa. An amusement park is on the summit, which commands a fine view of Mt. Fuji and Suruga Bay.

Mito (11B2), one of the noted scenic spots on the W coast of the peninsula, is 4 km. W of Izu-Nagaoka Spa. It can be reached in 10 min. by bus. The **Mito Natural Aquarium** on the beach features dolphins and giant turtles, which swim within an area enclosed by nets attached to the tips of projecting rocks. From the beach, peerless Mt. Fuji can be seen rising in all its majesty to the N.

The road from Numazu to Mito (40 min. by bus) follows the picturesque shores of Uchiura and Enoura Bays, also presenting an impressive view of Mt. Fuji across the water. Since the waters of both bays abound in various kinds of fish such as sea bream,

horse mackerel and flatfish, fishing attracts many sportsmen. Excursion boats steam from Numazu to Mito and other points on the W coast of the peninsula.

Ohito Spa, pop. 14,000, is situated on a small hill near Ohito Station on the Izu-Hakone Railway. It commands a grand view of Mt. Fuji and the Hakone mountains across the clear waters of the Kano River. Because of its scenic charm and saline hot springs efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, etc., Ohito is a very popular resort area. The 19.2-km. Usami-Ohito Toll Road connects Usami on the E coast with Ohito via Kameishi Pass on the Izu Skyline Drive.

Shuzenji Spa (11B2), pop. 18,000, 30 min. from Mishima to Shuzenji Station—terminal of the Izu-Hakone Railway, 1 hr. 10 min. from Numazu to Shuzenji Spa via Mito by bus, has been known as a resort since the 9th century. With Atami and Ito, it constitutes one of the three most popular spas on the Izu Peninsula. This hot-spring resort, 3 km. SW of Shuzenji Station (5 min. by bus), snuggles serenely in the pretty valley of the Katsura River—a tributary of the Kano, with Mt. Daruma (alt. 982 m.) rising to the W. There are a large number of saline hot springs (temperature: 37°–74°C.), which are beneficial in the treatment of gastric and skin diseases. The most remarkable is Tokkonoyu hot spring in the bed of the Katsura River.

A long mountain road runs from here to Shimoda (2 hrs. by ordinary bus, 1 hr. 30 min. by express bus) at the SE tip of the peninsula, crossing through Amagi Pass en route.

Shuzenji Temple, situated on a small hill in the center of the town, is said to have been founded in the Daido era (806–810) by Priest Kobo-Daishi. It is associated with two tragic events which happened toward the end of the 12th century in the history of the Kamakura shogunate. First, the imprisonment and subsequent murder by Yoritomo Minamoto (1147–1199), founder of the Kamakura shogunate, of his younger brother Noriyori (1156–1193). Secondly, the assassination of Yoritomo's son, Yorieie (1182–1204), by Tokimasa Hojo (1138–1215), who usurped the political power of the Minamoto shogunate.

Noriyori's tomb is on the temple side of the river, while Yorieie's tomb stands on the opposite bank. Near the latter stands an old temple called Shigetsuden, said to have been erected by Yoritomo's wife in memory of her murdered son. The setting of the popular *kabuki* drama entitled *Shuzenji Monogatari* by Kido Okamoto (1872–1939), based on the tragic story of Yorieie and the elder daughter of a mask maker, is laid at the hot-spring resort.

Among other places of interest near Shuzenji is **Shiroyama Park**, also known as Shuzenji Park, which commands a good view of the surrounding district. The plum garden is an attractive grove that also contains many cherry trees and other kinds of floral plants. Then there is Asahi Falls (3 km. SE of Shuzenji Spa), which flows into the Kano River. The Shogakuin or Okunoin

(5 km. W of Shuzenji Spa) is a cave temple in the mountains, where Priest Kobo-Daishi is said to have subdued the devil. Finally, there is Mt. Daruma (12 km. W of Shuzenji Spa, alt. 982 m.), from which a panoramic view of Mt. Fuji and the surrounding countryside may be enjoyed. The mountain trail from Shuzenji to Mt. Daruma over Heda Pass (alt. 735 m.) is one of the best hiking trails on the peninsula. The well-appointed camp site near Heda Pass, called the Prefectural Darumayama Campground, is about an 8-km. hike from the spa (30 min. by bus). The Nishi-Izu Skyline Drive, a 7.1-km. toll road, connects Darumayama—a bus stop between Shuzenji and Heda—with Funabara Pass on National Highway No. 136. The toll road runs from N to S of Mt. Daruma, offering scenic views along the way.

Heda (11A2), pop. 6,000, noted as a fishing port, can be reached in 1 hr. 5 min. by bus from Shuzenji Station, or 1 hr. by boat from Numazu.

Funabara Spa (11B3), 10 km. S of Shuzenji Station, 20 min. by bus and 20 km. E of Toi, 45 min. by bus, lies along the road between Shuzenji and Toi. It has three bitter saline hot springs, believed to be efficacious against gastric and skin diseases. Attractively situated on the N skirts of the Amagi mountains, boar hunting is a popular winter sport in the surrounding mountains. **Yoshina Spa**, 11 km. S of Shuzenji Station, 20 min. by bus, lies in a secluded area at the NW base of the Amagi mountains on the Yoshina River. The hot spring at Yoshina (bitter saline content) is said to be the oldest of its kind on the Izu Peninsula. The water has long been regarded as a boon to women, especially barren women. Tsukigase and Sagasawa Spas are located in the neighborhood.

Yugashima, pop. 9,000, 12 km. S of Shuzenji, 25 min. by bus, situated at the NW foot of Mt. Amagi, has numerous earthy carbon-dioxated springs. Ranging in temperature from 45° to 58°C., they are said to be soothing for female diseases, cuts, bruises, rheumatism, etc.

About 2.5 km. S of the spa is **Joren Falls**, 25 m. high. Behind the falls is a basalt cave, from which the falls can be viewed. Buses from Shuzenji to Shimoda pass near the waterfalls.

Among the interesting hikes from Yugashima is one to a little scenic tarn called Hatcho Pond. Situated near the highest part of Mt. Amagi at an altitude of 1,125 m., it is about a 2-hr. hike uphill from the Amagi Tunnel near Amagi Pass (alt. 800 m.). The tunnel is 10 km. from Yugashima, 30 min. by bus. The area is well known for its tinted leaves in autumn. Nature students are interested in a species of green frogs found in the vicinity of the tarn which lay their eggs on the branches of trees during the summer months. **Mt. Amagi** (11B3), alt. 1,407 m., occupying the central part of the peninsula, consists of a group of dormant volcanoes. They include Banzaburo (alt. 1,407 m.), Banjiro (1,300 m.), Hoki (1,024 m.), etc.—all rising E of Amagi Pass. From Shuzenji by bus to Amagi

Pass, it takes 45 min. and from Shimoda—1 hr. 15 min. The geological stratum is of post-tertiary and pre-quaternary formation, originating with the subterranean eruption of a newly created volcano.

The area is covered with a luxuriant primeval forest famed for its excellent timber. Since the mountain is also alive with wild boar, deer, rabbits and gamebirds, it has an irresistible attraction for hunters. The boar-hunting season lasts from November 1 through February 15. In spring, the mountain cherries bloom. Towards early summer, the mountain is covered with fresh verdure and multicolored azaleas, while in autumn the gorgeous hues of the leaves create a brilliant scene.

Toi (11A3), pop. 7,000, 31 km. SW of Shuzenji via Funabara, 1 hr. by bus; 1 hr. 30 min. by steamer from Numazu, is the only hot-spring resort on the W coast. It is a popular summer resort, featuring a good beach. In the mountain behind the spa there is a small gold mine, which was discovered 400 years ago. A 26.5-km. bus ride (50 min.) down the coast from Toi S to Matsuzaki offers some beautiful seascapes and a fine view of Mt. Fuji along the way.

Matsuzaki (11A4), pop. 11,000, 1 hr. by bus from Shimoda, is a town located on the W coast. It can be reached from Numazu by steamer in 1 hr. 15 min., 2 hrs. 50 min. or 3 hrs. 20 min. depending on the kind of a steamer one takes. Matsuzaki is a pleasant summer resort with a good beach. Silk cocoons are gathered several weeks earlier in this town than in any other town in the district because of its warm climate. From Matsuzaki, buses are available to Dogashima, Osawa Spa and other picturesque locales on the peninsula.

Dogashima, 4 km. N of Matsuzaki, 10 min. by bus, is interesting for its fantastic rock formations and caves caused by wave erosion. They are believed to have been the abodes of cave dwellers in ancient times. Along the W coast from Dogashima to Shimoda, this phenomenon can be observed at various places.

Cape Hagachi (11A5), 40 min. by bus or 45 min. by boat from Matsuzaki, consists of steep, rocky cliffs soaring 250 m. above the sea. The adjacent coast to the N of Hagachi forms wall-like cliffs more than 500 m. high. This craggy cape is inhabited by about 250 wild monkeys. Sightseeing boats leaving Cape Hagachi are available.

Route 6. Tokyo to Matsumoto by the Chuo Main Line

The Chuo Main Line (412.9 km.) connects Tokyo and Nagoya via Kofu and Shiojiri, passing through Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gifu and Aichi Prefectures. In Tokyo trains start from Shinjuku Station, which is connected with Tokyo Station in 15 min. by frequent electric train service. At present, no through

trains for Nagoya run on the Chuo Main Line. Most of the long-distance trains on this line shuttle between Shinjuku and Matsumoto or Nagano or between Nagoya and Nagano. Thus, the traveler proceeding from Tokyo to the Nagoya area on this line must change trains at Shiojiri.

The Chuo Expressway between Tokyo and Nagoya is now under construction, roughly along the route of the Chuo Main Line through the central mountainous districts. The 62.7-km. section between Chofu in Tokyo and Otsuki in Yamanashi is already open to traffic, and its 22.4-km. extension from Otsuki to Kawaguchiko is also available.

Shinjuku to Takao: See Route 1. Along the Chuo Line.

Sagamiko, pop. 8,000, with an interchange on the Chuo Expressway, is the terminal station for excursions to the scenic **Lake Sagami** (2C4) district. This artificial lake (about 11 km. in circumference; a 3-min. walk from the station), was formed in 1947 by damming the waters of the Sagami River, stores about 60 million cubic m. of water. The reservoir also diverts water through canals for the household use of 6 million people in Yokohama and Kawasaki as well as for irrigation. Well-stocked with pond smelt, carp, crucian carp, sweetfish and other fish, the lake attracts many anglers.

On the E bank near the dam is the Sagamiko Electric Science Museum. About 4 km. downstream of Lake Sagami is the Tsukui Dam, also used for power generation. A 7.5-km. slope of the Koshu Highway extending from Odarumi Pass down to Sagamiko affords one of the most pleasant drives on the outskirts of Tokyo. **Saruhashi**, also called *Enkyo*, is named after a famous bridge spanning the Katsura River. A glimpse of the bridge can be obtained from the train on the right as it approaches Saruhashi Station. The present cantilever bridge—35 m. long, 5 m. wide and 30 m. above the river—was rebuilt in 1951. It is registered as one of the "Important Cultural Properties". Since it is rather old today, it is unsafe to use. According to legend, it was originally built in the 7th century by a naturalized Japanese named Shikimaro, who came from Kudara (Korea). He got the idea for the bridge when he saw some wild monkeys cross the river and form a bridge by holding their hands and legs.

Otsuki (2B4), 77.5 km. from Shinjuku, 1 hr. 15 min. by express, has a population of 37,000. It is one of the points from which the ascent of Mt. Fuji and a round-trip to the Fuji Five Lakes region can be made via Fuji-Yoshida. The Fuji Kyuko Railway runs from here to Kawaguchiko (26.7 km.) via Fuji-Yoshida.

Between Sasago and Hajikano Stations, the train runs through the 4,656-m.-long Sasago Tunnel. Almost crisscrossing the railway line, National Highway No. 20 passes through the 3,003-m.-long New Sasago Tunnel, located about 80 m. higher than the railway tunnel.

Katsunuma (2B4), pop. 9,000, situated in the E part of the Kofu

Basin, is famous for its vineyards. From here, one can get a good view of the many vineyards in the Kofu Basin. In 1973 Yamanashi Prefecture had 4,930 ha. of vineyards under cultivation, producing 69,900 tons of grapes. This harvest constituted about one-third of the total national production, giving Yamanashi the honorary title of the No. 1 grape-producing prefecture in Japan. In 1972 the prefecture produced 13,392 kl. of wine, or more than 50 percent of the national total. Most of the wine in the prefecture is made in **Yamanashi**, a city of 29,000 situated between Enzan and Kofu. **Enzan**, pop. 27,000, serves as a gateway to the mountains in the Chichibu-Tama National Park. A 40-min. bus ride from Enzan Station to Sakeishi, it is the jumping-off place for climbing Daibosatsu Pass (alt. 1,897 m.). Popular with alpinists, the pass is 7 km. from Sakeishi, about a 3-hr. hike. About 2 km. NW of the pass soars Mt. Daibosatsu (alt. 2,057 m.).

Kofu (2B4), 123.8 km. from Shinjuku, about 2 hrs. by express, is the capital of Yamanashi Prefecture. With a population of 190,000, the city lies in the heart of the Kofu Basin surrounded by mountains, including Mt. Fuji to the S, Mts. Shirane and Kai-Koma to the W and Mt. Kimpu to the N.

Kofu is the junction for the Minobu Line running S for a distance of 88.4 km. along the Fuji River to Fuji on the Tokaido Main Line via Shimobe Spa and Minobu. Good bus service is available in the city. A bus route also leads to Lake Kawaguchi in the shadow of Mt. Fuji.

The city is the industrial and economic center of Yamanashi Prefecture. Its chief industries are silk spinning and weaving, the production of crystal ware and wine—all the materials being supplied from within the prefecture. The larger *ryokan* in the city are supplied with hot-spring water, bubbling up at several places within the city limits. **Yumura Spa** is about 3 km. NW of the station, 15 min. by bus.

Maizuru Park is an old castle site near the station, commanding an over-all view of the city.

Takeda Shrine is dedicated to Shingen Takeda (1521–1573), a feudal lord of this province. Situated within the compound of Takeda Castle, it is 2.5 km. N of the station. The castle was constructed in 1527 by Nobutora Takeda, father of Shingen, but only the moats and walls have survived. The festival of the shrine on April 12 is one of the most important events in the Kofu area. **Zenkoji**, in the E part of Kofu, is a Buddhist temple dedicated to the image of Amitabha. Built by Shingen in the 16th century, Zenkoji was patterned after the celebrated temple of the same name in Nagano.

Shosenkyo Gorge (or Mitake-Shosenkyo) (13D3) is noted for the fine scenery along the Arakawa River (a tributary of the Fuji River). The river forms in the mountain fastness of Kimpu (alt. 2,595 m.)—the highest of the Chichibu mountains—and Kokushi (2,592 m.). Near the point where the river enters the Kofu Basin,

it narrows, then sweeps past some granite cliffs and cuts through a gorge. The scenic section of the river—from the three-tiered Sen-ga-Taki Falls downstream to Tenjimmori for about 4 km.—is called the Shosenkyo Gorge. Scenic roads on either bank run along the turbulent, stony stream that passes beneath cliffs more than 50 m. high.

Numerous rocks and cliffs of fantastic shapes have been given fanciful names such as Jimmen-Seki (Human-Face Rock), Rakuda-Ishi (Camel Rock), Tengu-Iwa (Goblin Rock), Toryu-Iwa (Ascending-Dragon Rock), etc. The Shosenkyo Gorge, which is part of the Chichibu-Tama National Park, has been designated as one of the "Outstanding Scenic Places." Tenjimmori, the entrance to the gorge, is about 12 km. N of Kofu Station, 30 min. by bus.

The Mitake-Shosenkyo Green Line is a 4-km. toll road between Kawakata and Rakanjiri.

Shimobe Spa (13D3), pop. 9,000, is 1.5 km. E of Shimobe Station (6 min. by bus) on the Minobu Line (36.7 km., 1 hr. 10 min. from Kofu). Its simple thermal, mineral waters are highly praised for their beneficial effect on external wounds and bone fractures. Since the temperature of the hot-spring water is only about 28°C., it is heated for baths.

Kuonji Temple (13D3), built halfway up Mt. Minobu, dates from 1281 and is the general headquarters of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. Founded by the priest Nichiren (1222-1282), the sect currently has more than 10 million followers. Scores of magnificent temple buildings stand in its precincts. Covering an area of 800 ha, the precincts are densely forested with ancient Japanese cedars.

The principal buildings include the Soshido (Founder's Hall), Hondo (Main Hall), Shinkotsudo (Hall of the Remains) and Ihaido (Hall of the Posthumous Tablets). There are also a belfry and a museum where many valuable mementos are preserved.

This group of the temple buildings is called Hon-in (Main Sanctuary). The Hon-in stands on the S side of Mt. Minobu (alt. 1,148 m.) and is reached from Minobusan, the terminal of the bus line (15 min.) from Minobu Station, after ascending 287 stone steps. Minobu Station is 1 hr. by express, either from Kofu Station on the Chuo Line or Fuji Station on the Tokaido Main Line.

Okunoin (Innermost Sanctuary), situated on a terrace on the summit of Mt. Minobu, is reached in 8 min. by the 1,665-m. ropeway extending from the Hon-in. The summit commands a panoramic view of the surrounding country, including the Fuji River to the E and Mt. Shichimen (1,982 m.) to the SW.

Nirasaki, pop. 27,000, is a commercial center that also serves as a base for climbing the Akaishi mountains, popularly called the Southern Japan Alps.

Masutomi Spa (13D3) is about 28.3 km. NE of Nirasaki (1 hr. 20 min. by bus). Its thermal springs produce one of Japan's strongest emanations of radium, efficacious in cases of nervous

prostration, digestive troubles, etc. With Masutomi as a base, the peaks of Mt. Mizukaki (alt. 2,230 m.), Mt. Kimpu (alt. 2,595 m.) and the Shosenkyo Gorge may be explored.

Yashajin Pass, 1,770 m. above sea level, is celebrated for its fine view of the awe-inspiring peaks of Mt. Shirane. A landmark in a hiking course in the neighborhood of Kofu, the pass is 5 km. (about a 3-hr. hike) from Ashiyasu—a village with cold springs. Ashiyasu is about 1 hr. by bus from Kofu. Part of the way from the village to the pass is covered by bus (30 min.). From the bus terminal to the pass it takes about 1 hr. on foot.

A through bus available in summer covers the distance from Kofu to Hirokawara, passing Yashajin-Toge Iriguchi (entrance to Yashajin Pass) en route, in 40 min.

Southern Alps National Park (13D3), 35,798 ha., features the magnificent alpine scenery of the Akaishi mountains soaring SE of the Northern Japan Alps. The range is confined on the E by the Fuji River and its tributary, the Kamanashi, and on the W by the Tenryu River, which flows out of Lake Suwa. Major peaks of this mountain group include **Mts. Kai-Koma** (alt. 2,966 m.), **Senjo** (3,033 m.), **Ho-o** (2,841 m.), **Shirane** (3,192 m.), **Shiomi** (3,047 m.), **Arakawa** (3,146 m.), **Akaishi** (3,120 m.) and **Hijiri** (3,011 m.). Mt. Shirane is Japan's second-highest mountain, topped only by Mt. Fuji. The park is noted for the beauty of its gorges, valleys, rivers, waterfalls, granite cliffs, primeval forests and patches of alpine flora. Main access: Kofu Station to Hirokawara, 2 hrs. 20 min. by bus (operated on Sundays and holidays from April to mid-July and from early September to mid-November, and daily from mid-July to late-August).

Mt. Shirane, situated on the borders of the three prefectures of Yamanashi, Nagano and Shizuoka, consists of the three peaks of Kitadake (alt. 3,192 m.), which is the highest, Ainodake (3,189 m.) and Notoridake (3,026 m.). The summit of Mt. Shirane is covered with a luxuriant growth of alpine plants. From Ashiyasu to Hirokawara—a point 1,500 m. above sea level on the NE side of the mountain, the 22.4-km. distance can be covered by car along the Norogawa forestry road. A through bus is available from Kofu to Hirokawara in season, as indicated above. From Hirokawara to the top of Kitadake, it is a 6-km., 8-hr. ascent of a steep slope. **Mt. Amari**, alt. 1,672 m., rising SW of Nirasaki, is an outlying peak of the Akaishi mountains. A distance of about 20 km. from Nirasaki Station to the summit via Sawara Pond can be covered in 50 min. by car. Azaleas blooming on the summit present a beautiful sight in mid-June.

Kobuchizawa (13C3), 163.4 km. from Shinjuku, 2 hrs. 30 min. by express, serves as the junction of the Koumi Line, winding along the E skirts of Mt. Yatsu to Komoro on the Shin-etsu Main Line. The Koumi Line is noted for the magnificent plateau scenery seen from the train window. Among Japan's railway stations, Nobeyama on this line is located at the highest altitude, standing

1,346 m. above sea level.

Mt. Yatsu (13C3) consists of eight peaks, including Akadake (alt. 2,899 m.), the highest. Its spreading skirts form a number of plateaus, while the sides of the mountain are covered with forests of evergreen trees. The mountain can be climbed from Kobuchizawa and Chino on the Chuo Main Line or Kiyosato and Matsubarako on the Koumi Line.

Akadake towers 10 km. NW of Kiyosato Station and about 20 km. E of Chino Station. From Chino to the summit via Minotoguchi, it is 1 hr. by bus and then about 6 hrs. on foot. There is a hut on the summit. The view from the top takes in Mts. Fuji, Kai-Koma and Shirane to the S and Mts. Tateshina and Asama to the N. Mountaineers are fond of successively tackling a number of Yatsu peaks, starting from a base such as Matsubarako in the N and ending at Kiyosato or Kobuchizawa in the S.

On the E slopes of Mt. Yatsu, 3 km. NW of Kiyosato Station (bus available, 15 min.), stretches a scenic plateau called **Utsukushi-no-Mori** (Beautiful Woodland). It is noted for its azaleas and lilies of the valley, which begin blooming in mid-June. A people's lodge and the Kiyosato Farmers' Center are located here. Among the buildings in the farmers' center is the Seisenryo Hall, established in 1938 by Dr. Paul Rush of Kentucky, U.S.A., as a model Christian village.

Lake Matsubara (13D2), lying at the NE base of Mt. Yatsu, is about 2 km., 10 min. by bus, from Matsubarako Station on the Koumi Line. Situated 1,123 m. above sea level, the lake provides a good skating rink in winter, while the lake-shore serves as excellent camping grounds in summer. It has a circumference of 2 km. There are also a number of smaller lakes in the neighborhood. **Mt. Nyugasa**, alt. 1,955 m., about 7 km. S of Aoyagi Station on the Chuo Main Line, is situated in the N extremity of the Akaishi mountains (the Southern Japan Alps). It is well known for its masses of lilies of the valley.

Chino (13D3), pop. 38,000, serves as the gateway to the Tateshina Plateau and Lake Shirakaba. The **Venus Line**, linking the Tateshina and Kirigamine toll roads, runs for a distance of 56.5 km. It starts from Chino and goes as far as Wada Pass (alt. 1,521 m.) on the old Nakasendo Highway (or National Highway No. 142) via the Tateshina Plateau, Lake Shirakaba and Kirigamine.

Chino produces *sake*, soy sauce, *miso* (fermented bean paste for soup), *kanten* (agar-agar or vegetable gelatine), and precision instruments such as watches, clocks, camera parts, musical boxes, etc.

Tateshina Plateau, with an altitude varying from 1,200 to 1,400 m., spreads NW of Mt. Yatsu and S of Mt. Tateshina (alt. 2,530 m.). Covered with birch forests and blessed with a number of hot springs spouting up here and there, the plateau is an ideal summer resort. **Tateshina Spa**, the center of the plateau, is 35 min. by bus from Chino Station. **Lake Tateshina**, lying on this side of the spa,

is popular for trout fishing and boating in summer and skating in winter.

Lake Shirakaba, 6 km. in circumference, is an artificial lake lying N of Yukawa, a village en route from Chino to Tateshina Spa. The lake offers convenient camping grounds on its shores in summer and provides a good skating rink in winter. A 1-hr. bus ride from Chino Station, it can also be reached by bus in 2 hrs. 15 min. from Komoro Station on the Shin-etsu Main Line.

Lake Suwa (13D2), 18 km. in circumference and 14.5 sq. km. in area, is 759 m. above sea level. The lake measures only 7 m. at its deepest point. Although a mountain lake, it is well stocked with various fish such as carp and pond smelt. In winter, the lake presents a lively scene with many skaters on the ice.

The 250-km.-long Tenryu River flows out of the W end of the lake, emptying into the Pacific Ocean. Between Suwa and Okaya, the Chuo Main Line runs along the N shore of the lake, passing Shimo-Suwa en route. All of these towns specialize in the manufacture of precision instruments.

O-Miwatari (God Crossing): The ice on the lake cracks when the temperature suddenly drops at night in winter. Then the water in the cracks immediately freezes. When the temperature goes up the next morning and causes the ice to expand, the cracked part is pressed in from both sides, swelling up in a great thunder clap to form a kind of ridge nearly 1-m. high and sometimes extending for a few kilometers. This phenomenon is called "*O-Miwatari*" (God Crossing). According to an old belief, the god of the Suwa Shrine crosses the lake on this elevated ice road to meet the goddess of the Shimosha (the Lower Shrine) at Shimo-Suwa. Local residents used to forecast the annual harvest by the way the ridge was formed or broken.

Suwa (13D2) (the station for the city is Kami-Suwa, which is 191.8 km., 3 hrs. by express from Shinjuku, Tokyo), is a city of 49,000 on the E shore of Lake Suwa. It is noted for the production of watches, musical boxes and cameras. **Kami-Suwa Spa**, situated on the lake-shore, boasts an abundant flow of thermal spring water.

Suwa Shrine consists of two shrines—the Kamisha (the Upper Shrine), about 5.2 km. S of Kami-Suwa Station, and the Shimosha (the Lower Shrine) at Shimo-Suwa. The former stands in a thickly wooded area and the latter, actually consisting of two shrines, is situated on the hillside of Shimo-Suwa.

Kirigamine Plateau is a tableland shaped like a shield lying about 10 km. NE of Suwa. Covered with grass, the plateau is used for the flying of gliders. In winter, it provides a good ski ground. The plateau is 1 hr. by bus from Kami-Suwa Station. En route is a small lake called **Tate-no-Umi**, where skating contests are often held, while about 10 km. E of the plateau is Lake Shirakaba.

Okaya (13D2), pop. 61,000, situated on the NW shore of Lake Suwa, faces Suwa across the lake. During the Meiji period

(1868-1912), the city, like Suwa, developed as a silk center in Nagano Prefecture. Today, the prefecture supplies about 13 percent of the country's total output of raw silk, ranking second in this respect only to Gumma Prefecture. The production of raw silk in Japan in 1973 was 19,317 tons, with Nagano Prefecture producing 2,529 tons, including the 683 tons turned out by Okaya. At present, however, the city depends more on its thriving precision instruments and food industries than it does on its textile industry.

Tatsuno (13C3), pop. 23,000, 209.8 km. from Shinjuku, 3 hrs. 30 min. by express, is the junction for the 196-km. Iida Line leading to Toyohashi on the Tokaido Main Line. En route the line passes such cities as Ina (pop. 53,000), Komagane (30,000), Iida (77,000), etc. The train on the Iida Line runs along the Tenryu River as far as the **Sakuma Dam** (see Route 15), with the scenic Tenryukyo Gorge located about halfway.

Tenryukyo Gorge (13C3), formed in the middle reaches of the Tenryu River near Iida City, is overhung with cliffs more than 100 m. high covered with a dense growth of old pines.

Shooting the Tenryu Rapids: Excursion boats which shoot the rapids are available for viewing the beautiful scenery of the gorge. Shooting the rapids is done from Ichida (1 hr. 30 min. from Tatsuno by express) to the disembarkation station at Tenryukyo. The 20-km. distance is covered in 1 hr. 30 min. Excursion boats may also be hired at Benten (10 min. by bus from Iida Station) in the vicinity of Iida. From there it is 12 km., 1 hr. to Tenryukyo.

The granite cliffs, marked by vertical fissures, can be seen near the disembarkation station. They constitute the most picturesque sight along the way while shooting the rapids. The best time to make a trip is in summer when cool breezes can be enjoyed or in autumn when the maple leaves are at their most colorful along the river.

Shiojiri (13C2), 227.5 km. from Shinjuku, 4 hrs. by express, 175.1 km. from Nagoya, 3 hrs. by express, is a city of 45,000. It is the junction for the Shinonoi Line (67.9 km.) leading to Shinonoi on the Shin-etsu Main Line via Matsumoto. Most of the trains arriving from Shinjuku make Matsumoto their terminal, although some run as far as Nagano on the Shin-etsu Main Line. From Shiojiri, a road runs straight via Shiojiri Pass (alt. 1,015 m.) to Okaya and Suwa on the shores of Lake Suwa instead of detouring S to Tatsuno. Shiojiri Pass commands a fine view of Mt. Yatsu and Lake Suwa.

Matsumoto (13C2), 241.3 km. from Shinjuku, 4 hrs. 10 min. by express, 188.9 km. from Nagoya, 3 hrs. 23 min. by express, is the central city in the Matsumoto Basin. It has a population of 167,000. The city serves as the gateway to the Chubu-Sangaku (Japan Alps) National Park and the Utsukushigahara Plateau in the E.

Matsumoto is connected with Itoigawa on the Japan Sea by the 105.4-km.-long Oito Line, which runs N along the E skirts of the

Hida mountains (Northern Japan Alps) in the Chubu-Sangaku National Park. Along this railway line are many bases for the ascent of such alpine peaks as Omachi and Hakuba. From Matsumoto to Nagano, it is 63.4 km., 1 hr. 22 min. by express.

As the economic and transportation center of the basin of the same name, Matsumoto has prospered since the beginning of the 20th century from sericulture and spinning. Recently, the food, textile and machine industries have developed in the city. Matsumoto Castle and Shinshu University are located in the city and Asama Spa is in the suburbs.

Matsumoto Castle, 1 km. NE of the station, was originally built in 1504. The moats and stone walls of the first castle still remain. The imposing six-story donjon, designated as a "National Treasure," is connected by means of corridors with a small keep on the N side. Within the compound of an inner moat is a museum displaying mementos of the castle and various other data.

Asama Spa (13D2), 4 km. NE of Matsumoto Station, 20 min. by bus, is situated at the W end of the Utsukushigahara Plateau. The springs are considered especially efficacious against skin diseases, gastrointestinal trouble and piles.

Utsukushigahara Plateau (13D2) is a tableland stretching E of Matsumoto City. It commands a sweeping view of the peaks of the Hida mountains (Northern Japan Alps). Bus service is available between Matsumoto Station and the top of the plateau (alt. 2,034 m.). The route touches at Asama Spa, a small mountain lake called Misuzu and Asama Spa ski ground. Time required: 1 hr. 40 min. The five hot springs of Oboke, Yamabe, Fujii, Iriyamabe and Tobira, lying S of Asama Spa at the W end of the plateau, comprise what is called **Utsukushigahara Spa**. All of the hot springs are within 1 hr. of Matsumoto Station by bus.

JAPAN ALPS

The name Japan Alps is given to the volcanic ranges extending from N to S through the central and widest part of Honshu. The Japan Alps consist of three lofty ridges called respectively Southern (see Route 6), Central (see Route 16) and Northern Alps. Except for Mt. Fuji, Japan's highest mountain, all the loftiest mountains in Japan are included in these ranges. The Japan Alps are thus justly called the Roof of Japan.

The term "Japan Alps" was first used in 1881 in the book "Japan Guide" written by William Gowlan, an English mining engineer connected with the Osaka Mint. It was later used by the Rev. Walter Weston in his work Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps (1896), in which he compares the Hida mountains with their European prototype in ruggedness, variety of alpine flora, and bird and animal life. Later, however, the term "Japan Alps" came to be applied to a wider range of mountains. In addition to the Hida mountains (Northern Japan Alps), they now take in the Kiso mountains (Central Japan Alps) and the Akaishi mountains (Southern Japan Alps).

JAPAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK

Chubu-Sangaku (Midland Mountains), or Japan Alps National Park, (13C2) comprises almost all of the peaks in the Hida mountains. Regarded as Japan's foremost mountain park, it extends over the four prefectures of Nagano, Gifu, Toyama and Niigata—a total area of 169,898 ha. The major peaks in the park are, from S to N—**Norikura**, **Yake**, an active volcano, **Hotaka**, **Yari**, **Tateyama** (see Route 17) and **Shirouma**. All of these peaks average 3,000 m. in altitude. On the peaks can be seen a luxuriant growth of alpine plants in addition to *raicho* (ptarmigan) and antelopes. Truly, the park is a mecca for mountaineers. **Kamikochi** is the most popular base for exploring the Japan Alps National Park.

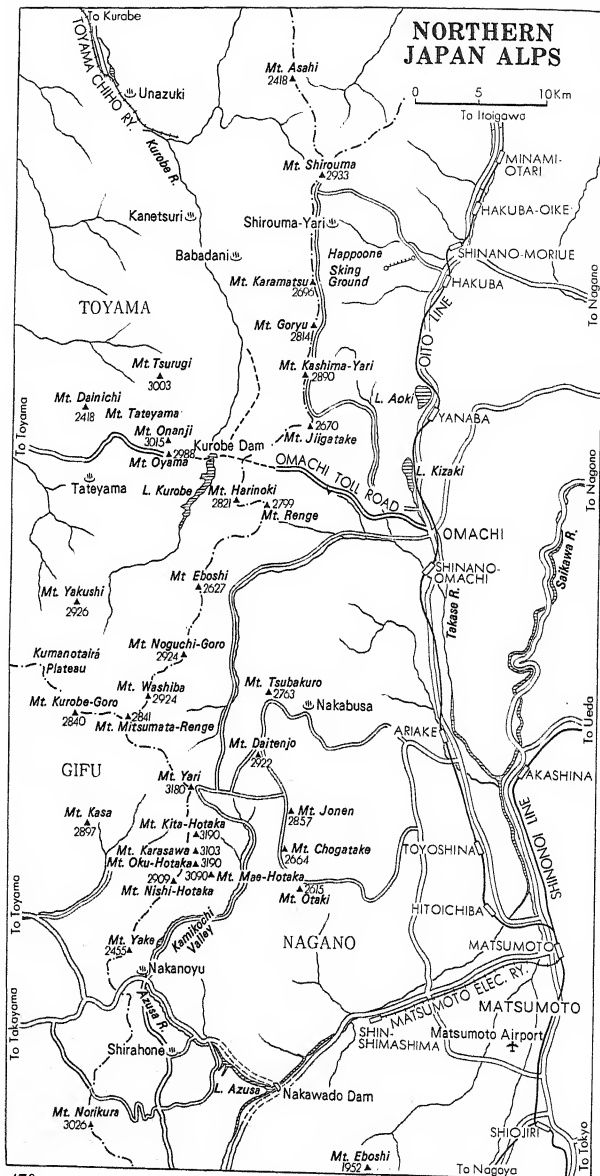
In the park, hot springs bubble up at various places, including **Shirahone**, **Nakanoyu**, **Nakabusa**, **Tateyama** and **Kanetsuri** hot springs—helping to relieve the fatigue of mountaineers. In the center of the mountain range, between Mt. Shirouma on the E and Mt. Tateyama on the W, runs the Kurobe River to the N, where it finally empties into the Japan Sea. Kurobe River No. 4 Dam (popularly called Kuroyon Dam; see Route 18), constructed in 1963 and designed for power generation, is located on the upper reaches of the Kurobe River.

The **Kamikochi Valley** lies along the upper reaches of the Azusa River surrounded by lofty peaks. The lower reaches of the river, where it enters the Matsumoto Basin, is called the Saikawa River—a tributary of the Shinano River. The valley can be reached in 3 hrs. by bus, either from Matsumoto or Kiso-Fukushima Station on the Chuo Main Line.

On the Matsumoto route, the Matsumoto Electric Railway runs as far as Shimashima (30 min.). **Kamikochi**, situated 1,500 m. above sea level, has many well-appointed *ryokan* and camping areas in addition to a fine Western-style hotel. Indeed, it is the best-developed base for climbing the peaks in the national park. **Taisho Pond** was formed in 1915 by the eruption of **Mt. Yake** (alt. 2,455 m.), the only active volcano in the Hida mountains. The lava and mud spewed out of the mountain, blocked the course of the Azusa River.

The Kappa Bridge over the crystal-clear waters of the Azusa River, 2 km. upstream from Taisho Pond, is a suspension bridge commanding a fine view of Mt. Hotaka (alt. 3,190 m.) to the N. Halfway between Kappa Bridge and Taisho Pond on the right bank of the Azusa River is a bust of the Rev. Walter Weston, who introduced the Northern Japan Alps to the world.

Mt. Norikura (13C2), alt. 3,026 m., is a conical volcano soaring at the S tip of the national park, with many tarns near its summit. Its E slopes can be used for skiing as late as June. Since a bus is available to a point near the summit, it is the easiest peak to climb in the Northern Japan Alps. The Norikura Skyline is a 14.4-km. toll road extending from Hirayu Pass to the bus terminal in Norikura Tatamidaira. On the way, alpine plants and snow-



covered mountainsides can be seen.

It is a 2-hr. 30-min. bus ride from Kamikochi to the Norikura Hut via Nakanoyu Spa, Hirayu Spa and Hirayu Pass. From the hut to the summit, it is a 3-km., 1-hr. 30-min. hike. The Norikura Hut can be reached by bus (2 hrs. 30 min.) from Takayama on the Takayama Main Line via Hirayu Pass. On the NE side of Mt. Norikura is Shirahone Spa, which can be reached in 1 hr. 15 min. by bus from Shin-Shimashima. The route runs part of the way along the road leading to Kamikochi.

Mt. Hotaka, alt. 3,190 m., the third-highest mountain in Japan, ranks next to Mt. Fuji (3,776 m.) and Mt. Shirane (3,192 m.) in the Akaishi mountains (the Southern Japan Alps). It is the general name given to four peaks—**Mae-**, **Nishi-**, **Oku-** and **Kita-Hotaka**—of which Oku-Hotaka is the highest. The ascent is usually made from Kamikochi. From here a climb of 8 km. (around 6 hrs. 30 min. on foot) up the steep valley of Dakesawa brings one to the summit of Mae-Hotaka. It takes another 1 hr. 30 min. to reach the summit of Oku-Hotaka, which is 2 km. NW of Mae-Hotaka.

The successive tackling of a number of peaks, from Oku-Hotaka northward to **Mt. Yari** (alt. 3,180 m.), is perhaps the most arduous and dangerous mountaineering trek next to that from Nishi-Hotaka to Oku-Hotaka. The summit of Mt. Yari can also be reached by going upstream along the Azusa River from Kamikochi. The name "Yari" refers to the spear shape of the peak. **Omachi**, pop. 33,000, 35.1 km. from Matsumoto to Shinano-Omachi on the Oito Line, is one of the main bases for climbers of the Northern Japan Alps. The city has a museum, where various materials and data on the Northern Japan Alps are displayed. **Kuroyon Dam** is about 25 km. NW of Omachi. It can be reached from Ogisawa (40-min. bus ride from Shinano-Omachi to Ogisawa) in 15 min. by trolleybus through a 5.4-km. tunnel bored through a mountain range. N of Omachi on the W side of the Oito Line lie the three lakes of Kizaki, Nakatsuna and Aoki.

Happo-one is a ridge extending to the E of Mt. Karamatsu (alt. 2,696 m.). Situated S of Mt. Shirouma, it is celebrated for a number of large ski slopes at its E tip. The ski area there is provided with a 2,000-m.-long aerial cableway as well as a number of chair lifts and rope tows. The skiing season extends from December to March. Bus service is available (10 min.) from Hakuba Station on the Oito Line (30 min. by express from Shinano-Omachi) as far as Hosono, which lies at the foot of the ridge.

Mt. Shirouma (13C2), alt. 2,933 m., is situated in the N sector of the national park. The ascent of the peak is made from Hakuba via Hosono. It takes 1 hr. by bus to reach the Sarukura Hut, and from there to the summit it is 7.5 km., or a 6-hr. 30-min. hike. En route one passes through a 2-km.-long snow valley and the Ohana-batake—a large plain carpeted with alpine flora. The Ohana-batake has been singled out as one of the "Special Natural Monuments." Thanks to its large variety of alpine flowers, it

presents a beautiful sight during July and August. Near the summit are two huts equipped with lodging facilities.

From the summit innumerable peaks are visible to the E, of which **Mt. Myoko** (alt. 2,446 m.) and **Mt. Togakushi** (1,911 m.) are the most prominent. To the N the Japan Sea can be seen on a clear day, to the SW are the lofty ridges of **Tsurugi** (3,003 m.) and **Tateyama** (3,015 m.) beyond the Kurobe Gorge, while to the SE Mt. Fuji lifts its majestic head in the distance. There are many routes. One route leads to the Sarukura Hut via Shirouma-Yari Spa—the highest spa in Japan lying at an altitude of 2,100 m. Another route leads along the rugged ridges S to **Mt. Karamatsu** and **Happo-one**. A third route runs from the summit N to **Renge Spa**, while a fourth route leads from the summit W to **Babadani Spa**.

Route 7. Tokyo to Niigata via the Joetsu Line

The shortest and most popular route from Tokyo to Niigata on the Japan Sea coast is via the Joetsu Line (between Takasaki and Miyauchi, 162.6 km.). The entire route between Ueno Station (Tokyo) and Niigata is electrified and can be covered in only 3 hrs. 52 min. by limited express.

Running through Saitama, Gumma and Niigata Prefectures, the line passes a large number of hot-spring resorts en route. A fine view of mountain scenery can also be had from the train window. For the section between Ueno (Tokyo) and Omiya, where the Takasaki Line (between Omiya and Takasaki, 74.7 km.) branches off from the Tohoku Main Line, see Route 1. Along the Tohoku Main Line.

Kumagaya (2C3), 61.1 km., 1 hr. by express from Ueno Station in Tokyo, is a city of pop. 127,000. It is named after Naozane Kumagai, a celebrated warrior of the 12th century, who renounced the world and built himself a hermitage here. Kumagaya, like Honjo (pop. 49,000) lying to the NW, is a mart for raw silk. It also has a thriving silk-reeling industry. The cherry trees along the banks of the Arakawa River, which runs through the city, are famous for their beautiful blossoms. Kumagaya is the junction for the Chichibu Railway, which operates two lines. One goes to Mitsumineguchi (56.8 km.) via Yorii, Nagatoro and Chichibu, while the other runs to Hanyu (14.9 km.), where it connects with the Tobu Railway.

Nagatoro (2C3), pop. 9,000, 31.6 km. from Kumagaya, 50 min. by the Chichibu Railway, is situated on the upper reaches of the Sumida River, which is known there as the Arakawa River. This river is celebrated for its scenic beauty and the unusual formation of the rocks (crystalline schists) that form its banks for a distance of 1 km. It is a popular place for picnics, especially in spring

during the cherry-blossom season and in autumn when the leaves change color. In summer, boating and angling for *ayu* (sweetfish) can be enjoyed. In the neighborhood are **Mt. Hodo** (alt. 497 m.), whose summit can be reached by a 800-m. ropeway, and the **Chichibu Natural History Museum**. An observation platform is located atop Mt. Hodo.

Nagatoro can also be reached from Ikebukuro in Tokyo, via the Tojo Line of the Tobu Railway to Yorii, connecting there with the Chichibu Railway—a total distance of 87.9 km. The trip takes 2 hrs. 10 min.

Chichibu (2C4), pop. 63,000, 12.5 km. S of Nagatoro, is the site of the ancient **Chichibu Shrine**. The noted *kagura* (sacred dance) is performed here on December 3 as well as on other festival days. At the December 3 a festival, known as the Night Festival of Chichibu, elaborate floats are drawn along the street and spectacular displays of fireworks are staged. The town is a center for the manufacture of silk fabrics called *Chichibu-meisen*. Cement is also made here.

Chichibu is conveniently reached from Ikebukuro, Tokyo by limited express of the Seibu-Chichibu Line of the Seibu Railway, the distance of 76.9 km. being covered in about 1 hr. 30 min.

Mitsumine Shrine is situated on the top of **Mt. Mitsumine** (alt. 1,101 m.). One of the most celebrated Shinto centers in this district, it contains some excellent carvings and art treasures. For the climb, bus service is available from Mitsumineguchi, the terminal of the Chichibu Railway (56.8 km., 1 hr. 40 min. from Kumagaya), to Owa at the E foot of the mountain. The trip takes only 20 min. From Owa to the summit, a 1,900-m.-long ropeway is available.

Hiking from Mt. Mitsumine to Okutama by way of **Mt. Kumotori** (alt. 2,018 m.), S of the former mountain, is a popular route with mountaineers. At the NW foot of Mt. Mitsumine lies **Lake Chichibu**. On an eminence on the N shore of this man-made lake stands the Chichibu Youth Hostel.

The Mitsumine Toll Road extends 5.9 km. from Lake Chichibu to the Treasure House of the Mitsumine Shrine, providing many good scenic views en route. This district is the part of the **Chichibu-Tama National Park**.

Along the upper reaches of the Kanna River beyond Onishi (pop. 11,000) is the Sambaseki Gorge noted for its fantastically shaped, green-veined stones, much sought after by landscape gardeners. Further upstream is **Lake Kanna**, a man-made lake formed by the **Shimokubo Dam**. Completed in 1968, it blocks the Kanna River. On Sakurayama Hill (alt. 593 m.) near the Samba River, which joins the Kanna River near Onishi, there are about 1,000 cherry trees. Planted in 1908, they are famous for blossoming in December. Buses stop there en route from Onishi to Kanamaru—a 10-min. ride and a 25-min. walk uphill. Yashio Spa is situated on the N side of Onishi, again noted for its winter (February) cherry blossoms. Onishi can also be reached by bus

from Honjo, pop. 49,000, in 50 min.

Takasaki (2C3), pop. 205,000, 101.4 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express, is a railway transportation center extending in all directions. Not only is Takasaki the junction between the Joetsu and Shin-etsu Main Lines for trains from Ueno, but it is also the starting point for trains proceeding S to Hachioji via the Hachiko Line (between Takasaki and Hachioji, 96.4 km.). Moreover, trains heading E toward Oyama on the Tohoku Main Line via the Ryomo Line (between Shin-Maebashi and Oyama, 84.4 km.) start from here. Joshin Electric Railway trains running to Shimonita for a distance of 33.7 km. also originate in Takasaki. The city has a thriving food industry, including milling and meat processing.

Takasaki Park, near the station, is one of the city's chief attractions. The Yorimasa Shrine is located here. The famous 42-m.-high statue of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, stands on Kannonyama Hill about 3 km. SW of the station, 10 min. by bus. An imposing figure in the surrounding landscape, it can be seen from the train window.

The Joshin Electric Railway runs from Takasaki to Shimonita. Three stations—Nekoya, Yamana and Yoshii—are noted for their old monuments. At Yoshii is the Tako Monument, set up in 711. A brief history of local conditions in that ancient time is inscribed on the monument. This monument and the other two of Yamanoie in Yamana and Kanaizawa in Nekoya constitute the "Three Monuments of Kozuke (present Gumma Prefecture)."

Tomioka, pop. 46,000, on the Joshin Electric Railway, has been known for its raw silk (Tomioka silk) since 1872, when Japan's first silk mill was established in the town.

Kozu Pasture with an area of 5 sq. km. on Mt. Monomi (alt. 1,375 m.), about 20 km. S of Karuizawa, is popular with Tokyoites as well as with summer residents of Karuizawa as a good hiking objective.

The pasture can be reached in about 1 hr. 30 min. on foot uphill from Ichinokaya, which is 40 min. by bus from Shimonita—terminal of the Joshin Dentetsu (Joshin Electric Railway) starting from Takasaki.

Maebashi (2C3), pop. 242,000, 111.2 km. from Ueno in Tokyo, 1 hr. 58 min. by express, is situated on the E bank of the Tone River. Formerly the castle-town of Lord Matsudaira, it is now the seat of the local government of Gumma Prefecture. It is also an important center of the silk-reeling industry, serving as the mart for cocoons and silk yarn produced in the prefecture.

The Ryomo Line runs between Shin-Maebashi and Oyama on the Tohoku Main Line, passing through a well-known silk industrial area. Famous silk centers located along the line include **Isesaki** (pop. 95,000), **Kiryu** (136,000) and **Ashikaga** (161,000)—all producing brand-name silk fabrics. Maebashi Park, 2 km. NW of the station, affords a panoramic view of Mts. Akagi, Haruna, Myogi and others.

Mt. Akagi (2C2), is the collective name for a group of peaks, the chief of which are Mts. Kurobi (alt. 1,828 m.), Jizo (1,674 m.) and Koma (1,689 m.). At the N foot of Jizo is Lake Ono, the site of an old crater. Another lake called Kono is situated at its SE foot.

Although Mt. Akagi may be climbed from several directions, the Maebashi route is the easiest and most popular. The distance between Maebashi and Daido (where the Akagi Shrine stands) on the S shore of Lake Onuma is covered by bus in 1 hr. 30 min. From Daido to the observation platform atop the Jizodake Peak, a chair lift and a ropeway are available. The platform provides a magnificent view of the Kanto Plain. In winter, the lift and ropeway are used by skiers.

Lake Onuma, 1,320 m. above sea level, surrounded by a fine growth of trees, measures 4 km. in circumference. Though it is often covered by thick fog, the lake is a popular summer resort. In winter, ice forms on the lake 40 to 50 cm. thick, providing ideal skating. Several lodges complete with sleeping accommodations are situated on the shores of the lake.

On the high peaks some varieties of alpine flora are found, while the lower slopes are famous for their azaleas. **Nashiki Spa** at the SE foot of the mountain can be reached by bus in 30 min. from Akagi Station. The spa consists of cold springs, which are heated for bathing.

Shibukawa, pop. 45,000, 122.5 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 1 hr. 46 min. by express, is the gateway to Ikaho Spa, Mt. Haruna and Lake Haruna. An excellent toll road (18.8 km.) leads from Shibukawa to Lake Haruna via Ikaho Spa. Also from Shibukawa, the 55.6-km.-long Agatsuma Line extends to Omae via Nagano-hara, which is the junction for a bus line leading to Kusatsu Spa. **Ikaho** (2B3), pop. 5,000, one of the most celebrated of Japan's spas, is 35 min. from Shibukawa and 1 hr. 20 min. from Takasaki, both by bus. It is built on a series of terraces on the NE slope of Mt. Haruna at an elevation of 700 m. and consists almost entirely of *ryokan* and shops catering to the needs of tourists. The hot spring has a temperature close to 50°C. It contains a small quantity of iron and sulphate of soda believed to be especially efficacious against stomach diseases.

The hillsides around Ikaho are covered with wild flowers from June to September, affording beautiful and wide-ranging views of the surrounding countryside.

The best view is from the Ikaho Shrine, which overlooks the neighboring area. Up the slopes of Mt. Haruna a 2-km.-long cable car line runs from the vicinity of the Ikaho Shrine to Yaseone Pass, which is 1,179 m. above sea level.

Mt. Haruna faces Mt. Akagi to the E across the city of Shibukawa. Mt. Haruna is actually the general term for a number of peaks, including Kamon (alt. 1,448 m.), the highest, Haruna-Fuji (1,391 m.) and Eboshi (1,365 m.). Lake Haruna lies between Haruna-Fuji on the E and Kamon on the W. From the lakeshore

to the summit of Haruna-Fuji, a conical peak, an aerial ropeway is available (3 min.).

Lake Haruna (2B3), formed by the crater of an extinct volcano, is 1,084 m. above sea level and measures 5 km. in circumference. The outflow from the lake forms Benten Falls about 3 km. NW of Ikaho. The clear-watered lake is stocked with *wakasagi* (pond smelt), trout and carp, which may be fished by making arrangements with local *ryokan*, who also rent boats and fishing tackle. In winter when the lake freezes over, skating and *wakasagi* fishing through a hole cut in the ice can be enjoyed. The lake-shore, celebrated for azaleas in spring, provides ideal camping grounds with many bungalows in summer. The Haruna Kogen Youth Hostel is situated on the E shore.

Haruna Shrine, about 3 km. from the lake, is an ancient Shinto shrine standing amid precipitous rocks and aged Japanese cedars on the SW side of Mt. Haruna. Along the paved approach, one comes to a gate with some fine carvings of dragons. Behind it rises a huge halberd-shaped rock, while at the rear of the main shrine is another precipitous rock, the top of which resembles a man's head. The buildings include many artistic carvings.

Nakanojo, pop. 21,000, on the Agatsuma Line (Shibukawa-Omae, 55.6 km.) is the gateway to Sawatari and Shima Spas, which can be reached in 30 min. and 45 min., respectively, by bus from the station. The Agatsuma Line follows the course of the Agatsuma River, a tributary of the Tone River. The lower reaches of the Agatsuma River, for about 3.5 km. downstream from Kawayayu Station, are celebrated for the crimson-colored cliffs on either side. This section is called the **Agatsuma Gorge**.

Kawayayu Spa, situated on a cliff rising above the Agatsuma River, can be reached in 5 min. by bus from the station of the same name. The thermal waters of the spa are said to be efficacious against digestive ailments and rheumatism.

Kusatsu (2B2), pop. 9,000, is 30 min. by bus from Naganohara Station on the Agatsuma Line. It is also reached in 2 hrs. 30 min. by bus from Karuizawa Station. Boasting perhaps the most unusual "time bath" in the world, it is a hot sulphur-springs resort of international reknown. Besides sulphur, the water contains iron, alum and arsenic, with the temperature ranging from 60 to 67°C.

Routes to Kusatsu: The easiest access is from Naganohara, 30 min. by bus. Naganohara is 42.3 km. from Shibukawa, 50 min. by express or 2 hrs. 50 min. from Ueno Station in Tokyo by express. From either Karuizawa or Ueda on the Shin-etsu Main Line, Kusatsu can be reached by bus in 2 hrs. 30 min. It can also be reached from Yudanaka, the terminal of the 33.3-km.-long Nagano Electric Railway originating from Nagano Station on the Shin-etsu Main Line, in 1 hr. 45 min. by bus via the Shiga Heights route.

From Kusatsu runs the **Shiga-Kusatsu Kogen Highway** to Shiga Heights. It is a four-lane highway crossing the central part of the

Joshin-etsu Kogen National Park and one of the highest (averaging 2,000 m. above sea level) highways in Japan. The opening of this highway brought the realization of the Nikko—Numata—Kusatsu—Shiga—Karuzawa—Takasaki sightseeing route. Driving along the highway, one can enjoy such grand sights as the Nikko mountains and the Northern Japan Alps. JNR and two local private railways operate bus services on this highway.

The waters of Kusatsu have long been celebrated for their health-restoring properties. Indeed, many prominent persons have visited the spa and testified to their efficacy against rheumatism, gout, chronic skin diseases and similar ailments. Yoritomo Minamoto, founder of the Kamakura shogunate, was especially prominent in spreading the fame of the hot spring in the 12th century.

The main public bath, called Netsunoyu (Heat Bath), is located in the town square. Its water is so hot that bathers submit to a sort of military discipline, with a "bathmaster" directing operations. The first stage consists of reducing the temperature by stirring up the water with long boards, while the bathers rock from side to side chanting in unison. At the bathmaster's command, the bathers—who frequently number as many as 200—enter the water, remaining absolutely motionless for 3 to 4 min. Any movement, of course, would only make the heat of the bath doubly trying to the bathers. At intervals of a minute or so, the master announces how much longer they must stay in the water, and to this all the bathers answer in chorus. Thus, the bathmaster will say: "If you are all ready—enter the water." Once they are in, he declares: "Three minutes more," then "Only two minutes left," and then "Just a little longer" and finally, "Get out of the water s-l-o-w-l-y." Needless to say, this last order is obeyed instantly.

Kusatsu is a neat little town surrounded by pine and larch forests. More than 130 *ryokan* are arrayed around the square in the center of the town, an area that is called Yuba (Hot Water Field) and is fenced off on three sides with stone walls. It is full of steam from the boiling water gushing out of the earth. The water here is processed to collect the sulphur deposits, which are called *yunohana*, or Flowers of the Hot Spring. Dr. Erwin von Bälz (1849-1913), a noted German physician, was a benefactor of Kusatsu. He had high praise for the medicinal value of this hot spring. A number of Japanese doctors recently erected a monument in his memory in the town, which he visited several times.

Several interesting places in the vicinity afford pleasant walks: Kakomiyama, a pine-clad hill; Sai-no-Kawara (the Styx Riverbed), devastated by the emission of sulphurous gas; Koridani (Frozen Valley), with ice all year around; Sesshogawara, the site of some curiously shaped rocks; Osen Falls, and Mt. Shirane. **Kusatsu Ski Grounds** are on the E slopes of Mt. Shirane above Kusatsu Spa, with altitudes ranging from 1,200 m. to 1,700 m. above sea level. Because of its proximity to Tokyo, its variety of slopes good for all types of skiers and its up-to-date facilities, including a number of chair lifts, Kusatsu attracts large crowds

of skiers throughout the season.

Mt. Shirane (2B2), alt. 2,162 m., called Kusatsu-Shirane to distinguish it from Nikko-Shirane and another larger Mt. Shirane of 3,192 m. altitude—the second-highest peak in the Southern Japan Alps. An active volcano, it has erupted four times during the past few decades. The surrounding woods present a desolate appearance, with trees scarred by the effect of recent eruptions.

The mountain has three craters, with dense vapor ascending from the central one, which is called Yugama (Hot-Water Caldron). A 2,396-m.-long aerial ropeway extends from Sesshogawara, the upper section of the Kusatsu Ski Grounds, to the summit, from where it is a 30-min. hike to the craters. The ropeway is used by skiers in winter.

Manza Spa (2B2) nestles between the valley formed by Mt. Shirane and Mt. Manza (alt. 1,994 m.), which rises in the W. The area surrounding the spa provides good ski grounds. The facilities at Manza Spa Ski Grounds include a 548-m. ropeway and six ski lifts. As the grounds lie at an altitude of nearly 2,000 m., there is an abundant supply of powdery snow. Manza Spa can be reached by bus from Manza-Kazawaguchi Station on the Agatsuma Line, from Karuizawa on the Shin-etsu Main Line and from Suzaka on the Nagano Electric Railway in 45 min., 2 hrs. 30 min. and 1 hr. 35 min., respectively.

N of Naganohara are Hanashiki Spa (50 min by bus) and the artificial Lake Nozori (1 hr. 50 min. by bus). Lake Tashiro and Shin-Kazawa Spa are situated W of Naganohara.

Shin-Kazawa is a hot-spring resort, 32 min. from Manza-Kazawaguchi, 1 hr. 30 min. from Komoro and 1 hr. 15 min. from Ueda on the Shin-etsu Main Line—all by bus. It is situated at an altitude of 1,250 m. on the slopes of Mts. Asama (alt. 2,542 m.) and Azumaya (2,333 m.). It is a good ski resort in winter and a health retreat in summer. Kazawa, 4 km. from Shin-Kazawa, offers similar attractions. Between Shin-Kazawa and Kazawa lies the People's Vacation Village.

Numata, pop. 45,000, 142.8 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 2 hrs. 20 min. by express, lies on a plateau overlooking the valleys of the Katashina, Usune and Tone Rivers. At Numata Park in the city an ancient merchant house is preserved and open to the public. Typical of the merchant houses in the Edo period, the house is about 250 years old and is considered to be the oldest in eastern Japan. It is registered as one of the "Important Cultural Properties."

The city serves as the gateway to the Nikko National Park. From Numata to **Lake Sugenuma**, it is 2 hrs. by bus. From the lake a toll road leads to Nikko-Yumoto in the interior of the Nikko district via the Konsei Tunnel.

Along the way from Numata to Lake Sugenuma, a road branches off at Kamata in the N direction to Oshimizu (Numata—Oshimizu, 2 hrs. 30 min. by bus). From Oshimizu, it 478

is about 8 km., or a 3-hr. 30-min. hike, to Ozenuma—a scenic mountain lake in the Nikko National Park. For detailed information on Lake Ozenuma, see Route 10.

Gokan (13E2) is the starting point of an old highway called Mikuni Kaido, which runs NW to Mikuni Pass on the SW slope of Mt. Mikuni (alt. 1,636 m.), and then bearing N, leads to Echigo-Yuzawa. In olden times this was the only highway connecting the Niigata and Takasaki districts. Along this highway are several mountain spas, such as Yujuku (15 min. by bus from Gokan), Sarugakyo (35 min. by bus from Gokan) and Hoshi (1 hr. 10 min. by bus from Gokan via Sarugakyo). To the S below Sarugakyo Spa lies the artificial Lake Akaya, where boats can be rented.

From Hoshi Spa, a pleasant mountain hike may be enjoyed to Shima Spa by the Akazawa Trail. It takes about 5 hrs. to hike the 11 km. The Mikuni Kaido Highway runs under the pass through a 1,218-m.-long tunnel.

Naeba International Ski Grounds (13D2), lying N of the pass, can be reached by bus in about 1 hr. 30 min. from Gokan and 45 min. from Echigo-Yuzawa in Niigata Prefecture.

At **Minakami** (13D2), pop. 9,000, 160.5 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 1 hr. 53 min. by limited express, the gradient becomes very steep. The first loop tunnel has been bored into the heart of the mountain, the exit being far higher than the entrance. The area teems with hot springs. Among them, Minakami, Kamimoku, and Yubiso Spas are situated along the Tone River near the railway stations bearing the same names. All are efficacious against digestive and neuralgic disorders. Yubiso Spa lies straight down the road from the entrance to the loop tunnel.

Doai is situated at the E end of the **Shimizu Tunnel**, which is actually two tunnels. One between Tsuchitaru and Doai for Tokyo-bound trains is 9,702 m. long. The fifth-longest tunnel in Japan, it was completed in 1930. The other tunnel between Tsuchitaru and Yubiso for Niigata-bound trains, is 13,490 m. long. Japan's third-longest railway tunnel, it was completed in 1967. Both Yubiso and Doai Stations for Niigata-bound trains are located underground, the former 5 m. and the latter 82 m. underground, respectively. Both stations are connected with their above-ground counterparts for Tokyo-bound trains by long stairs and escalators.

As **Tenjindaira Ski Grounds** is situated at an altitude of 1,300 m., it receives an abundant supply of powdery snow. Among other things, the ski grounds has four chair lifts and a lodge, and can be reached in 20 min. by a ropeway located near Doai Station. **Mt. Tanigawa** (13D2), alt. 1,963 m., marks the E extremity of the Joshin-etsu Kogen (Highland) National Park. Although it is situated less than 2,000 m. high, its craggy cliffs and snowy ravines as well as its proximity to Tokyo (less than 3 hrs. to Doai—the starting point for climbing by changing trains at Minakami from an express to a local train) are sufficient to attract a large number of climbers. This mountain, a peak in the Mikuni mountains that

form a part of Japan's spinal ranges, is subject to sudden changes in weather and temperature. Accordingly, it is necessary for climbers to make full preparations and take along proper equipment.

The mountain trail, starting from Tenjindaira—the terminal of the ropeway—and ending at Doai Station after scaling the top of the mountain along the ridges, is nearly 10 km. long and can be covered on foot in about 6 hrs. The E slope of the ridge between Mt. Tanigawa and Mt. Shigekura (alt. 1,978 m.), which rises about 3 km. N of Mt. Tanigawa, is formed by a series of rock cliffs several hundred meters high. Only skilled climbers are permitted to scale this rock wall.

After passing through the Shimizu Tunnel, the train enters Niigata Prefecture. North winds blow across the Japan Sea in the winter time, hitting the Mikuni mountains and causing heavy snowfall. As a result, a large number of ski grounds are located along the railway line, including Tsuchitaru, Nakazato, Iwappara, Yuzawa, Ishiuchi, Shiozawa, Urasa, Koide and Ojiya.

All these ski grounds lie near railway stations and provide chair lifts and night illumination as well as sleeping accommodations. Since they are all within easy access of Tokyo, they attract big crowds of skiers during the season.

Yuzawa Spa (13D2), pop. 9,000, can be reached from Echigo-Yuzawa Station, which is 195.6 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 2 hrs. 16 min. by limited express, about 3 hrs. by express. It lies on a hill overlooking the Uono River—a tributary of the long, winding Shinano River. The hill constitutes Yuzawa Ski Grounds. The spa consists of simple thermal springs, about 32°–83°C. in temperature, which are reputedly good for neuralgia and female disorders.

Koide (13D1) is the gateway to Oyu Spa, about a 30-min. bus ride to the E, and to Tochiomata Spa—5 min. further SE. Further inland of Tochiomata Spa lies the **Oku-Tadami Dam**, 157 m. high. It was built for a hydroelectric power station by making use of the waters of the Tadami River—a tributary of the Agano River, which runs along the boundary of Niigata and Fukushima Prefectures. The dam is the second highest, ranking just behind **Kuroyon Dam**.

Echigo-Kawaguchi (13D1), pop. 7,000, 244.2 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 3 hrs. 50 min. by express, is the junction of the Iiyama Line (96.7 km.) leading to Toyono on the Shin-etsu Main Line. The town is noted for its production of lily bulbs.

Tokamachi, pop. 50,000, situated along the Iiyama Line, is a production center for silk fabrics. Matsunoyama Spa is situated in the mountains 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Tokamachi.

Ojiya (13D1), pop. 45,000, is noted for the production of *Ojiya-chijimi*, a kind of crêpe ramie cloth for summer wear. Ojiya and its surroundings, including **Echigo-Takiya** and **Kawaguchi**, are also noted for *nishiki-go*, or colored carp, and cattle. There is a plan

to revive the bullfights, which were held at Koguriyama and some other places between 1966 and 1969.

Miyauchi is the terminal of the Joetsu Line and the junction for the Shin-etsu Main Line.

Kashiwazaki (13D1), pop. 80,000, 328.5 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 6 hrs. by express, is the junction for the Echigo Line (83.8 km.) to Niigata. In 1952 after hot springs were discovered in the city, many *ryokan* in the city installed hot-spring baths. A scenic Japan Sea beach is situated near Kujiranami, the station next to Kashiwazaki on the Shin-etsu Main Line.

Nagaoka (13D1), pop. 165,000, 267 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 3 hrs. 6 min. by limited express, is a machinery manufacturing and chemical industry center as well as a distribution center for local agricultural products. Yukuizan Hill, 3 km. SE of the station, 10 min. by bus, is a lovely park with an extensive view. In winter it is one of the best, most popular ski grounds in the area.

The Tochio Railway Line of the Echigo Railway Co. used to run 23.7 km. from the city to Tochio (pop. 34,000), but it now is operated only to Kami-Mitsuke—13.2 km. from the city. The Echigo Railway Co. also operates the trains over the 23.7 km. separating Nishi-Nagaoka and Okozu, which is on the Echigo Line of JNR (Kashiwazaki to Niigata, 83.8 km.).

Mitsuke (13D1), pop. 41,000, is noted for its silk textiles, natural gas and daily production of 1,000 kl. of petroleum.

Sanjo, pop. 80,000, specializes in the production of hardware and printed cotton fabrics. Higashi-Sanjo is the junction for the Yahiko Line (25.3 km.), which runs from Echigo-Nagasawa to Yahiko and touches at Higashi-Sanjo and Tsubame.

Yahiko Shrine, 1 km. NW of Yahiko Station, stands at the E foot of **Mt. Yahiko** (alt. 638 m.) amid a setting of superb Japanese cedars. The shrine is celebrated for its annual lantern festival held on July 25. A procession of more than 20 large lanterns decorated with artificial flowers takes place on that night.

A 1-km. ropeway extends from near the shrine to the summit of the mountain. The mountains surrounding Mt. Yahiko are part of the **Sado-Yahiko Quasi-National Park**. Yahiko may also be reached from Niigata by bus in 1 hr. 40 min.

A regular sightseeing bus leaves the bus center in Niigata City on the Yahiko excursion trip daily from April to November. Time required: 6 hrs. 30 min.

Tsubame (32A3), pop. 43,000, has recently established a name for itself by the production of metal tableware such as spoons, knives and forks. Its output accounts for more than 90 percent of the national total. The products are shipped to the United States, Canada and many other countries. From Tsubame, a 35.8-km. private railway runs to Niigata via Shirone.

Shirone, pop. 33,000, is celebrated for its 300-year-old, kite-flying festival. Called *tako-age*, it is held from June 5 to 10 and consists

of two groups competing with each other on either side of the Nakanokuchi River. Measuring 7 m. in length and 6 m. in width, the kites have strings which are specially treated and are maneuvered so that the strings will cut the opponents' kite strings. Similar kite-flying contests also take place at Sanjo and Kamo in Niigata Prefecture early in June.

Niitsu (32B3), pop. 58,000, 315.1 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 3 hrs. 40 min. by limited express, is the junction for the 271.7-km. Uetsu Main Line to Akita and the 176.3-km. Ban-etsu West Line to Koriyama. The city specializes in the production of oil and natural gas, although the industry is not thriving as it once did. Niitsu is also celebrated for its large cultivation of tulips and hyacinths, the bulbs of which are exported to America in great quantities.

Niigata (32B3), pop. 398,000, 330.3 km. from Ueno Station in Tokyo, 3 hrs. 55 min. by limited express, 50 min. from Tokyo by plane, is the capital of Niigata Prefecture. Situated at the estuary of the Shinano River, it is separated from the sea by low sand hills. It is intersected by many canals, along which there used to be heavy boat traffic.

Niigata was opened to foreign trade in 1869, and is now the chief port on the Japan Sea. With the port as the focal point, the city is now developing as a coastal industrial center. The industrial zone is growing on the E bank of the Shinano River, while the area on the W side is used mainly as commercial and residential sections. The city is thriving, with a chemical industry based on the oil and natural gas produced in the prefecture.

Niigata is the terminal of the Shin-etsu Main Line (Takasaki-Niigata via Nagano, 327.1 km.), the Echigo Line (Niigata-Kashiwazaki, 83.8 km.), running along the coast of the Japan Sea and the Hakushin Line (Niigata-Shibata, 27.3 km.). Niigata is also the gateway to Sado Island, both by sea and air.

Bandai Bridge spanning the Shinano River is about 1 km. NW of Niigata Station. On the last night of the Niigata Festival, which is held from August 21 to 23, a spectacular display of fireworks takes place near the bridge, illuminating the night skies and dark river waters.

Hakusan Park near Hakusan Station on the Echigo Line is a 15-min. bus ride from Niigata Station. Situated on the Shinano River, the park has a zoo and the Hakusan Shrine. To the NW of the park are the prefectural office and Niigata University.

Waves from the Japan Sea wash along the NW outskirts of the city, but a range of sand hills protect Niigata from the wintry sea gales. Hiyoriyama is merely one of these bare sand hills, but it is worth visiting because it offers one of the best vantage points in Niigata from which to view the city and Sado Island.

At the Niigata Nursery Gardens, situated near Terao Station on the Echigo Line, tulips and hyacinths are grown along with narcissi, tree peonies and many other bulb plants.

Shinano River is the longest river in Japan (369 km.). Rising at the foot of Mt. Kobushi (alt. 2,470 m.) on the boundaries of Nagano, Saitama and Yamanashi Prefectures, it empties into the Japan Sea at Niigata. In Niigata Prefecture the river irrigates the most fertile plain in this part of the country. It formerly overflowed during the spring thaw, damaging large areas. To minimize inundations, a 9-km.-long canal has been constructed between Okozu on the river and Teradomari on the Japan Sea.

SADO ISLAND

Sado Island (13E5) with an area of 857 sq. km. is the fifth largest of the islands forming the Japanese archipelago, coming after Shikoku. Administratively, it is part of Niigata Prefecture and has a population of 93,000.

Sado Island has two parallel mountain chains in the NW and SE sectors, between which there is an extensive fertile plain where a great deal of rice is grown. **Mt. Kimpoku**, 1,173 m. in altitude, in the NW is the highest peak. Buses run between the principal centers on the island.

Sado has long been known as the home of *okesa* ballad songs. Camellia trees and bamboos grow in abundance in the S part of the island. The heron-like bird *toki* (a Japanese crested ibis) is found only on this island and on the Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture. Since less than a dozen such birds remain, they have been designated as "Special Natural Monuments." The climate is mild all year long, but the best time to visit the island is from April to October since the channel crossing is rough in the cold season.

Routes to Sado Island: Niigata—Ryotsu, 20 min. by air, 2 hrs. 10 min. by sea. Niigata—Akadomari, 3 hrs. 20 min. by sea. Naoetsu—Ogi, 3 hrs. by sea.

Ryotsu (35F5), pop. 24,000, formerly known as Ebisu, consists of two sections—the N section is called Ebisumachi and the S part Minatomachi. It serves as the main entrance to the island as well as a port of refuge for Niigata from September to April, when strong winds are likely to prevail. Ryotsu is situated on the N shore of Lake Kamo.

Lake Kamo, about 17 km. in circumference, is connected with the sea by a narrow inlet. With the Kimpoku mountains towering to the N, the ever-placid surface of the lake acts as a huge looking-glass to mirror these majestic peaks.

Sado Island was famous as a place of exile in feudal times. Among the most exalted of these exiles was Emperor Juntoku (1197-1242), who was defeated by the Regent Yoshitoki Hojo in an attempt to overthrow the Kamakura shogunate. One of the points of interest is the site of Kuroki Gosho (Unhewn-Timber Palace) at Izumi. Located about 10 km. SW of Ryotsu, it served as the abode for the unlucky emperor for 22 years. Other tourist spots include his burial place at Mano on the W coast and the

nearby Mano Shrine.

Myosenji Temple, which is close to the shrine, contains the tomb of Suketomo Hino. A courtier of Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339), he was also exiled here and executed by the governor. Another celebrated exile was Nichiren, who lived on the island from 1271 until 1274. For six months he lived in a hut at the entrance to the Komponji Temple. Later, he was allowed to move to another place, a site now occupied by the Myoshoji Temple. Here, his house—restored and protected by a shelter—is a place of pilgrimage for his followers.

Aikawa, pop. 15,000, (13F5) can be reached in 1 hr. 10 min. by bus from Ryotsu. It is famous for its gold mine, operated since the discovery of gold in 1601. Worked by prison labor during the Edo period, it became Imperial property at the time of the Restoration (1868). The gold veins have almost been exhausted. In 1973, all the mines were transferred to the Sado Gold Mining Co. by the Mitsubishi Metal Mining Co., but the monthly production is still about 2,000 tons of gold and silver. A kind of red porcelain called *Mumyoi-yaki* is made at Aikawa from clay obtained from the mine.

Senkaku Bay, lying to the N of Aikawa, boasts of fantastic rock formations among the cliffs formed by the rough waves of the Japan Sea. Excursion boats for viewing the rocks can be hired at Tassha, 25 min. by bus from Aikawa.

The W coast of the island—from Senkaku Bay to Cape Hajikizaki on the N tip of the island—is called **Soto-Kaifu** (Outer Coast). It consists of a series of natural marvels in the form of cliffs. The E coast—southward from Cape Hajikizaki—is called **Uchi-Kaifu** (Inner Coast).

Besides Mt. Yahiko on the mainland, the Sado-Yahiko Quasi-National Park takes in three districts on Sado Island. They include Mt. Kimpoku, Senkaku Bay and Soto-Kaifu as well as Lake Kamo and its vicinity. The S tip of the island, including the port town of Ogi, is also part of the park.

Regular bus service making the rounds of tourist sights on Sado Island is available from Ryotsu and Ogi. Time required: 4 to 8 hrs.

Route 8. Takasaki to Naoetsu by the Shin-etsu Main Line

Takasaki is the starting point for the 327.1-km. Shin-etsu Main Line leading to Niigata via Nagano, but most trains leaving Ueno Station in Tokyo for Niigata are scheduled on the Joetsu Line. Most of the long-distance trains running on the Shin-etsu Main Line make Nagano, Naoetsu, Kanazawa or Fukui their destination.

Takasaki, see Route 7.

Annaka (13D2), pop. 41,000, 10.6 km. W of Takasaki, 14 min. by train, is an old castle-town. The founder of the first Protestant university in Japan, Dr. J. Nijima (1843-1890), was born here. Hence, many Christians live in the town. In the suburbs of Annaka is the Akima Plum Grove, which is regarded as the biggest in the Kanto District with more than 20,000 plum trees in an area covering 500 sq. m.

Isobe, 17.6 km. W of Takasaki, 20 min. by train, is known for its cold mineral spring, although the water is heated for bathing. For many years, those suffering from digestive disorders and neuralgia have come here for the baths. The mineral water is also used in making a thin wafer which is sold at the spa.

Mt. Myogi (13D2) is the general term given to three mountains—Hakuun (alt. 1,081 m.), rising in the NE, Kinkei (856 m.), situated in the SE, and Kondo (1,104 m.) to the W. All these mountains are marked by sheer cliffs and steep slopes, with huge rocks jutting up here and there. Some of these rocks are called by such names as Taiho-Iwa (Cannon Rock) and Rosoku-Iwa (Candle Rock) because of their shapes. Geologists explain that Myogi is probably the remnant of a very old volcano, and that the serrated form of its rocky peaks and pinnacles was largely caused by erosion.

Mt. Myogi is usually climbed from the town of Myogi at the E foot of Mt. Hakuun, where the time-honored Myogi Shrine stands in a thickly-wooded section of Japanese cedars. The town can be reached by bus from Matsuida Station in 10 min. The beauty of Mt. Myogi is fully enjoyed by driving along the Myogi Maple Line (Toll Road).

Mt. Kondo, the highest and most famous of the three Myogi peaks, has several dozen stone gates. It is about 5 km., or a 3-hr. climb, from the town to the summit. The nearer the top, the steeper becomes the path. Ordinary climbers often turn back at about the fourth gate, but the scenery is excellent from here. On a clear day, a magnificent view of the vast Kanto Plain can be obtained.

Usui Pass (13D2) rises to an altitude of 956 m., forming the natural boundary between Gumma and Nagano Prefectures. Yokokawa Station, lying below Usui Pass, is situated on an eminence 386 m. above sea level. Karuizawa Station, lying beyond the pass, is as high as 939 m. The distance between the two stations is only 11.2 km., but the difference between their altitudes is as much as 553 m. National Highway No. 18 running along the railway line has many steep slopes and 184 hairpin turns, although it is well paved, with the opening of the Usui Bypass in 1971, the pass can now be crossed in 20 min. by car.

The mountain pass on the old highway, located about 3 km. N of Usui Pass on the new national highway, is called *Toge*. It has an altitude of 1,200 m. In former days, a barrier was erected at Yokokawa and travelers were examined there. On the peak above this pass stand the Kumano Shrine and an observation

platform called Sunset Point.

Following the mountain ridges, it makes an excellent hike in autumn, meandering as it does through the crimson tints of the trees. The observation platform is situated about 5 km. NE of Karuizawa Station.

Karuizawa (13D2), 142.3 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 1 hr. 54 min. by limited express, 4 hrs. 10 min. by a long-distance bus also available from Ueno Station, is located at an elevation of nearly 1,000 m. above sea level. It is one of the most popular summer resorts in Japan because of its wealth of ultraviolet rays as well as its coolness and accessibility. The average temperature during August, the hottest month, is 20.5°C.

The town is divided into new and old sections, the former having been established after the opening of the railway. Most of the summer residences are in the N part of the town, but in the S section, beyond the railway, a new summer residential quarter is being developed.

Karuizawa was first introduced to foreign residents as a summer resort by the late venerable Archdeacon A. C. Shaw and Prof. Dixon, then of Tokyo University, who visited there in 1886. In 1888, the archdeacon built a villa at the top of Okatsuka, with other foreigners soon following his example. The summer population has since increased to about 100,000, though the permanent residents only total about 14,000.

The majority of the visitors live in their own cottages—about 5,400 in all. The villagers erected a monument to Archdeacon Shaw in 1903, which stands in the old section on the left side of the road leading to *Toge*—the old Usui Pass.

Conferences and conventions are held to discuss missionary and educational work. Sports are also prominent. Of the six good golf courses in the area, two are laid out in New and Old Karuizawa respectively.

Winters are rigorous in the summer resort of Karuizawa. In January, the coldest month in Karuizawa, the thermometer falls so sharply that the mean temperature of the month becomes -3.8°C., thus ushering in the skating season. There are about 10 skating rinks in Karuizawa, some of which belong to the managements of hotels and *ryokan*.

Hanareyama, alt. 1,256 m., is the name of the mountain on the left on the way into town from Karuizawa Station. At its foot are a pond and a summer house, with the Old Karuizawa Golf Course lying nearby.

Mt. Yagasaki, alt. 1,184 m., about 2 km. SE of Karuizawa Station, commands a good view of the pinnacles and gorges of the Myogi district. Kamado-Iwa, a curiously shaped rock on the Yagasaki range, can be reached by a road skirting the foot of the range. On the N slope of Mt. Yagasaki are ski grounds of artificial snow equipped with a 400-m. chair lift. A fee is charged for use of the ski area.

Kose Spa, about 10 km. N of Karuizawa Station, can be reached in 20 min. by bus. Ryugaeri-no-Taki (Dragon-Return Falls), meaning even dragons would fear to go up any further, lies at the head of a cool, shaded glen, a short distance beyond the spa. **Sengataki**, about 3 km. N of Naka-Karuizawa Station, 12 min. by bus, is known for the Karuizawa Skating Center, featuring a speed rink of international standards measuring 400 m. in circumference, a hockey rink, an indoor rink, etc. The total area of the rinks is about 40,000 sq. m. which makes this skating center the largest in Japan.

Hoshino Spa and **Shiotsu Spa** are located in the vicinity. Further N of these spas, one comes to the Volcano Observatory, the Onioshidashi Rocks and finally to Kusatsu Spa. Kusatsu Spa is 2 hrs. by bus from Karuizawa Station.

Naka-Karuizawa (former Kutsukake) forms with Karuizawa and Shinano-Oiwake—the next station—the three posting stations at the base of Mt. Asama, as they were described in the Tokugawa period. It is one of the starting points for the ascent of Mt. Asama. **Mt. Asama** (13D2), alt. 2,542 m., soaring to the NW of Karuizawa, is situated on the boundary between Nagano and Gumma Prefectures. It ranks with Mt. Aso in Kyushu as one of the most active volcanoes in Japan. Although its activity dates from ancient times, minor eruptions take place even now. However, no serious damage has been done since the disastrous explosion of 1783.

There are four routes for climbing the mountain—from Karuizawa or Naka-Karuizawa, Shinano-Oiwake, Miyota and Komoro Stations—all of which are on the Shin-etsu Main Line. Each route has its own special advantages, but the ascent from Karuizawa or Naka-Karuizawa is comparatively easy. The descent to Komoro is also recommended. However, checking with the municipal office of Karuizawa or Komoro before climbing is advisable, because climbing is prohibited when the volcano is in full activity.

The crater of Mt. Asama is oval-shaped, with a circumference of about 1.5 km. The bottom is of unfathomable depth. Seen after dark, the glow from inside the crater creates a weird, unearthly scene. The view from the summit embraces a good part of central Japan when there is no fog or cloud to obscure things.

Onioshidashi Rocks, lava beds left by one of the most remarkable lava flows ever known, are located on the NE slopes of Mt. Asama. Formed by the great eruption of 1783, the Rocks can be reached by bus from Karuizawa and Naka-Karuizawa; time required, 1 hr. and 40 min., respectively. On the NE foot of Mt. Asama are Asama Museum, Asama Pasture and a tiny lake by the name of Shogetsu.

Komoro (13D2), pop. 39,000, 164.7 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 2 hrs. 16 min. by limited express, is the junction for the 78.9-km. Koumi Line leading to Kobuchizawa on the Chuo Main Line. This railway line runs on the highest altitudes from N to S through the plateau (alt. 967 m.–1,347 m.) on the E slopes of Mts. Tateshina

and Yatsu and along part of the valley of the Chikuma River. **Kaikoen Garden**, the ruins of a castle, is located near Komoro Station, 3 min. on foot from the station. A grand view of the Chikuma River is obtainable from the stone walls of the ruins. The garden is famous for its cherry blossoms and crimson foliage. In the vicinity, cabbages are cultivated as off-season supplies for Tokyo.

Ueda, pop. 96,000, 182.7 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 2 hrs. 31 min. by limited express, is a castle-town and prefectural center of the sericulture industry. It is also the junction for the Bessho Spa Line of the Ueda Kotsu Co. Of the former castle, only three turrets are now standing, which are used as a museum for the display of ancient armor, weapons, etc.

In the basin along the Chikuma River, rice, wheat, barley, vegetables and mulberry (to feed silkworms) are cultivated. Recently, besides sericulture, machine and metal industries have begun to develop. Special products of this area are apples, walnuts, dried and frozen soybean curd, silk and folkcraft articles.

Bessho Spa (13D2), one of the hot-spring resorts near Ueda, can be reached either by bus or by train services run by the Ueda Kotsu Co. (11.6 km., 30 min.). The spa is noted for a bath tub naturally made of rocks among which mineral water gushes out. It is thought to be good for rheumatism, neuralgias, skin diseases, etc.

Sugadaira Ski Grounds occupy a vast plateau at the W foot of Mts. Azumaya (alt. 2,333 m.) and Neko (2,128 m.). There are nine slopes suitable for various grades of skiing skill. Since the ski area lies at an altitude of about 1,300 m., its snow is powdery most of the time. Chair lifts and rope-tows are available. In summer, with an average temperature of 19.6°C., the plateau is crowded with campers. The ski grounds are accessible by bus in 1 hr. 10 min. from Ueda.

The twin spas of **Togura** and **Kami-Yamada**, good for beriberi, on the left bank of the Chikuma River are 2 km. SW of Togura Station on the Shin-etsu Main Line. Since they are easily accessible and well-provided with hotel facilities, both spas constitute popular hot-spring resorts in this district. The area is an apple-growing center.

Shinonoi is the junction of the Shinonoi Line (Shinonoi—Shiojiri, 67.9 km.). It is situated near the famous battlefield of Kawanakajima, where Kenshin Uesugi and Shingen Takeda clashed in the 16th century.

Near Shinonoi is the district of Sarashina, which is one of two places (the other being the village of Togakushi) famous for producing *Shinshu soba* (buckwheat noodles).

Obasute, 21.8 km. S of Nagano, 40 min. by train on the Shinonoi Line, is a town located on the midslope of Mt. Kamuriki (alt. 1,252 m.) where the tragic story of *Obasute* (deserting old women) originated. (In the old days in Japan, it was the custom to take

away the old women of a village and leave them on a mountain to die of exposure and starvation if the village could no longer afford to support them.)

This is also a notable place for moon-viewing. Here there are countless terraced paddy-fields on the mountainsides, and on the full moon night in September, one can enjoy the fine view of the moon reflected in the water of each paddy.

Nagano (13D2), pop. 295,000, 217.2 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 2 hrs. 59 min. by limited express on the Shin-etsu Main Line, was formerly called Zenkoji after the famous temple of that name in the city. The station itself has the shape of a temple, thus symbolizing this Buddhist town. The name was changed when the city was made the capital of Nagano Prefecture.

This prefecture is centrally located on the main island of Japan, and is called the Roof of Japan because the highest mountain range, the Japan Alps (11 peaks of the range are over 3,000 m. above sea level), lies on its eastern boundary. The whole area is over 200 m. high, with four national parks, lakes, heights and hot springs.

Being visited by tourist-pilgrims, the city thrives on carpentry and silk-reeling. Apricots and apples are among the chief products of the surrounding district.

The 70.6-km. Nagano Electric Railway Line runs from Nagano to Yudanaka via the two cities of Suzaka (pop. 47,000) and Nakano (38,000). From Suzaka a railway line branches off to Yashiro on the Shin-etsu Main Line, while another line branches off from Nakano (Shinshu-Nakano Station) to Kijima.

Zenkoji (13D2), one of the most popular Buddhist temples in Japan, occupies an elevated site (59,000 sq. m.) at the N end of the city. It is about 2 km. from the station, 10 min. by bus. Zenkoji-shita Station on the Nagano Electric Railway is nearer to the temple. Founded in 642, the present main hall, reconstructed in 1707, is registered as a "National Treasure."

The chief statues worshiped are those of Amida-Nyorai and his followers—Kannon and Seisbi ("Important Cultural Properties"). They are made of bronze and are believed to have been presented by a king of the Paikche Dynasty, Korea, in 552. However, according to the account, the statues suffered at the hands of Japanese iconoclasts, who were opposed to the introduction of Buddhism. At one time, the images were consigned to flames and then thrown into a canal at Naniwa (Osaka). But a man by the name of Yoshimitsu Honda recovered the statues in 602 and carried them to his native village in Shinano Province, where he afterwards built a small temple for them.

For long years they experienced many vicissitudes, but finally they were restored to the Zenkoji Temple in 1598. The temple is named after the founder, whose name can also be read "Zenko (Yoshimitsu)." Images of the founder, his wife and his son are worshiped in the tabernacle along with the images of Amida-Nyorai and his followers.

The main statue is opened to public view every seven years. The last time was in spring of 1973. Under the altar is a tunnel surrounding it. Since the statue

cannot be seen, worshipers pass through the entire darkness of the tunnel (about 40 m. long), groping their way, and, if lucky, touch on the "Key of Paradise," which is believed to promise them an easy passage into eternity.

The temple is administered by two groups of priests and priestesses. The abbess' position is that of the highest priestess. The temple gate is opened at dawn. The devotees wait on the approach road for the abbot or the abbess to bless them. About half an hour after dawn, the morning worship service is held, presided over by the abbot first, and the abbess next. Hundreds of worshipers come from all over Japan to attend the morning service.

Mt. Jizuki Amusement Ground is located behind the Zenkoji Temple with the Unjo-den Charnel at its foot, which enshrines two and a half million urns. From the charnel to the top of the hill where there are a zoo and a botanical garden with recreational facilities, a 680-m.-long ropeway is available, providing a vast view of the city, rivers and mountain ranges.

Joshin-etsu Kogen (Plateau) National Park (13D2), 188,915 ha. in area, consists of two parts—a district straddling the three prefectures of Niigata, Gumma and Nagano, and another which lies to the NW extending over the two prefectures of Niigata and Nagano. The former includes among its major landmarks Mt. Tanigawa (alt. 1,963 m.) near the E extremity, the active volcano Shirane, rising in the center to an altitude of 2,162 m., another active volcano Asama (2,542 m.) at the S extremity, the Shiga Heights and the Sugadaira Plateau. The latter section includes Mts. Myoko (alt. 2,466 m.), Kurohime (2,053 m.), Togakushi (1,911 m.) and Iizuna (1,917 m.) within its limits.

The national park teems with hot springs. Since the park is quite easy to approach from the capital, it is popular among Tokyo-Yokohama residents for picnicking, camping, mountain climbing and skiing. Hot-spring baths and wildlife observation can also be enjoyed here.

Yamada Spa, situated 900 m. above sea level at the N foot of Mt. Shirane, 40 min. by bus from Suzaka, which is 15 min. from Nagano by train, is a good summer retreat and ski center, together with the Goshiki and Shichimi Spas in the neighborhood. *Kokeshi* dolls and wooden folkcraft articles are the souvenirs of Yamada Spa.

Yamanouchi Hot-Spring Land (13D2) consists of 14 hot springs, most of them being salt springs. They form two groups: nine hot springs lying near Yudanaka Station and five on the Shiga Heights. The Yudanaka group consists of Yudanaka, Shin-Yudanaka, Hoshikawa, Honami, Shibu, Andai, Kambayashi, Jigokudani and Kakuma Spas.

To the E of the Yudanaka group of hot springs lies the Shiga Heights group of hot springs, consisting of Maruike, Hoppo, Kawaragoya, Kumanoyu and Kidoike.

In addition to the lakes and marshes, streams and falls close at hand, these spas dotted in the more or less 1,000-m.-high mountains, valleys or heights are popular throughout the year for each

season's recreations.

The hot-spring land is traversed by a toll road named the Shiga-Kusatsu Route, which runs 42.2 km. from Kambayashi to Mt. Tengu, leading to Kusatsu Spa or Manza Spa, and turns into a ski tour course in winter.

Yudanaka Spa, 38 min. from Nagano by the Nagano Electric Railway, serves as an entrance to both the hot-spring land and Shiga Heights. The two spas of **Andai** and **Shibu**, lying almost contiguous, are situated to the SE, forming the most thriving resort in the district. Shibu Spa can be reached in 10 min. by bus from Yudanaka Station.

Kambayashi Spa, 4 km., 15 min. by bus from Yudanaka, is a fine summer resort. It occupies the highest elevation (800 m.) among the hot-spring resorts in the vicinity and commands a fine view. About 1.5 km. W into the mountain from Kambayashi is **Jigokudani Spa**, where a 10-m.-high jet of hot water is the chief attraction.

Shiga Heights (13D2), which may be regarded as the heart of the Joshin-etsu Kogen (Plateau) National Park, is situated on an eminence about 1,500 m. above sea level. On the plateau are more than 48 lakes and ponds, with many white birch forests that add to the beauty of the scenery. The plateau is popular in all four seasons with hikers, campers, rowers, anglers and skiers. All these activities are further stimulated by the existence of the hot springs nearby, all accessible by bus from Yudanaka.

Maruike Spa is 29 min. by bus from Yudanaka. From Maruike many hiking paths radiate in all directions. Hoppo Spa is linked with Maruike Spa by an aerial ropeway extending across the valley (time required: 7 min.). Kumanoyu Spa is a 20-min. bus ride from Maruike Spa by way of Kidoike Spa. In the vicinity of each of these spas are ski grounds with slopes suitable for various grades of skill and complete with chair lifts.

Mt. Togakushi (13D2), alt. 1,911 m., once an object of religious worship, is frequently referred to in Japanese poetry. The Togakushi Shrine in the heart of this mountainous region, which used to be a sacred place for priests practicing asceticism, consists of three shrine buildings—Okusha (innermost sanctuary), Chusha (middle shrine) and Hokosha. They can be reached by bus in 1 hr. 10 min., 1 hr. and 50 min., respectively from Nagano via a 17-km.-long toll road called "Togakushi Bird Line."

Between Hokosha and Chusha, where there are a lot of inns once used for pilgrims' lodgings, it is a 30-40-min. walk. From Chusha to Okusha is a 4-km. hike up a slope, taking 1 hr. 30 min. on foot. The road entering into Togakushi from Kurohime is under reconstruction.

Mt. Togakushi is flanked by Mt. Iizuna (alt. 1,917 m.) on the E and Mt. Kurohime (2,053 m.) on the NE. The plateau of Togakushi is well known for its singing birds such as bush warblers, thrushes and cuckoos. In summer their melodious notes are

often picked up and broadcast by radio.

What should not be missed is a dish of buckwheat noodles served in a bamboo basket made by the farmers here.

The train running 107.5 km. from Nagano to Echigo-Kawaguchi in Niigata Prefecture on the Joetsu Line via Iiyama (pop. 33,000) and Tokamachi in Niigata Prefecture leaves the Shin-etsu Main Line at Toyono for the Iiyama Line.

Iiyama, accessible from Nagano by train in 50 min., developed as a castle-town, and is now a center of local politics, transportation and commerce, with Mt. Madarao (alt. 1,382 m.) on the W side bordering Niigata Prefecture. The city produces *tatami* facing, paper, household Buddhist altars and ski equipment.

Iiyama is also the gateway to Nozawa Spa, 45 min. by bus, which is also reached in 35 min. by bus from Kijima—a terminal of the Nagano Electric Railway. It is said that the spa was founded by a priest by the name of Gyoki (668–749), who devoted himself to varieties of social work in the 8th century, and gained popularity after being opened to the public by the feudal lord of Iiyama in the 17th century. The spa offers first class ski grounds in its vicinity. **Kurohime**, 26.9 km. N of Nagano, 50 min. by train on the Shin-etsu Main Line, is the most convenient station for Lake Nojiri as well as for Mts. Kurohime and Togakushi. The town was the home of Issa Kobayashi (1763–1827), a well-known *haiku* poet whose dwelling has been preserved at Kashiwabara.

The Kashiwabara and Kurohime Kogen Ski Grounds are close by, 10 min. on foot and 25 min. by bus, respectively from Kurohime Station.

Lake Nojiri (13D2), alt. 654 m., is 4 km. to the NE, 12 min. by bus from Kurohime Station. The lake lies at the foot of Mts. Myoko and Kurohime, and measures 16.5 km. in circumference. It provides good fishing for salmon trout and carp as well as swimming in summer and skating in winter. Near the lake are several camping grounds, which are crowded in season. The time required for a trip around the lake by pleasure boat is 40 min. **Myoko-Kogen Station**, 37.3 km. N of Nagano, 53 min. by train, 254.5 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 3 hrs. 50 min. by limited express, is the most convenient station for the Myoko Hot-Spring Land, which consists of Myoko, Akakura, Shin-Akakura, Ikenotaira, Seki and Tsubame Spas.

Akakura Spa, 6 km. NW of Myoko-Kogen Station, 23 min. by bus, stands 785 m. above sea level on the E slope of Mt. Myoko. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding area, including the Kubiki Plain to the N, the Japan Sea, and even Sado Island in the distance. To the W, soars Mt. Myoko with Mts. Kurohime, Iizuna and Lake Nojiri to the S. The spa is a splendid place for skiing in winter, since there is plenty of snow and fine skiing facilities are available. Tenshin Okakura (1862–1913), a leader of the fine arts in the Meiji era, was extremely fond of the environment and died here. The cottage where he spent his last days is 492

preserved together with a monument.

1 km. SW of Myoko-Kogen Station, 5 min. and 5 km. W, 30 min., both by bus, are **Myoko Spa** and **Ikenotaira Spa**, which are good places for skiing, with **Shin-Akakura Spa** located between Myoko Kogen and Akakura Spa.

Hand-made wares made of white birch and *akebi* (akebia) vine and *zemmai* (a wild edible fern) are special products here.

Mt. Myoko (13D2), alt. 2,446 m., part of the Joshin-etsu Kogen (Plateau) National Park, can be climbed in 6 hrs. from Akakura or Ikenotaira Spa. The road from Akakura forks both to the right and left at the top of the village street. The right branch goes to Kita-Jigokudani (N Hell), while the left road leads to Minami-Jigokudani (S Hell). The two roads meet again at a shrine (about 5 km. by either route), just beyond which is a pond. From here to the summit (2 km.) it is a steep climb, but hikers are aided by chains fastened to the rocks.

Mt. Myoko is an extinct volcano. The long semi-oval ridge surrounding it includes Mt. Maeyama in front, Mt. Akakura to the S and Mt. Kanna to the N. At the summit stands a small temple dedicated to Amitabha Buddha. The view includes Mts. Fuji and Asama, the Japan Sea and even Sado Island in clear weather.

There are good ski grounds all along the slopes of Mt. Myoko, where the snow falls to a depth of about 3 m. Akakura, Myoko, Ikenotaira, Seki and Tsubame Spas are crowded with skiing enthusiasts during the winter season.

Seki Spa is about 8 km. (32 min. by bus) SW of Sekiyama Station, the next station to Myoko-Kogen Station.

Tsubame Spa is 3 km. farther inland, and can be reached from Akakura Spa by bus in 25 min. Both are good ski areas. Tsubame is also one of the starting points for climbing Mt. Myoko.

Joetsu (13D1) is the third-largest city in Niigata Prefecture with a population of 120,000, which came into existence by combining the two old cities of Takada and Naoetsu in 1973.

Takada, 285.5 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 4 hrs. 15 min. by limited express, is noted for its heavy snowfalls. The eaves of the houses are unusually deep to keep a way open along the streets. It was at Takada that skiing was introduced to Japan in 1910 by Maj. Edler von Lerch, an Austrian military officer attached to the Takada Army Division. Kanaya Hill, 3 km. SW of the station, is the local center for this winter sport.

Takada, which developed as a castle-town, has a lot of historical places. From Takada Station in 20 min. on foot are Takada Castle ruins with inner and outer moats still remaining where about three thousand cherry trees reflect their blossoms beautifully in the water.

Naoetsu (13D1) situated on the coast of the Japan Sea is also the junction for the Hokuriku Main Line and can be reached from Ueno (Tokyo), 292.2 km. in 4 hrs. 23 min. by limited express and from Osaka, 464.4 km. in 5 hrs. 33 min. by limited express.

The Shin-etsu Main Line branches off to the right at Naoetsu and runs along the beautiful seashore. It touches en route at Kuroi, Saigata, Katamachi, Kakizaki and Yoneyama Stations. Yoneyama is located at the foot of Mt. Yone (alt. 993 m.), where a barrier was formerly established by the *daimyo* of Takada.

The Japan Sea coast from Kuroi to Katamachi for a distance of about 10 km. is a center for natural gas, which is piped to Tokyo.

The district also features the production of stainless steel and chemical fertilizers.

Route 9. Tokyo to Koriyama by the Tohoku Main Line

The railway from Tokyo to Aomori is called the Tohoku (North-eastern) Main Line, and the trains run from Ueno Station in Tokyo to Aomori (736.8 km., 8 hrs. 30 min. by limited express) via Omiya, Utsunomiya, Koriyama, Fukushima, Sendai and Morioka. The line runs mainly along the old highway called the Oshu Kaido. After leaving Sendai, it follows for a while the picturesque shore of Matsushima, but it does not touch the seacoast until it emerges at Noheji Bay. The prefectures it passes through as far as Koriyama are Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Fukushima. For the most part, the trains run through farmland and mountainous terrain where houses with thatched roofs are scattered here and there.

From Tokyo to Omiya, see Route 1: Along the Tohoku Line. **Oyama** (2D3), pop. 115,000, 77 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 1 hr. 5 min. by express, is the junction both for the Ryomo Line to Shin-Maebashi on the Joetsu Line and for the Mito Line to Tomobe on the Joban Line.

Historically, the city flourished as a stage town in the Edo period for wayfarers on the Oshu Highway.

With its advantages of convenient location close to the consuming cities around Tokyo and its natural resources, the city is being developed as an industrial satellite city of Tokyo where flour milling, aluminium, machinery, tobacco and other factories are increasing in number.

Utsunomiya (2D2), pop. 320,000, is 105.9 km. from Ueno (Tokyo), 1 hr. 12 min. by limited express on the JNR Tohoku Main Line, or 113.2 km. from Asakusa (Tokyo), 2 hrs. 30 min. by through train of the Tobu Railway. It is the seat of the government of Tochigi Prefecture and the junction for Nikko—40.5 km. or 40 min. by train.

About 9 km. NW of its JNR station, 25 min. by bus, in front of the **Oyaji Temple** is a 27-m.-high statue of the **Peace Kannon**, which was completed in 1954 after six years of work. The temple is said to have been founded by Kobo-Daishi (774-835), who

introduced the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism into Japan. Now belonging to the Tendai sect, the temple structure is built partly within a huge cavern, on the walls of which are 10 Buddhist images elaborately carved in relief. The Thousand-handed Kannon, chief object of worship, 4 m. in height, is included among the images. They seem to have been carved during the early Heian period (794-897), and are considered to be the oldest stone Buddhist images in Japan. They are all protected as "Important Cultural Properties." The spot is also a selected "Place of Historical Importance," while the vicinity is noted for its azaleas in spring and tinted leaves in autumn.

The hills in this area are composed of Oya stones, named after the Oyaji Temple. The stone is a kind of tuff, soft and easy to work, and has been used for building fences and warehouses in the village. Since the hewn stone has an elegant feeling on the surface that adds a refined atmosphere to the building, it was used in 1922 by the famed American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed the former Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

Hoshakuji, 117.6 km. from Ueno, 2 hrs. 30 min. by train, is the junction for the Karasuyama Line to Karasuyama (32.1 km. starting from Utsunomiya, around 50 min.), which has been known for its leaf tobacco since olden times.

Nishi-Nasuno, 148.1 km. from Ueno, 2 hrs. 16 min. by express, is the junction for Shiobara Spa—about 17 km. NW of the station.

SHIOBARA SPAS

Shiobara (2D2) comprises 11 hot-spring resorts, seven of which form a chain along the JNR Shiobara Bus Line to Kinugawa Spa, skirting the base of Mt. Takahara from NE to SW. Oami, the nearest spa to Nishi-Nasuno, can be reached in 37 min. by bus from Nishi-Nasuno Station. Furumachi is another 13-min. bus ride from Oami via Fukuwata, Shiogama, Hataori and Monzen. About 2 km. uphill from Shiogama to the S, Shionoyu perches on a cliff overlooking the Kanomata River, while Sumaki nestles among thickly wooded hills about 1 km. SE of Furumachi along with its newer neighbor, Sodegasawa, which is 250 m. farther E. Motoyu and Arayu are a pair of mountain spas secluded in the inner recess of the Shiobara Valley, located about 8 km. to the W and SW of Furumachi.

Topographically speaking, Shiobara is situated in a V-shaped valley sandwiched in between immense mountains. Mt. Takahara fences it on the S, and Nasu, the principal peak of the Nasu volcanic chain, on the N. The swift Hoki River tumbles down Mt. Takahara in a succession of cascades and rushes through the valley, first in a northerly and then in an easterly direction changing its course to the SE near Oami.

Shiobara, literally the Field of Salt, is said by some to derive its name from the fact that this district formerly produced rock salt, but the more universally accepted opinion is that the name refers to the brine springs there. Today, it is included in the Nikko National Park and noted for its beautiful valley as well

as the tinted foliage with which all the surrounding hills and glens are ablaze in autumn. It rivals the Hakone spas in abundance of hot water and in the richness of natural beauty. The tributaries of the Hoki River drain the district through deep, picturesque ravines, much like those through which the Hayakawa flows in Hakone.

The discovery of these spas is said to have been made sometime early in the 9th century. Attempts were made from time to time to make the spas more accessible, but it was not until the Tochigi Prefecture governorship of Viscount Michitsune Mishima (1835-1888), a vigorous advocate of good roads, that anything was done to popularize them.

Oami is the first of the spas to be reached from Nishi-Nasuno Station. A saline bitter spring gushes out, at a temperature of 50°C., from a crevice in a big rock on the N bank of the Hoki River. The waters are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia and skin diseases. Among the sights near Oami is Chigogafuchi, a supposedly bottomless pool filled to the brim with whirling water.

Fukuwata, 19 km., about 43 min. by bus from Nishi-Nasuno Station, is surrounded by peaks and stands about 340 m. above sea level. There are a number of weak common-salt springs (75°C.) here and some curious rock formations. The latter includes the pine-covered Tengu-Iwa (Long-nosed Goblin Rock) hanging over the road not far from Fukuwata and the Nodachi-Iwa (Field Review Rock)—a large, flat boulder in the bed of the stream under the Tengu-Iwa on which hundreds of people can stand.

Nearly 1 km. farther inland from Fukuwata is Shiogama Spa where the JNR bus branches off southward to Shionoyu, arriving in 6 min.

Shionoyu, situated apart from other hot-spring resorts, is a tranquil spa along the Kanomata River that offers many bathing places hewn out of natural rocks. Since the *ryokan* are situated in the central section of the mountain, visitors have to descend more than a hundred steps from their rooms to the outdoor baths. The best season is autumn when tinted maple leaves are reflected in the water of the baths. The water is good for liver diseases and constipation as well as rheumatism.

Monzen, 45 min. by bus from Nishi-Nasuno Station, lies about 2 km. NW of Fukuwata. It is the most flourishing quarter in the spas. Monzen (Fronting the Temple Gate) is so named from its Myounji—the oldest and largest Buddhist temple in the district, said to have been founded in the late 12th century by Nun Myoun. The nun was an aunt of Shigemori Taira (1137-1179), eldest son of Kiyomori. The founder's tomb is located on the premises.

Furumachi, 440 m. above sea level, is beyond Monzen on the opposite bank of the Hoki River and is connected with it by a bridge. Actually, it is a continuation of Monzen. From Nishi-Nasuno Station, Furumachi is 21 km. and 50 min. by bus; from Kinugawa Spa, the distance of 39.2 km. is covered by bus in 1 hr.

38 min. on a toll road—the Nichien Momiji (maple) Line. There are a dozen simple thermal springs here with a temperature ranging between 39° and 47°C., which are said to be good for rheumatism.

Oku-Shiobara, 8 km., 30 min. by bus from Furumachi, stands to the SW at an altitude of 940 m.—the greatest elevation of all the Shiobara spas, with the thermometer rarely reaching 21°C. in summer. It is also a 1-hr. 18-min. bus ride from Kinugawa (30 km.). There are four springs, all containing sulphur.

Mt. Takahara, which consists of two peaks—Mts. Keicho (alt. 1,766 m.) and Shaka (1,795 m.)—is an 8-km. ascent from Oku-Shiobara. The summit commands a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains.

Kuroiso, pop. 40,000, 159.6 km. from Ueno, 1 hr. 45 min. by limited express, is the station for the Nasu spas.

NASU SPAS

Seven Spas of Nasu (32B3)—Nasu-Yumoto, the principal and the largest, Kita, Benten, Omaru (often called Daimaru), Sandogoya, Takao, and Itamuro—have been known since ancient times. There are three more spas in the neighborhood—Asahi, Shin-Nasu and Yawata. These spas are dotted about the plateau at the foot of Mt. Nasu amid splendid scenery. The district is celebrated for its azalea flowers in early June and azine leaves in mid-October.

Nasu-Yumoto, the most flourishing of all the spas, 17 km. NW of Kuroiso Station, is reached by bus in 40 min. A bus is also available to Itamuro, 18.6 km. NW of the station, in 50 min.

Shin-Nasu Spa, about 750 m. above sea level, lies on the way to Nasu-Yumoto. Situated 16 km. NW of the station, 28 min. by bus, it commands an extensive view of the district.

Nasu-Yumoto Spa lies about 900 m. above sea level and is sheltered on the NE by mountain ranges. **Shikano-yu** (Deer Spring) is the best known of Nasu-Yumoto's acid-alum springs containing hydrogen sulphide. This spring is similar in many respects to Kusatsu springs and is very efficacious against skin diseases, female diseases, etc. The spring derives its name, it is said, from the legend that during the 7th century a warrior noted for his skillful archery wounded a deer in this region with an arrow. Running through the bushes on the deer's trail, he discovered this hot spring. Near Nasu-Yumoto is the Nasu Golf Club (18 holes, 6,690 yds.).

Yuzen Shrine near Nasu-Yumoto is dedicated to two "healing Shinto deities"—Onamuchi and Sukunahikona—and is celebrated for the *Sesshoseki* or Death Stone, which is kept within a wooden enclosure at the back of the shrine. The stone—pyroxene andesite, which is 8.5 m. square and 1.5 m. in height, lies on a barren hillside that is popularly called Sai-no-Kawara (the Styx Riverbed). Steam billows up from the ground, and there is a strong smell of hydrogen sulphide near the stone. The name Death Stone derives from the fact that a number of animals have died near it.

Tradition says that in the 1140's to 1150's a beautiful girl named Tamamo was a favorite of ex-Emperor Toba (1103-1156). One night when all the lights were extinguished, the body of Tamamo was seen emitting light. When the ex-emperor suddenly became ill, the court diviner traced the illness to Tamamo's supernatural light and by dint of prayer forced the girl to reveal her true identity—a "nine-tailed fox." The fox was hunted and fled to Nasu, where it turned into a stone which killed everything that touched it. The stone was later exorcised by Genno, a Buddhist priest of the 13th to 14th century. At the touch of his wand it split asunder, whereupon a woman appeared before the priest and thanked him.

About 13 km. from Nasu-Yumoto around the base of Mt. Chausu is **Itamuro Spa**, quite separate from the other group of hot-spring resorts of Nasu. Its simple thermal spring, 37°C., has a reputation for relieving paralysis, rheumatism and neuralgia.

The Nasu Volcanic Chain extends over Tochigi and Fukushima Prefectures and is composed of five mountains—**Chausu** or **Nasu** (alt. 1,917 m.), **Nangetsu** (1,776 m.), **Kuro-oya** (1,583 m.), **Asahi** (1,903 m.), and **Sambon-yari** (1,917 m.). The ascent of Mt. Chausu (10.5 km. from Nasu-Yumoto) is not at all difficult and follows the bus road leading to Benten Spa and Omaru Spa (20 min. by bus). The Nasu Plateau Toll Road, called Volcano Highway, is a one-way loop highway with a total length of 10.3 km. Newly opened in 1965 by the Tochigi Prefectural Government, it starts at a point about 900 m. high, just N of Nasu-Yumoto Spa. It connects with Omaru Tozanguchi near Omaru Spa, 1,300 m. in altitude and the beginning of the trail leading to the summit of Mt. Chausu. Free parking places are found along this road and the visitor can enjoy extensive views of the N part of the Kanto Plain, including the volcanic range. A 796-m. ropeway is available from Kakkodaira halfway up Mt. Chausu to Tenguhana near its summit (4 min.). Clouds of steam and smoke issue from the crevices of rocks with an incessant roar, presenting a very strange spectacle. There are two big craters, and small solfataras are abundant. It is possible to reach Mt. Asahi from Mt. Chausu. Mt. Asahi forms a number of rocky pinnacles, which are part of the Sambon-yari volcano.

Mt. Nasu Toll Road, presently paved over a distance of 7.4 km. from Nasu Ikkenjaya to Itamuro, is now being extended as far as Shiobara Furumachi to connect with the Nichien Momiji Line in Shiobara. It will be called the Enna Skyline in the future.

Shirakawa (32C3), pop. 41,000, 184.6 km. from Ueno, 2 hrs. 44 min. by express, lies on the banks of the Abukuma River. It was formerly the castle-town of the House of Matsudaira and then of the Abes. The castle grounds, now called Shiroyama Park, are near Shirakawa Station. The rampart is still preserved. Shirakawa was widely known all over Japan for its horse fair, but the fair was discontinued in 1963. From the station, the 24-km. Hakuho Bus Line of JNR leads to Iwaki-Tanakura on the Suigun Line, which runs 142.4 km. between Mito and Koriyama.

Nanko Park is 2 km. S of Shirakawa Station and can be reached

in 15 min. by bus. The park, which contains a small lake, was formerly a wasteland, but was improved and converted into a pleasure resort for the public in the later years of the 18th century by Sadanobu Matsudaira (1758-1829), the *daimyo* of the district and the chief minister of Ienari Tokugawa—the 11th *shogun*—between 1787 and 1793. The Nanko Shrine in the park is dedicated to Sadanobu, who was a great patron of learning.

The site of the ancient **Shirakawa Barrier** at Hatajuku, about 10 km. S of Shirakawa Station, 30 min. by bus, is of great historic interest. It was the barrier gate that formerly stood there to mark the entrance to what was regarded as the barbarous district of Oshu. The stone monument erected in 1800 by Sadanobu Matsudaira marks the site of the gate.

Kashi (32B3), 24 km. W of Shirakawa Station, is 1 hr. 10 min. by bus, then 2 km. on foot. A secluded mountain spa and good summer retreat, it is located upstream on the Abukuma River and 900 m. above sea level. About 4 km. downstream from here is **Shin-Kashi Spa**, which opened in 1961. The type and temperature of springs: saline or sulphated bitter springs, 49°C.; efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia, constipation, gout, etc.

Sukagawa (32C3), pop. 55,000, 211.5 km. from Ueno, 3 hrs. 10 min. by express, is noted for its large tree peony garden, which lies 3.5 km. SE of the station, 20 min. by bus. The garden contains over 3,000 woody peonies consisting of more than 150 varieties, hundreds of which are 200 years old. In the season from early to late in May it is filled with beautiful flowers. The garden also boasts of its tulips, roses, peonies, azaleas and rhododendrons—all growing in the 90,000-sq.-m. garden site.

Asaka-Nagamori, between Sukagawa and Koriyama, is the junction for the 137.5-km. Suigun Line leading to Mito on the Joban Line.

Koriyama (32C3), pop. 250,000, 223 km. from Ueno, 2 hrs. 27 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Ban-etsu East Line to Taira on the Joban Line and the Ban-etsu West Line to Niitsu on the Shin-etsu Main Line (see Route 12). Since the wild plain in the vicinity was opened up in 1876 and the water of Lake Inawashiro was utilized for generating electricity, the city has made great development in such industries as spinning, chemicals, machinery, metals and foodstuffs. The city also has a JNR workshop.

Kaiseizan Park, about 3 km. W of Koriyama Station, 10 min. by bus, is noted for the abundance of its cherry trees planted around the prefectural all-purpose playground and a pond. They usually bloom from the middle of April. The park is also popular for its municipal bird museum.

OYAMA TO TAKASAKI ALONG THE RYOMO LINE

The Ryomo Line links Oyama and Takasaki (91.7 km.), passing through Gumma and Tochigi Prefectures. The silk-weaving centers of Ashikaga, Kiryu and Isesaki as well as Maebashi, the capital

of Gumma Prefecture, are on this line.

Tochigi (2D3), pop. 81,000, 10.8 km. from Oyama, offers a good market for hemp and other agricultural products from the neighboring districts. In the Edo period (1603–1867) Tochigi was a stage on the road for pilgrimages from Edo (present Tokyo) to Nikko, and for 13 years after 1871 it was the capital of Tochigi Prefecture. The Nikko Line of the Tobu Railway running 85.9 km. from Asakusa, Tokyo, touches at Tochigi, and continues 49.6 km. more to Nikko. The Utsunomiya Line of the same railway branches off from Shin-Tochigi on the Nikko Line to Utsunomiya (24.3 km.). **Sano**, pop. 74,000, 26.6 km. from Oyama, is a cotton textile center that produces paper umbrellas, dolls, battledores and carp streamers for the Boys' Festival. **Tatebayashi**, 11.5 km. SW of Sano, 20 min. by the Sano Line of the Tobu Railway, is noted for its Morinji Temple, as described in Route 1: Along the Tobu Railway. **Ashikaga** (2C3), pop. 161,000, 38.2 km. from Oyama, is a center for the spinning and silk textile industry.

Ashikaga was first opened as a market for piece goods in 1832 in competition with the neighboring city of Kiryu, which had formerly been the center. The dyeing and weaving industry, however, had been established in Ashikaga for several centuries. After the Restoration of 1868, the industry declined for a time, but was later revived on a full scale.

The chemical textile industry has developed recently. The output of tricot materials (a kind of knitting material used for underwear and summer wear) in this city now occupies about 30 percent of the nation's entire production. The city is also a center for growing strawberries, cucumbers, potatoes, etc. During the off-season, the crops are protected by covering them with vinyl-chlorides.

A shrine erected in 1668 and dedicated to Confucius and a library now stand 600 m. NW of the station on the site of the **Ashikaga Gakko**, an old classical school.

The Ashikaga Gakko was founded, according to one tradition, in the 9th century by Ono-no-Takamura (802–852), one of the best poets of his time. It was restored in 1432 by a lord called Norizane Uesugi (1411–1466). Norizane invited a Buddhist priest to take charge of the school and imported many classical books from China. The old books used in the school are still preserved in the library and several of them are listed among "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties," while the site is designated as a "Place of Historical Importance."

Bannaji (2C3), a Buddhist temple belonging to the Shingon sect (Buzan school), is situated opposite the site of the Ashikaga Gakko. It was established in the 1190's by Yoshikane Ashikaga (d. 1199) on the premises of his mansion and was named after his Buddhist name Banna. Yoshikane was a famous general of Yoritomo Minamoto, the first Kamakura *shogun*. Thereafter, it became the family temple of the Ashikagas. The Main Hall (called Omido or Dainichido), dedicated to Dainichi-Nyorai, and the belfry are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Gyodosan is a hill (alt. 400 m.) about 8 km. NW of Ashikaga Station (buses available to the foot). Noted for its autumnal tints, the hill has a small Buddhist temple, Joinji of the Rinzaï sect, near its summit. The temple grounds have been as hallowed to the ascetic as those of the monastery of Koyasan in Wakayama Prefecture.

About 8 km. SW of Ashikaga by the Isesaki Line of the Tobu Railway is **Ota** (pop. 104,000), a heavy industry center for this district. The city is also connected with Kiryu (14.6 km.), Isesaki (19.8 km.) and Asakusa, Tokyo, (94.7 km.) by the Tobu Railway. **Daikoin**, about 2.5 km. NW of Ota Station, is an imposing Buddhist temple of the Jodo sect. It is popularly called Donryu after the name of its first abbot, Priest Donryu (1556-1623), who is said to guard the health of all infants.

Kiryu (2C3), pop. 136,000, 52.9 km. from Oyama, is one of the largest and oldest centers of the weaving industry in the Kanto District, with records of silk goods woven there going back to the 8th century. In the early 17th century Kiryu silk was used in making warrior's banners.

Kiryu is the junction for the 44.1-km. Ashio Line leading to Mito, the old site of the copper mine of Ashio. The 20.3-km. Kiryu Line of the Tobu Railway, running from Ota, passes through the W part of Kiryu City and leads to Akagi. In the SW suburbs of Kiryu is Yabuzuka Spa.

Ashio (2C2), 42.8 km. N of Kiryu, 1 hr. 40 min. by train, used to be one of the most productive copper-mine towns in Japan. The copper was discovered in 1610 by a farmer, and the mine was under the direct control of the Tokugawa shogunate government, and in 1877 the Furukawa Mining Co. took over its management. The crude copper smelted here was sent for electrolysis to the company's copper refinery at Kiyotaki in Nikko, 23.8 km. NE.

At the end of the last century, pollution caused by the mining posed a social problem. In the 1940's, the output began to decrease markedly until the mine was finally closed in 1973. The W part of the town is part of Nikko National Park, with the 23.8-km. Ni-Soku Tourist Road connecting Nikko and Ashio in 1 hr. 40 min. by bus. As a result, the town is turning into a tourist spot. **Isesaki** (2C3), pop. 95,000, 69.1 km. from Oyama, 9.8 km. from Takasaki, is the terminal of the 114.5-km. Isesaki Line of the Tobu Railway from Asakusa, Tokyo. Formerly the castle-town of the Sakai family, Isesaki has rivaled Kiryu as a weaving center. **Maebashi** (81.8 km. from Oyama); see Route 7.

OYAMA TO MITO BY THE MITO LINE

The railway line which runs 50.2 km. E from Oyama and joins the Joban Line at Tomobe, 16.5 km. W of Mito, is called the Mito Line. **Yuki** (2D3), pop. 42,000, 6.6 km. from Oyama, is the home of the *Yuki-tsumugi*—a traditional hand-woven silk fabric, the weaving

technique of which dates from the Muromachi period (1336–1573). It is elaborately woven from hand-spun silk yarn and is characterized by a very tasteful design and sober color. Two craftswomen and a craftsman among the 1,000 artisans of this unique piece goods are designated by the government as “Intangible Cultural Properties.”

Shimodate, pop. 56,000, 16.2 km. from Oyama, is the junction for the Moka Line, which runs 42 km. NE to Motegi via Moka. Shimodate is also the starting point for the Joso Line of the Kanto Railway running SE to Toride on the Joban Line (51.1 km.).

Moka (2E3), pop. 44,000, 16.5 km. from Shimodate, is the distribution center for agricultural products in this neighborhood. The cotton textile known as *Moka-momen* is a specialty of the town. The material is most popular as the cloth for *yukata*. It is designed for homewear, featuring blue patterns on a white ground.

Mashiko (2E3), pop. 20,000, 25.2 km. from Shimodate, has long been known as the home of *Mashiko-yaki* (Mashiko ware). A kind of pottery made in the folkcraft style, it is admired for its simplicity and fresh beauty. Firing started in 1852. Today, about 150 kilns—large and small, in and around the town—annually turn out pottery worth some 1,150 million yen. A noted potter, Shoji Hamada (1894–), who is designated as an “Intangible Cultural Property,” has introduced Mashiko ware throughout Japan since he built a kiln in this town in 1930. Its worldwide reputation is also due to Bernard Leach (1887–), an English potter, who was given the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure for his contribution to this art.

Motegi, 42 km. from Shimodate, markets many farm products, including a large quantity of leaf tobacco.

Iwase, 29.6 km. from Oyama, is the junction for the Tsukuba Line of the Kanto Railway to Tsuchiura on the Joban Line (40.1 km.), by which Mt. Tsukuba is reached. The Tomiya Kannon (popularly known as Oyamaji), an old Buddhist temple of the Tendai sect, stands 2 km. N of the station. Its three-story pagoda, dating from 1465, is listed as an “Important Cultural Property.”

Haguro, 32.8 km. from Oyama, is celebrated for its varieties of white mountain cherry trees, which once ranked next to those of Yoshino, S of Nara. The 1-km. approach, lined with old cherry trees, to the **Isobe Shrine**—about 1.6 km. NW of the station has been designated as an “Outstanding Scenic Place.” They usually bloom from early to mid-April and are known as the Sakuragawa cherries, after the name of a stream formerly called the Sakuragawa (Cherry River) flowing at the back of the shrine. It is said to be the scene of a *noh* play titled *Sakuragawa*.

Inada, 40.1 km. from Oyama, is the station for the **Sainenji Temple** (popularly called the Inada Gobo), 1.5 km. to the W. This is the site of the hermitage where Priest Shinran (1173–1262), founder of the Jodo-Shinshu sect of Buddhism, stayed from 1217 to 1225. He completed his *Kyogyo-shinsho* in six volumes, the fundamental

canon of the sect, here in 1224.

Inada is a portion of Kasama City, mentioned next, and is known for its production of quality granite from the neighboring hills. **Kasama** (2E3), pop. 31,000, 43.3 km. from Oyama, was the castle-town of the Makino family. It has developed as the shrine town of the popular **Kasama-Inari**, standing 1.5 km. N of the station and dedicated to Ukanomitama-no-Mikoto—a Shinto deity. The annual number of pilgrims to the shrine is said to exceed a million. The Chrysanthemum Festival held in the shrine precincts from late October till the end of November attracts large crowds of people from the neighboring districts.

Since the hills in the vicinity are composed of granite stone, good-quality potter's clay can easily be obtained here. Indeed, the city has been a local center of the ceramic industry since 1772. *Kasama-yaki* (Kasama ware) is a specialty here.

At Kataniwa, some 7 km. NW of Kasama Station, stands the **Ryogonji Temple** of the Rinzai sect. Its front gate and a wooden statue of the Thousand-handed Kannon housed in this temple are registered as "Important Cultural Properties," while *hime-haruzemi*—a rare species of cicadas breeding in the temple grounds—are protected as "Natural Monuments."

Route 10. Nikko National Park

The park area (2C2), inclusive of the so-called Oku-Nikko (Inner Nikko) region as well as Nasu and Shiobara Spas, sprawls over 140,698 ha. partly covering Tochigi, Gumma, Fukushima and Niigata Prefectures. For Shiobara and Nasu, see Route 9.

The glories of Nikko are twofold. It has magnificent mountain scenery, with rivers, cascades, waterfalls, lakes, and ancient trees; and it also has the finest handiwork of man in the mausolea erected over the tombs of Ieyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616), founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, and of his grandson Iemitsu. One scarcely knows which to admire more, the mausolea themselves or the setting in which they are placed, a bold essay by Nature in landscape gardening. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that foreign visitors should regard Nikko as by far the most interesting spot in Japan. The Japanese have a saying, "Never say *kekko* (magnificent) until you've seen Nikko," indicative of their own appreciation of one of the wonder spots of their land.

Nikko is also noted as having one of the richest deciduous forests in this country, in addition to its beautiful highland acerose forests. Even the maples, which are especially attractive when tinted in autumn, are of diverse varieties. The greater part of this national park is composed of State forests. Indeed, this region has such a variety of flora, fauna, geographical and mineral wealth that it is like a vast natural museum.

Nikko is one of the most popular of the 27 national parks in Japan. Here is a region where tourists may spend their holidays,

where religious devotees may visit shrines and temples, where students of nature or history may enjoy research in their respective fields. In this great national park there is every facility for camping, mountain climbing, sailing, angling, skiing and skating. The park possesses a number of splendid hot-spring resorts, noted for their recuperative, and curative advantages. Moreover, Nikko may be enjoyed throughout the year, for each of the four seasons has its attractions.

Access from Tokyo: There are three ways of reaching Nikko from Tokyo—by the JNR, by the Tobu Railway, or by the Nikko Highway. On the JNR through trains run from Ueno or Tokyo Station to Nikko (146.4 km., in 2 hrs. 6 min. from Ueno Station by express). When traveling by northbound trains other than for Nikko, passengers must change at Utsunomiya.

The Nikko Line of the Tobu Railway from Asakusa (Tokyo) to Tobu-Nikko (135.5 km.), runs limited express trains, besides express and ordinary trains. The fastest limited express takes 1 hr. 45 min. There is one class only.

There are several places of interest along the Tobu route including Satte, 46.8 km. from Asakusa, noted for its cherry trees, which extend for 16 km. along the bank of the Gongendo River, an effluent of the Tone River. Shimo-Imaichi near Nikko is connected with the 16.2 km. Kinugawa Line of the Tobu Railway to Shin-Fujiwara via Kinugawa Spa.

Hotoku Ninomiya Shrine (2D2), 200 m. SW of Shimo-Imaichi Station, is dedicated to Sontoku Ninomiya (1787-1856), a thinker and authority on agronomy celebrated toward the end of the Edo period.

Sontoku Ninomiya: Born at Kayama in the present Odawara City and bereaved of his parents in his childhood, Ninomiya was subjected to the misfortune of a family torn asunder, but striving hard to pursue knowledge under difficulties, he finally overcame trials and tribulations, and established himself as an agricultural administrator. He devoted himself until the end of his life to the rehabilitation and development of various rural districts. In 1854, at the request of the shogunate government, he engaged himself in the work of developing 89 villages, which were part of the estate of the Nikko shrine, but he died in his office at Imaichi before seeing the completion of the work.

The shrine dedicated to him was erected in front of his tomb in 1897. In the shrine precincts stands the Hotoku Library storing some 2,500 hand-copied volumes of his writings. The shrine festival takes place on November 17, the date of his death. A shrine of the same name, sacred to him, is found in Odawara City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

A new highway, the **Tohoku Expressway**, is now under construction to cover the distance of 348.2 km. from Tokyo to Sendai (in the Tohoku district). It will be completed in 1975. So far, the 109.7-km. portion between Iwatsuki in Saitama Prefecture and Yaita in Tochigi Prefecture has been completed. Driving on the highway, motorcars can now reach Nikko from Tokyo (135.5 km.)

in about three hours, partly passing along one of the famous *sugi* (Japanese cedar) avenues, this one running from Osawa to Nikko (about 29 km.). Another highway, the Nikko-Utsunomiya Road connecting the Tohoku Expressway at the Utsunomiya Interchange, is also being constructed.

The JNR's Nikko Line branches off from the Tohoku Main Line at Utsunomiya, and the following description applies to this 40.5-km. section.

Kanuma (2D2), pop. 81,000, 120.2 km. from Ueno, is noted as the beginning of another avenue of Japanese cedars which runs all the way to Nikko. They can be seen from the train window. Wooden fittings, hemp yarn and rope, brooms and dried calabash-gourd shavings are the chief products of this town.

The calabash-gourd is a kind of preserved vegetable. Its shaved white strips after being dried on the rack in the yard of a farmhouse are indispensable in the making of a roll type of *sushi*. The rind of the hollowed-out gourd is also dried to become as hard as wood. The inside is painted black or red and varnished outside to be used as a charcoal container. Masks of monsters made of the gourd are also sold at souvenir shops in Nikko.

Imaichi (2D2), pop. 45,000, 139.8 km. from Ueno, is the meeting place of three old highways: from the S, the Reiheishi Kaido (Kanuma Road), by which Imperial messengers used to travel to the Nikko mausolea; from the SE, the Onari Kaido (Nikko Highway); and from the N, the Aizu Road.

This is where one can find a stately row of ancient Japanese cedars on both sides of the road leading to Nikko. Planting was begun in 1625 by Masatsuna Matsudaira (1576-1648), *daimyo* of Kawagoe, as an offering to the Toshogu Shrine. The trees and their banks are now specially protected as a "Natural Monument" and a "Place of Historical Importance."

Kinugawa Spa (2D2), accessible from Shimo-Imaichi (12.4 km.), 20 min. by the Tobu Railway or 40 min. by bus, lies amid very picturesque scenery on the Kinugawa River. Through trains also run between the spa and Asakusa, Tokyo (around 2 hrs. by limited express). With simple thermals, 34° to 57°C., this popular spa is frequented by visitors to Nikko, especially in summer and autumn.

Kinugawa is connected with Shiobara Spa by the JNR's 39.2-km Nichien Maple Bus Line. The bus route stretches across the W slope of Mt. Takahara, and is covered in 1 hr. 38 min. About 25 min. by bus to the N from Kinugawa is another popular spa, **Kawaji** (2D2), on the upper reaches of the Kinugawa River.

Nikko (2D2), pop. 27,000, is the terminal of the JNR's Nikko Line (Nikko Station) and the Tobu Railway (Tobu-Nikko Station). These stations are situated close to each other on the right bank of the Daiya River (a tributary of the Kinugawa), along which the city stretches on rising ground to the NW. Buses are available from the stations to various points.

Nikko City consists of two sections. The E section, a single

street, leads from the stations to the Sacred Bridge, a distance of 1.7 km. This forms the older portion of the city. The W section, beyond the bridge, is called Nishimachi or Irimachi. The mausolea and temples are located in this section.

The souvenirs of Nikko comprise lacquer ware and wooden pieces such as hand-carved trays, the sleeping cat, the three monkeys, etc. *Yuba* made from soybeans, a dried high protein food, is a special product.

NIKKO MAUSOLEA

Ieyasu Tokugawa died in 1616 and was temporarily buried at Kunozaan in Shizuoka Prefecture; but in the following year his remains were transferred to Nikko and permanently interred there. This was done according to instructions left by Ieyasu himself. In the same year, the Emperor conferred upon him the title *Tosho Daigongen*, or the "East Illuminating Incarnation of a Bodhisattva." It was not until 1634, however, that the construction of the mausoleum was begun. The mausoleum was completed in 1636, 20 years after Ieyasu's death. It was Iemitsu (1604-1651), the grandson of Ieyasu, who performed this act of piety, and his example was followed by his successor Ietsuna, who provided for the maintenance of the shrine by granting it a domain. At the same time, an imperial prince was invited to preside over the shrine, and this custom was maintained until the fall of the shogunate in 1868. The princes usually resided in Edo for political reasons and visited Nikko three times a year.

The shrine structures, many of which are designated as "National Treasures," narrowly escaped destruction at the time of the Meiji Restoration, when some of the Tokugawa troops took possession of the buildings and prepared to defend them. Fortunately, the late Count Taisuke Itagaki (1836-1919), a leading statesman of his time, was able to persuade the Tokugawa adherents to evacuate the buildings, which were thus saved.

No limit seems to have been set upon expenditure in the construction of the original mausoleum and shrine. The finest artists and most expert craftsmen were summoned to Nikko from all over the country at government expenses. There they were organized into groups which competed with one another in producing the finest work.

When the construction of the shrine was started, the type of architecture and decoration peculiar to the Edo period had not yet developed, and for the most part the style followed is that of the preceding Momoyama period (1573-1598). As 80 percent of the carpenters and artisans engaged in the work came from Kyoto or Nara, this was only natural. The mausoleum of Iemitsu and adjacent structures, which were built about 17 years later, show traces of the transition to the Edo style.

The gorgeousness of the decorations is largely owing to the immense amount of gold leaf used in gilding. Altogether, it is said, 506

2,489,000 sheets were used, each of 25 sq. cm., a quantity which would cover 2.4 ha. The timber used in the building, it is estimated, if extended, would reach for 530 km. or somewhat more than the length of the Tokaido Main Line between Tokyo and Kyoto, while 15,000 men worked on the buildings during the two years it took to erect them.

The buildings are constantly under repair. During the Tokugawa shogunate it was the custom to repair them every 20 years, and as the repairs took 10 years and the collection of material another 10 years, the work was constantly in progress.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS TO THE SHRINES AND TEMPLES

Visitors who pay a small fee are entitled to admittance to the Toshogu Shrine, Rinnoji Temple, Treasure Museum, the Futaarasan Shrine, and the Ōku-no-in (Inner Precincts) containing the tomb of Ieyasu.

The shrines and temples are open during the following hours:

8 a.m. to 5 p.m. between April and October

8 a.m. to 4 p.m. between November and March

The location of the various shrines and temples is shown on the accompanying plan. Six hours may be necessary for the visitor to inspect all the groups, but it is advisable to spread this over two days.

Sacred Bridge (12E3) ("Important Cultural Property"), or Mihashi, also called Shinkyo (Divine Bridge), crosses the Daiya River parallel to the Nikko Bridge and is used on ceremonial occasions. It has also been opened half way to the public after the 330 years during which the public were prohibited to cross it.

The bridge is 28 m. long and 7.2 m. wide and arches over the river in a graceful curve. The tradition is that the bridge marks the spot where the Buddhist priest Shodo (735-817), founder of the Futaarasan Shrine on Lake Chuzenji, crossed the torrent on the backs of two huge serpents when seeking to reach the summit of Mt. Nantai. The bridge is lacquered red, with gilt metal ornaments and rests on two huge stone supports, shaped like *torii*, at each end.

The original bridge, built in 1636 for the use of the *shogun* and Imperial messengers on their visits to the shrines, was destroyed by floods in 1902. It was rebuilt in 1907.

The shrines are situated on the opposite side of the Daiya River on a hillside in the midst of a forest of ancient Japanese cedars. Just across the Nikko Bridge is a monument erected by Masatsuna Matsudaira, who was one of the two commissioners charged with the construction of Ieyasu's shrine. Its inscription dated April 17, 1648, states that he presented to the *Tosho Daigongen* the Japanese cedars planted during the preceding 20 years in the precincts of the Nikko shrines and along the road from Yamasugebashi (present Sacred Bridge) to several villages in the neighboring countries,

for a total length of over 40 km.

It is popularly said that Masatsuna Matsudaira could not afford to contribute such expensive offerings to the shrine as the other daimyo. He, therefore, devised the less expensive but more tedious plan of planting avenues of Japanese cedars along the approaches to the shrines. The planting of these avenues took more than 20 years and was not completed till the year of 1651.

Fires and storms in places along the roads have caused gaps in the rows, but some 13,000 of the original trees are still standing, although the air pollution by passing cars is killing a considerable number of the trees. To secure a good view of these avenues, visitors on their way to Nikko by the JNR's Nikko Line, often alight at either Imaichi or Fubasami Station, and walk the 1.5-km. distance to the avenue.

The wide flight of steps to the left of Matsudaira's monument passes the Otabisho or Sojourning Hall, and leads to the shrines. The stone steps to the right called Honguzaka Slope lead to the Hongu Shrine, and the Shihonryuji Temple.

Hongu Shrine (12E2), popularly called Futaarasan-Hongu, is entered by way of a stone *torii*, 4.3 m. high. The first building is the Haiden (Oratory) and behind it is the Honden (Main Hall). Both are lacquered red and decorated with carvings. The shrine was established in 784 by Priest Shodo, and is one of the oldest in Nikko, but the present buildings date back only to the end of the 17th century, when the shrine was rebuilt after being destroyed by fire.

Shihonryuji Temple is behind the Hongu Shrine and was founded in 766 by Priest Shodo. After the original building was burned down, it was replaced by the present temple with a three-story pagoda at the end of the 17th century. In the main hall is enshrined an image of the Thousand-handed Kannon (in the center), with that of Godaion and an image of the founder, said to have been carved by himself, on the left and right, respectively.

RINNOJI TEMPLE

The Rinnoji Temple belongs to the Tendai sect of Buddhism. It is located on the right of the Omotesando (Main Approach), an avenue leading to the Toshogu Shrine.

On entering the front gate one sees to the right (to the left if one enters by a back gate) the Hombo (the Abbot's Residence). General Ulysses S. Grant, the 18th President of the U.S.A., stayed here for eight days when he visited Nikko in July 1879. E of this is the Spirit Hall, where the tablets of the successive superiors, who were drawn from the Imperial family, are enshrined. The hall is a superb specimen of the highest order of Buddhist art. A black-lacquered altar fills the entire inner portion of the central chamber. On the altar is a large reliquary, ablaze with gold foil, its doors embossed with the Imperial crest. It contains the tablet of Prince Kitashirakawa, the last of the Imperial abbots of Nikko. A special permit is required to see the abbot's beautiful private garden and also the treasures in the hall.

In front of the main hall an ancient cherry tree over 200 years old still bears blossoms of a prized yellow variety. This tree named *kongo-zakura* is specially protected as a "Natural Monument."

The main hall of the Rinnoji Temple is called the **Sambutsudo** (Three Buddhas' Hall) from the three gigantic gilt wooden images it contains. These are the Thousand-handed Kannon (8 m. high) on the right, Amida-Nyorai (8 m. high) in the center, and the Bato Kannon (8 m. high) to the left. The Bato Kannon, with a figure of a horse's head on its forehead, is believed to be the incarnation of animal spirits, and is worshiped as the deity for the protection of animals. The hall also houses the portraits of Priests Tenkai and Ryogen. Priest Tenkai (1536-1643), who is generally known by the posthumous title of Jigen-Daishi, enjoyed the full confidence of Ieyasu and once presided over the Rinnoji Temple. Priest Ryogen (912-985), posthumously called Gansan-Daishi or Jie-Daishi, was, like Tenkai, a high priest of the Tendai sect. The Sambutsudo, erected in 1648, is the largest structure in Nikko, over 34 m. long, 25.5 m. wide, and nearly 26 m. high and is counted among the "Important Cultural Properties." The original hall is said to have been set up in 848 by Priest Ennin (794-864) who is generally known by the posthumous name of Jikaku-Daishi, on the model of the Kompon Chudo on Mt. Hiei, near Kyoto.

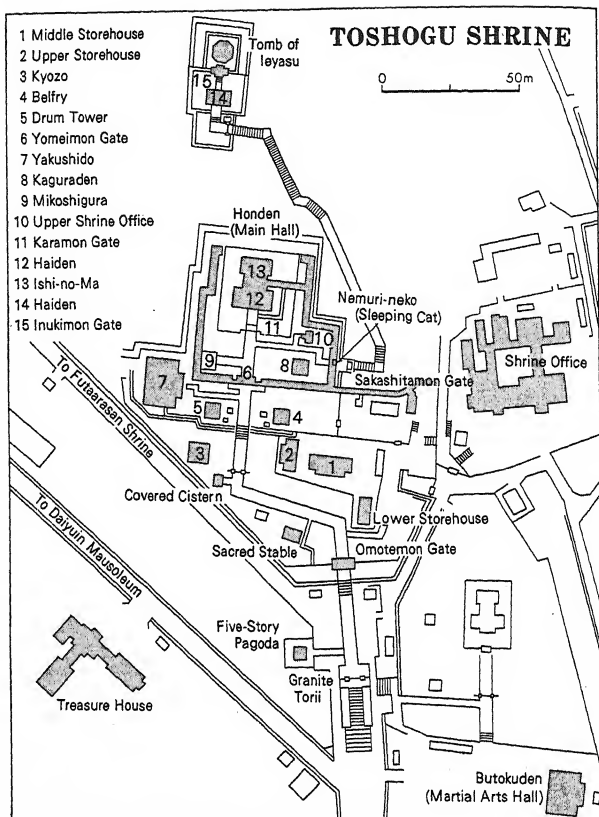
Gohotendo stands on the N side of the Sambutsudo, and enshrines the three Buddhist deities of Daikokuten, Bishamonten and Benzaiten.

Close by, on an elevated site, stands a bronze pillar about 13 m. high called **Sorinto**, which was erected in 1643 by Priest Tenkai, to repel evil influences. It is similar in form to the Sorinto on Mt. Hiei. The crest of the Tokugawa family, three *aoi* leaves, is carved under the last one of the seven inverted cups in three small medallions, and the portion below is covered with a replica of a Buddhist text written by Priest Saicho (767-822), posthumously called Dengyo-Daishi, who introduced the Tendai doctrines of Buddhism into Japan. The pillar is counted among the "Important Cultural Properties."

TOSHOGU SHRINE

After leaving Rinnoji Temple, it is only a couple of minutes' walk to the Toshogu Shrine. The broad flight of ten stone steps is called the Sennin Ishidan (Thousand-men Stone Steps), because in the early days, the lower classes were not allowed inside the temple, but were permitted to assemble on these steps for festivals. The huge granite *torii* at the top of the steps stands 8.4 m. high. The bronze tablet on the cross-stone is inscribed with the name of the shrine in the handwriting of Emperor Gomizuno-o (1596-1680) whose consort was a daughter of Hidetada, the second Tokugawa *shogun*.

Five-Story Pagoda on the left of the *torii* stands about 35 m. high. Its first story architrave is decorated with the twelve zodiacal signs.



There are black lacquered doors on each side of every story, with the Tokugawa crest emblazoned on all above the first story. The present building dates from 1818. The **Omotemon** (Front Gate), 9 m. in height, also called **Niomon** (Deva Gate), stands at the top of a flight of stone steps. On the capitals of the front and inside pillars are carvings of chrysanthemums, and on those at the side, lion's heads, tree peonies, etc. The lintels of the doorway and the projections from the central pillars bear the Tokugawa crest. The image of the two Deva Kings stand in the outside niches of the gate.

Within the gate, a path leads to the middle court. On the right are three **Sacred Storehouses**, the upper one, repaired in 1964, showing two elephants carved in relief, is said to have been exe-

cuted from drawings by Tan-yu Kano (1602-1674). This was before elephants had been brought to Japan. He drew the elephants by imagination after reading books about them so the ears and tails look different from real ones.

The stable for the accommodation of the sacred horse is close by. It is the only unlacquered structure in the precincts and is decorated with carvings of pines and monkeys. In the second panel from the left is the celebrated simian trinity, referred to as "Hear no Evil, Speak no Evil, See no Evil," for one monkey is shown covering his ears, another his mouth, and a third his eyes. A legend says that carvings of monkeys will cure horses of diseases. In front of the stable is a large *koyamaki* (umbrella pine), 25 m. in height and 1.5 m. in diameter, said to have been brought from Mt. Koya and planted by Iemitsu Tokugawa. The font for holy water is made of a solid block of granite. In front is the second bronze *torii*. *Kyozo* (Sutra Library) stands to the left. In it nearly 7,000 volumes of the Buddhist Sutras are kept in a large revolving bookcase 6 m. high and 4.6 m. in diameter. In front are installed wooden images of Fudaishi (497-596), the reputed Chinese inventor of the revolving library, and his sons Fuken and Fujo. The rows of stone, bronze and iron lanterns in front of the upper storehouse and below the stone railing were presented by a great number of *daimyo*.

Ascending the front steps, the visitor will notice the *Tobikoe-no-Shishi* (Leaping Lions) carved in the solid stones which serve as the main pillars of the stone balustrade. This spot forms the middle court. To the right stands a *belfry* and to the left a *drum tower*, both about 13 m. high. Under a gigantic Japanese cedar near the belfry stands a bronze candelabrum, a present from the Netherlands Government. Nearby is a bell presented by a king of Korea. The bronze lantern across the way and the revolving lantern in front of the drum tower were also presented by the Netherlands Government in 1636. The crests of the Tokugawas on the lantern are placed upside-down—perhaps by mistake.

Yakushido, one of the few edifices in the precincts with a Buddhist atmosphere, was famous for the columns in its open portico for worshippers which were covered with metallic ornaments and for its huge *Naki-ryu* (Crying Dragon) drawn in Indian ink by Yasunobu Kano (1607-1685) on the ceiling of the nave, but this edifice was destroyed by fire in 1961. The *Naki-ryu* was so called because when the visitors clapped their hands beneath it, the echoes made it seem as if the dragon had uttered a groan. The reconstruction of this building was completed in 1968. The present dragon was painted by Nampu Katayama, a leading contemporary artist.

Yomeimon (Gate of Sunlight), reached by ascending the steps, is the most luxurious gate in Japan. The name of the gate was taken after one of the twelve gates of the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. The gate is registered as a "National Treasure." On it was lavished all the art which attained such great perfection during this period.

The gate is popularly called the **Higurashimon** (Twilight Gate), implying that one wishes to inspect it until twilight falls. The characters on the tablet denote the name of the shrine and were written by Emperor Gomizunoo. *Samurai* of humble rank were admitted only as far as this gate in those days, while *samurai* of higher rank could proceed farther only by laying aside their swords.

The gate is a twelve-columned, two-story structure, with hip-gable ends on right and left and cusped gables on four sides. Its dimensions are: length 7 m., width 4.7 m., and height 11.3 m. The brackets of the two stories are of the two-corbeled type; on the beams under the gable, male and female *kyllins*, an imaginary animal in China like a fiery horse, are carved; the rafter-ends of the upper story are decorated with dragons' heads and those at the four corners with the figures of dragons and clouds, all set in gold. The beam-ends of the upper story are also decorated with chiseled figures of dragons' heads and those in the lower story with lions' heads, both painted white. On the central beam in front of the second story is the figure of a white dragon. The balcony on the upper story is flanked by a railing depicting a group of Chinese children at play. All the brackets supporting the balcony are designed in the shape of tree peonies and lions, and between them are carvings of a Chinese prince, sages and some immortals. Drawings of two dragons appear on the ceiling of the porticos. The one nearer to the entrance is known as the *Nobori-ryu* or ascending dragon, drawn by Tan-yu Kano (1602-1674), and the inner one as *Kudari-ryu* or descending dragon, drawn by Yasunobu Kano (1613-1685). The columns, made of *keyaki* woods, are painted white and decorated with carvings of clouds, and medallions of birds, beasts and flowers in bas-relief. On one of the central columns two tigers are carved, the natural grain of the wood being cleverly used to represent the fur. They are called *Mokume-no-Tora* (Wood-grain Tigers). The patterns on one of the columns were purposely carved upside-down, to disarm the jealousy of the evil powers. This column is called *Sakasa-bashira* (Inverted Column) or *Mayoke-no-Hashira* (Evil-averting Column). The Yomeimon is flanked by low fences, continued by galleries running E and W for over 223 m. The upper part of the front panels displays medallions of pines, bamboos, plums, Chinese phoenixes, pheasants, etc., and the lower parts cranes, wild ducks and other waterfowl.

Mikoshigura (Sacred Palanquin House), inside the gate to the W, is the repository for the sacred portable shrines used in the annual festival. The portable shrines are so heavy that a great number of people are required to carry them. On the ceiling of this building are large *Tennin* (Buddhist angels) painted by Ryotaku Kano. The friezes show flowers and birds painted in gorgeous colors.

Kaguraden (Sacred Dance Stage), to the E, is a slightly smaller building. The basket of flowers in the gilded panel at the right-

hand corner was carved from a design by Korenobu Kano (1753-1808). The flowers are Japanese, but the basket is thought to have been copied from one used by the early Dutch traders. This is the only carving in the precincts showing Western influence.

Upper Shrine Office stands opposite the Kaguraden. It was formerly used as the **Gomado** (Incense Hall), where the holy fire of invocation was kindled during the recital of prayers. On the brackets, columns, friezes, etc., are carvings of carp and flowers.

Karamon (Chinese Gate), a "National Treasure," is the innermost structure; it measures 3 m. long and 2 m. wide. On the ridge of the front gable is the bronze figure of a fabulous animal called *tsutsuga*, which watches over all buildings, while dragons surround the ridges of the E and W gables. The pillars and doors are inlaid with carved ornaments of imported wood. On the right and left pillars in front are carved figures in relief of ascending and descending dragons, and on the borders of the doors, plums and bamboos in relief. The door panels are decorated with carvings of plums, chrysanthemums and tree peonies. The ceiling has a carved figure of a fairy playing a harp. Below the gables are the figures of two Chinese celebrities and seven similar figures appear on the architrave.

To the right and left of the gate is the *tamagaki* (sacred fence) which encloses the Haiden (Oratory) and the Honden (Main Hall). Between the gate and the oratory is a short, covered corridor, where visitors are requested to take off their shoes before entering the oratory.

Haiden (Oratory), a "National Treasure," is in reality the outer hall of the Main Hall, both constituting the chief edifices of the shrine. The roof of the oratory is of hip-gable style to right and left and there is a triangular dormer window in front. The five metaled steps of the open ante-hall lead into the oratory which is divided into three sections, including antechambers on the right and left. In the oratory proper the lacquered pillars are encased in metallic settings. The friezes over the lintel-pieces are paulownia, bamboo, plums and pines, with Chinese phoenixes, pheasants and other birds. The coffered ceilings display dragons on a bluish ground, and over the lintels are hung the portraits of 36 poets, painted by Mitsuoki Tosa (1617-1691), with their poems in the calligraphy of Emperor Gomizuno-o. At the back of the chamber is the sacred mirror, 80 cm. in diameter, which is believed to represent the holy spirit of the deity.

The E antechamber was formerly reserved for the *shogun* and the three Tokugawa houses of Owari, Kii and Mito. The panels consist of inlaid flowers of paulownia and Chinese phoenixes, while the friezes show flowers and birds arranged in a circular pattern.

The W antechamber was intended for the chief abbot of the Rinnoji Temple who was one of the Imperial family. The decoration of the panels and friezes is similar in style to that in the other chamber. The mats in the oratory have special patterned

borders.

Between the Haiden and the Honden is a passage chamber called the **Ishi-no-Ma** (Stone Room), with a matted floor resting on a stone pavement. The passage chamber is registered as a "National Treasure."

Honden (Main Hall), another "National Treasure," is approached by descending three copper-plated steps from the Haiden to the Ishi-no-Ma and then ascending five similar steps. It is about 16 m. long, 10 m. wide, and 14 m. high. The hip-gable roof has double rafters and two-corbeled brackets, and the ridgepole has crossed wooden beams at each end. Below the roof Chinese phoenixes are carved and at the rafter-ends the heads of tapirs which are said to have the power of eating up bad dreams. The friezes and other parts are decorated as in the oratory. The paneled door in front is closed to general visitors. The interior of the sanctum is divided into three apartments, the Heiden, where the gold *gohei* (wand with paper festoons) are kept, the Naijin (Inner Chamber), and the Nai-Naijin (Innermost Chamber). In the Innermost Chamber surrounded by specimens of art of the highest workmanship, is the splendid gold-lacquered shrine called the **Gokuden** (Sacred Place), wherein are enshrined Ieyasu Tokugawa, with Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Yoritomo Minamoto as associate deities.

From the terrace between the Yomeimon and Karamon Gates, the visitor proceeds through the decorated, red-lacquered corridor of the enclosure. In the E open corridor is a gateway over which a small cat is carved. This is the famous **Nemuri-neko** (Sleeping Cat), popularly said to be the work of Jingoro Hidari, a noted sculptor.

The artist Jingoro Hidari is actually a half imaginary person whose existence has never been proved by historians. Hidari is interpreted as "Left-handed." He was so skillful and famous that all his comrades became jealous of his craftsmanship. One of them cut off his right hand. Thereafter, he carved with his left hand. Hence the name, "Left-handed." There are no rats in the building of the shrine because the "Sleeping Cat" is said to keep all the rats and mice away.

Passing through this gate one comes to the **Sakashitamon Gate** which is decorated with fine carvings on the door-pillars, cross-beams and ceiling. The paved approach ascends more than 200 steps, and at the top stands a bronze *torii*, with a tablet. Alongside the *torii* are the Akaganegura (Copper Storehouse) and another oratory. Behind the oratory stands a gate called **Inukimon** or Bronze Gate, over 3.5 m. high, cast in solid bronze, inside which is the tomb, called Hoto, shaped like a small bronze pagoda, 3 m. high and 1 m. in diameter. The back of the door bears an inscription stating that, as the stone tomb was damaged by a severe earthquake in 1683, it was replaced, at the command of the *shogun*, by a bronze tomb. The tomb is surrounded by a stone balustrade. In front are a bronze flower vase shaped like a lotus flower and

a bronze stork incense burner. A pair of bronze *koma-inu* (fabulous animals popularly believed to drive off evil spirits) sit in front of the gate.

In the days of the Tokugawa shogunate government the sacred precincts inside the Sakashitamon Gate were forbidden ground, even to the privileged class. Only on the occasion of a bicentennial festival was the section from the gate to the oratory accessible to the Imperial messenger, the deputy of the *shogun*, and a few others participating in the ceremony.

FUTAARASAN SHRINE

The Futaarasan Shrine stands a short way from the Toshogu Shrine. It enshrines the three Shinto deities: Onamuchi-no-Mikoto, who is popularly called Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, his consort Tagorihime-no-Mikoto, and their son Ajisukitakahikone-no-Mikoto. These deities were revered for their virtues, which brought prosperity to the country. As all their benign benevolences could be traced to Mt. Futaara (the present Mt. Nantai), at its summit a shrine was dedicated, called *Okumiya* (Inner Shrine). But for those who were not able to climb to the top of the mountain to pay homage and respect, a shrine was built on the shore of Lake Chuzenji, known as *Chugushi* (Middle Shrine), and another on the bank of the Daiya River, called *Honsha* (Head Shrine). Officially these three shrines combined are known as the Futaarasan Shrine. It was founded in 784 by Priest Shodo. At the entrance is a bronze *torii*, 6.6 m. high, and on the right is the *Oratory* (Important Cultural Property), behind which is a lacquered Karamon (Chinese Gate); and inside the gate stands the Honden (Main Shrine), an "Important Cultural Property." At the SW corner of the fence surrounding the main shrine is an antique bronze lantern, 2.3 m. high, called *Bake-doro* (Goblin Lantern). Legend says that it used to assume the shape of a goblin at night, in which guise it was cut by some swordsman, whose scratches are still visible. Beside the oratory stands a big *koyamaki* (umbrella pine), said to have been planted by Kobo-Daishi. The three-stemmed Japanese cedar towering near the holy water basin is, like others, a natural curiosity regarded as a divine tree. The *kagura*, a sacred Shinto dance performed on the ceremonial and festive occasions of a shrine, may be seen at this shrine on payment of a fee.

After visiting the Futaarasan Shrine and descending the stone steps in front of its oratory, the visitor will come to the *Jogyodo* and *Hokkedo Halls* of the Rinnoji Temple. They are popularly called the *Futatsudo* (Twin Halls). Both were founded in 848 in imitation of similar buildings on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto. Many images of Buddhist deities and saints were removed to these halls from the Nikko shrines when it was decided in 1871 to purge them of Buddhist elements.

Taking a path running S from the Twin Halls to the *Jigendo Hall* of the Rinnoji Temple on the Daikoku Hill, the visitor will

come to a small gate at the top of a flight of stone steps, within which the **Amida Hall** ("Important Cultural Property") stands on the left. To the right stand a **belfry** and a **sutra storehouse** (both "Important Cultural Properties"). The oratory is concealed in front by a stone fence. The Jigendo was erected in honor of Priest Tenkai (1536-1643), a trusted councilor of Ieyasu, who was appointed chief abbot of the Nikko temples, and whose tomb is at the rear of the oratory, a massive granite block 3.6 m. high, an "Important Cultural Property," guarded by six stone statues of Rokubuten, the Heavenly Kings. Tenkai was granted the posthumous title of Jigen-Daishi, whence the name of the temple.

Go-oden, the mortuary shrine of Prince Kitashirakawa (1847-1895), was erected in 1896. The prince was the last of the prince abbots, a post he renounced in 1869. The small hall in which the prince's image is kept stands behind the oratory, and, finally, at the end of a flight of stone steps is his tomb, enclosed within a stone balustrade with a three-story stone stupa nearby.

To the right are the other tombs of the 13 prince abbots of Nikko. Close by is a life-sized equestrian wooden statue of Prince Kitashirakawa, carved by Taketaro Shinkai (1868-1928) in 1910.

ITEMITSU'S MAUSOLEUM

The mausoleum of Iemitsu (**Daiyuinbyo**) occupies a more elevated and retired site beyond the Futaarasan Shrine. Passing in front of the Twin Halls one comes to the first gate called **Niomon**, with pillars, rafters, architraves, etc., decorated with carvings and metal ornaments. Inside the gate on the left is a treasure house and on the right, a massive granite font, placed under a roof supported by 12 granite pillars. On the ceiling is painted a dragon—a work by Yasunobu Kano (1607-1685). On all sides are stone lanterns of every description.

A flight of 21 stone steps leads to the second gate called **Nitemon**, a two-story carved structure, with the images of two Buddhist deities, Komokuten and Jikokuten in the outside niches and those of the Gods of Wind and Thunder in the inside niches, standing guard over the gate. Ascending two flights of stone steps one comes to the middle court, with a **belfry** on the right and a **drum tower** on the left. The third gate, called **Yashamon**, stands in front, so called because four figures of Yasha, Buddhist deities, are in the four niches. The profusely gilded gate is also known as Botammon (Tree Peony Gate), from the carvings which decorate it. The fourth gate is called Karamon, or Chinese Gate. It is decorated with low relief carvings on a gold ground. The structures stated above are all counted among the "Important Cultural Properties." **Oratory** ("National Treasure") lies inside the Chinese Gate and is also very elaborately carved. In the friezes on the four sides are flowers and birds in high relief. The interior covers an area of 63 mats and a gilt canopy hangs in the center. The two pairs of bronze flower vases and the pair of bronze stork candlesticks

were presented by the three principal members of the Tokugawa family. There is also a pair of tortoise-shell lanterns, a present from Holland, and on the left musical instruments are arranged. In the passage on the way to the Honden (Main Hall) are a number of low gold lacquered prayer desks, on which are boxes containing Buddhist sutras. On the large panels in front and to the right and left are lions on a golden ground, the right one by Tan-yu Kano and the left by Yasunobu Kano, both distinguished artists of the Kano school.

Passing the **Ai-no-Ma** (Connecting Chamber, "National Treasure"), one comes to the **Main Shrine** ("National Treasure"), which is of Buddhist style with a hip-roof. Below the gables on the right and left are wave patterns, kyllins, tree peonies and arabesques, while on the bargeboards a pair of dragons are carved. The rafter-ends form lions' heads carved out of a solid block. The interior is decorated so as to give prominence to its main object, a resplendently lacquered Buddhist shrine, which is a seated wooden figure of Iemitsu, about 1 m. high. The shrine itself is 1.8 m. square and over 3 m. high; it is superbly decorated with paintings of animals, birds and flowers, and stands on a lacquered dais.

On the way from the Main Shrine to the innermost court there is a small gate called **Kokamon**, which is distinguished from all the other gates because it is built in the Chinese style of the Ming Dynasty. It is a white plaster arch, with rounded sides, and stands out prominently in the midst of the brilliant ornamentation of the other structures.

Ascending the stone steps, one comes first to the **Oratory** of the sanctum, a small chapel; the interior is painted wax-white, and its carvings, inlaid with metal ornaments, are beautifully colored. The tomb stands at the top of another flight of stone steps and is of bronze, in the same style as that of Ieyasu's. The gate, called **Inukimon**, in front of this innermost court is cast in solid bronze. These three are designated as "Important Cultural Properties" along with the Kokamon Gate.

Annual Events: *Spring Festival of the Toshogu Shrine* is held annually on May 17 and 18; the Autumn Festival, on October 17.

The main event of the Spring Festival is the **Sennin Gyoretsuo** (1,000-person procession), comprising various groups of people, dressed in costumes of the *samurai*, priests, etc., of the Tokugawa period (1603-1867). On the morning of the 18th the spirits of Ieyasu, Hideyoshi and Yoritomo are transferred to their respective *mikoshi* (portable shrines), which are taken in procession to the Otabisho (Sojourning Hall). There, sacred music is played, offerings are made and sacred dance, called *Azuma-asobi-Surugamai*, is performed. The performers are dressed in elaborate silk costumes and sing to the accompaniment of an orchestra composed of *komabue* (a kind of flute) and *hichiriki* (small flageolets). The portable shrines are then taken back to the Mikoshigura (Sacred Palanquin House) after the service.

In addition, on May 18, *Yabusame*, horseback archery, is held to foster chivalry and valor. With horsemen dressed in the hunting attire of warriors of the Middle Ages, it takes place on the road connecting the Toshogu Shrine and the Futaarasan Shrine.

Autumn Festival on October 17 is conducted on a smaller scale and the portable shrines are carried to the Otabisho.

Gohan-shiki (Rice Ceremony), the most popular rite of the Rinnoji Temple, is held on May 2 in the Sambutsudo. At the end of the ceremony, toys, vegetables, fruits, etc., are thrown to the crowd assembled in the grounds. In feudal times the *daimyo* who visited Nikko to pay homage at the Toshogu Shrine were required to eat huge bowls of rice that were placed before them. Priests stood by with sticks to enforce the consumption of the rice, which was regarded as a gift from the deity of the shrine and therefore not to be spurned. Eating the rice was thus a test of the *daimyo's* loyalty, and he had to submit to all the indignities heaped upon him by the priests on this occasion.

On that night each year the priests hold in the Sambutsudo another festival called *Toko-no-Jinji*. This includes, first, the kindling of the *goma*, or holy fire of invocation, and then a dance by priests with their staffs and fans, to a song accompaniment.

Comparable in importance with the *Gohan-shiki* is the *Ennen-no-Mai* or the "Longevity Dance." It is held on May 17 in front of the Sambutsudo and is performed by two priests clad in beautiful silk robes, wearing short swords and carrying fans. The dance is supposed to resemble the old *dengaku* dance of the Kamakura period (1192-1333).

The festival of the Futaarasan Shrine include the *Yayoi Matsuri* (March Festival), now held in April, however, and the *Tohai Matsuri* (Pilgrims' Festival). The *Yayoi Matsuri* of the shrine is combined with the festivals of its subsidiary shrines, Hongu and Takino-o. On April 13, the *mikoshi* (portable shrines) of the three shrines are fitted up. On April 14, a *mikoshi* of the Takino-o Shrine, accompanied by priests and bands of men and women musicians and dancers, is carried in procession from the Futaarasan Shrine along the main road to the Takino-o Shrine, where it remains till the 16th, when it is taken back to its starting place via the Gyojado (Hall of Ascetic Practices). On the 17th a ceremony is held in front of the three *mikoshi* which are placed in the oratory. After the ceremony, the *mikoshi* are carried in a great procession to the Hongu Shrine, where an ancient ceremony is performed before they are escorted back to the Futaarasan Shrine.

Tohai Matsuri takes place from August 1 to 7. It consists of a visit to the Futaarasan Inner Shrine on Mt. Nantai (alt. 2,484 m.) by pilgrims, who must first cleanse their bodies by bathing in Lake Chuzenji. Formerly women were not allowed to take part in this pilgrimage. The climb is made from the Futaarasan Chugushi Shrine, where the pilgrims assemble on the shore of the lake in the evening, starting for the top of the mountain as soon as the

clock strikes midnight. They are clad in white and carry small lanterns and sticks. The object of the early start is to reach the summit to see the sunrise. The distance is about 8 km. and the upper part of the mountain is very steep, but ordinary climbers can accomplish it in 4 hrs. Each climber has to pay a fee to the shrine. About 10,000 pilgrims make the ascent during the first week in August.

Waraku Odori is a folk dance held on the evening of August 6 in the open space by the copper works of Furukawa Metals Co., Ltd. It was started in 1913 for the factory workers, and after being shown to Emperor Taisho while he was on a summer visit here, it became popular. At present, tens of thousands of people participate in the festival.

PLACES OF INTEREST AROUND THE MAUSOLEA

Treasure Museum stands in a small park called Kyoyoen, to the SW of the Mausoleum of Ieyasu, and contains many antiquities from the shrines and temples.

Takino-o Shrine (12E2) may be reached by following the avenue to the left of the Nikko Bridge and proceeding along the right bank of the Inari River, or by ascending the pathway skirting the W side of the Futaarasan Shrine. If the first route is taken, the visitor will pass the **Kaisando** (Founder's Hall), dedicated to Priest Shodo (737-817), founder of the Futaarasan Shrine, in which is installed a wooden image of Jizo-Bosatsu, a Buddhist deity, attributed to Unkei, a great sculptor in the 13th century. The tabernacle in front of the image contains a statue of the priest, surrounded by figures of his ten disciples. Shodo's tomb is at the back of the hall, and near it are three small tombs of his disciples. To the S of the Kaisando is a small shrine called **Osan-no-Miya** (Shrine of Parturition), from the belief that if a pregnant woman presents a votive offering in the shape of a Japanese chessman, an easy delivery will be assured. Farther along is a stone monument marking the spot where the horse on which Ieyasu rode in 1600 at the battle of Sekigahara was buried. The precincts of the Takino-o Shrine are entered across a stone bridge called Gōbashi. To the right is the noted **Shiraito-no-Taki** (White Threads Waterfalls). Ascending the stone steps, one passes through the two-story gate to the Haiden (Oratory), behind which is the Karamon (Chinese Gate). The Honden (Main Hall) lies beyond the Karamon. These four structures are listed as "Important Cultural Properties." In front of the Main Hall is a flat stone known as *Tasuke-Ishi* or the Life-saving Stone, so called from the belief that anyone losing consciousness would at once be restored to life if laid on this stone during the ceremony of *Gohan-shiki*. To the W is *Sake-no-Izumi* or the *Sake* (Japanese wine) Spring, where in former days, the tradition is, there bubbled up a liquid which tasted like *sake*. Close by, surrounded by a stone fence, there is a round stone called *Kodane-Ishi* (Child-giving Stone), which is

worshiped by women who wish to bear children. By taking the upper path from Go-o Bridge, one comes to the **Gyojado**, which contains an image of En-no-Gyoja (also known as En-no-Ozunu), a Buddhist ascetic and miracle-worker who flourished in the 7th and 8th centuries. The iron and other sandals hung in the hall are offerings from ricksha-men and pilgrims who desired to be endowed with muscular legs for running and climbing. From the Gyojado a Japanese cedar-lined path descends to the Futaarasan Shrine.

Toyama (12E2), alt. 880 m., a small hill on the left bank of the Inari River, can be climbed in about 1 hr. from the suspension bridge over the river. The summit gives a good view of the surrounding country. The 1.6-km. path leads through brambles, and higher up the climb is somewhat laborious, especially toward the top, where a small shrine stands.

Kirifuri-no-Taki (Mist-falling Cascade) (12E2) is 4.8 km. N of the Nikko Bridge and can be reached in 1 hr. 30 min. on foot (buses available from April to November). Crossing the Inari River and other small streams, one comes to a rotary observatory, from which the cascade may be viewed. It is 75 m. high and divided into two stages, ranking among the "Three Noted Falls of Nikko," the other two being Kegon Falls and Urami-no-Taki (Back-viewing Cascade). A better view can be had from the end of the footpath, which leads about 50 m. from the basin of the cascade.

Nikko Botanical Garden, belonging to Tokyo University, is close to the Hanaishicho bus stop. The garden covers an area of 10.5 ha. with the garden of the former Tamozaawa Imperial Villa annexed to it, and contains about 3,100 varieties of plants, including many Nikko alpine flora.

In the garden stands the **Nikko Museum** which has on display many materials concerning nature and culture in the Nikko National Park area including its topography, geology, fauna and flora, history and the fine arts.

Gammangafuchi (11E3), at the back of the Botanical Garden, is a deep pool in the Daiya River, S of the Tamozaawa bus stop, or E of the Hanaishicho bus stop. Over the pool is a huge rock on which a small image of Fudo, a Buddhist deity, is placed and engraved on the rock are Sanskrit letters reading *Kamman*, popularly pronounced *Gamman*. On the right bank of the river there are rows of images of Jizo, the Buddhist guardian deity of the souls of departed children. These images are called *Bake-Jizo* (Bewitching Jizo), because, according to popular superstition, nobody can count them correctly. Many of the original images have been washed away by floods, particularly by the devastating flood of 1902. At present 45 images are left.

Somen-daki Cascade, so called from a supposed resemblance between the threads of falling water and *somen* (Japanese vermicelli), is situated a short way to the S of Gammangafuchi. The water flows down 6 m. over a series of terraces and in many streams,

which collect into one stream at the bottom before entering the Daiya River.

Jakko Falls, also known as Nunobiki Falls, is 4 km. from Nikko Bridge and is reached via the Chuzenji Road as far as the Hachiman Shrine near the Tamozawa bus stop, whence an uphill road on the right leads to the waterfall (about a 40-min. walk). The falls descends over seven terraces and forms a beautiful sheet of water, 30 m. in length.

Urami-no-Taki (Back-viewing Cascade) (12D2), so called because it could formerly be viewed from the back, is 6.5 km. from the Nikko Bridge and lies on the upper part of the Arasawa River. From the Arasawa bus stop it is about 2 km. NW. The cascade is about 30 m. high, and has a stone image of Fudo on one side. On the upper course of the Arasawa River, about 4 km. from here, is **Jigan Falls**.

NIKKO TO CHUZENJI

From Nikko Station to Lake Chuzenji, a distance of 19.2 km. W of the station via No. 2 Irohazaka Driveway, buses are available, taking 50 min.

The road from the Nikko Bridge leads along the Daiya River to Nishimachi, at the end of which is a former Imperial Villa. To the right of the villa is the Shakado, the only one of the old buildings of the Myodoin Temple now remaining. The Hachiman Shrine on the uphill road to the Jakko and Haguro Waterfalls, stands close by.

After passing Nishimachi, one crosses the Tamozawa Bridge to Hanaishicho, beyond which is a road leading to Urami-no-Taki. Past Arasawa, one reaches Kiyotaki. Here are the Kiyotaki Gongen Shrine and the Kiyotaki Kannon Temple, the image in which is ascribed to Priest Shodo. In front of the gate of the Kiyotaki Gongen Shrine stands a stone guidepost, directing the traveler to the right for Chuzenji and to the left for **Ashio**. At Hoso-o, a little way beyond Kiyotaki, there is a skating rink, managed by the town, which is open to the public during the season. Farther along on the right there is a large cave known as the **Wind Cave**. It was believed in ancient times that a great wind blew from the cave probably caused by the escape of gas from the igneous rocks surrounding the cavern. The Chuzenji Road now goes to Umagaeshi, where there is a tablet on a huge boulder in the river dedicated to Suijin, the god of the waters.

Umagaeshi (12D3), 9.8 km., 25 min. by bus from the station, is the junction for No. 1 and No. 2 **Irohazaka Driveways**, the name signifying that the traveler had to alight from horse here as the track was too rough for anything but pedestrians.

No. 2 Irohazaka Driveway, starting from Umagaeshi, leads up the mountain and over to the eastern shore of Lake Chuzenji. It is one of the tourist interests the area has. With numerous hairpin curves, the slope looks like many slanted balconies put one above

another, commanding panoramic views all along the way.

Iroha are the first three letters of the Japanese classic alphabet. There are 28 curves on No. 1 and 20 on No. 2 Driveway, or 48 in all, which are as many as the letters of the Japanese alphabet. Hence, the name Irohazaka. From Umagaeshi to Lake Chuzenji, the difference of altitude is 500 m. in distance 9.5 km. on No. 2 and 6.5 km. on No. 1 Driveway. The steepest slope is a grade of 14 percent on No. 1 road.

No. 1 Irohazaka Driveway, built in 1950, was cut out of the steep overhanging cliffs. The traffic congestion has been relieved since No. 2 Irohazaka Driveway was built in 1965. This gently sloped driveway is 6 to 6.5 m. wide. The new road is exclusively used as a one-way-course by cars going up and No. 1 Driveway by "down" traffic.

Akechidaira, located halfway and accessible in 20 min. by bus from Umagaeshi, is noted as a place with a commanding bird's-eye view of the natural scenic grandeur. There is an aerial ropeway connecting with **Tembodai**, or a lookout point (5 m.), which has an extensive view of Mt. Nantai, Lake Chuzenji, Kegon Falls and the entire surroundings.

The winding No. 1 Driveway leads down to a narrow ridge called **Kengamine** (Sword Peak) from which a very fine view may be obtained of two waterfalls, **Hoto** on the left about 27 m. high and **Hannya** on the right about 21 m. In autumn when the maples surrounding the waterfalls spread their beautiful brocade robes, it is a magnificent sight.

Kegon Falls (12C3) lies to the right of No. 1 Irohazaka Driveway. It ranks first among the "Three Noted Falls of Nikko." An elevator, installed at Ohira, carries visitors down to the bottom of the gorge. The falls, which is about 100 m. high, have such a sheer descent that the wind and the air turn the water into a lace-like drapery, which, with the rising mist, gives the falls a peculiarly phantasmal beauty. From the edge of the gorge, a splendid view of the cataract, as it shoots over the precipice, can be obtained. The basin of the falls measures 183 m. in circumference and 20 m. in depth.

Shirakumo Falls lies a short way to the E of Kegon Falls; the name (White Cloud) referring to the white spray which is thrown off. The falls can best be viewed from Kasasagi Bridge, which spans the ravine on a level with the middle of the waterfall.

The town of **Chuzenji** (officially Chugushi) lies on the NE shore of Lake Chuzenji, 1,270 m. above sea level, and is named after the temple of Chuzenji which was established there by Priest Shodo in 784. At the time of Meiji Restoration (1868) this temple was deprived of its Buddhist elements and given the Shinto name of Chugushi. Despite the official place name, the town is still popularly called Chuzenji. Hot-spring waters are conducted to the town from Nikko-Yumoto Spa.

Chuzenji, with a temperature rarely above 27°C., has become a summer resort for foreign residents in the Tokyo area, many of whom have built villas on the shores of the lake. A ropeway runs from the Chuzenji bus stop to the **Chanokidaira Hill** (alt. 1,618 m.) for a distance of about 1 km., requiring 5 min. to cover it. The hill overlooks Lake Chuzenji and the Irohazaka and commands a fine view of Mts. Nantai and Shirane as well as the Daiya River valley including Nikko City proper.

Lake Chuzenji (12C3) is 11.6 sq. km. in area, 21 km. in circumference, and surrounded by mountains. Its shores are rich in cherry trees, which blossom in mid-May, and the autumn tints are also very beautiful, especially at Teragasaki, Matsugasaki, etc. on the S shore. A motorboat ride on the lake reveals the brilliant crimson foliage in autumn. The lake was formerly devoid of fish, but has been stocked by the government since 1873 with trout, carp, eels, etc. The deepest point measures 161.5 m.

Yachting, boating and fishing are favorite amusements. In summer, races are sponsored by a yacht club. For fishing, it is necessary to have a license, which can be obtained at the fishery cooperative society on the lake for a small sum. Licenses can be procured also through the hotels, where fishing tackle can be rented. Trout, less than 16 cm. in length, must be thrown back in. The season is from May 5 to September 15.

The other lakes of the so-called Oku-Nikko district, such as Yunoko, Sugenuma, Marunuma, Kirikomi-Karikomi, etc., and the Yugawa River connecting Lake Yunoko and Lake Chuzenji are also good for fishing.

There are two roads on the shores of Lake Chuzenji, one, a highway along the N shore to Nikko-Yumoto Spa, via Shobugahama, and the other, a footpath along the E shore to Ashio, via the Hangetsu Pass.

Chugushi, the middle shrine of the Futaarasan Shrine, is at the S foot of Mt. Nantai, facing the lake. A path leads from within the precincts to the summit of the mountain. There is a large bronze *torii* near the shore, and stone steps lead up to the Haiden (Oratory). The Honden (Main Shrine) is roofed with copper tiles, while its pillars and walls are cinnabar-varnished. It is profusely ornamented with painted carvings. The two buildings are listed among the "Important Cultural Properties." At the *Tohai Matsuri* or Pilgrims' Festival during August 1 to 7 pilgrims are purified here by the priest before climbing the mountain.

Chuzenji Temple or Tachiki-Kannon at Utagahama belongs to the Rinnoji Temple. It is located 1.6 km. from the Nikko Lake-Side Hotel, on the road along the E shore of the lake leading to the Hangetsu Pass. It may also be reached by boat. The chief statue, the Thousand-handed Kannon, was carved by Priest Shodo out of a *tachiki* (living tree-trunk), a hatchet having apparently been used to carve the lower parts. It stands about 5.5 m. high and the marks made by the chisel are still visible after a lapse of over a thousand years. The temple formerly stood on the W side of the

Chugushi Shrine, but it was washed away by the disastrous flood of 1902 and was then brought to its present site. Close to the temple stands a museum in which various antiquities are kept, including an iron staff and an axe said to have been used by Priest Shodo. The statue and these two articles are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

On **Teragasaki**, or Hatcho-Dejima, a small headland to the SW of Utagahama, is an old temple established in 848 and dedicated to Yakushi-Nyorai, a Buddhist deity. It is most easily reached by boat.

Senjugahara is a vast plain on the W shore of the lake, in the SE corner of which stands the Senjudo, dedicated to the Thousand-handed Kannon, the sole remnant of many temple buildings founded by Priest Shodo.

CHUZENJI TO NIKKO-YUMOTO SPA

The highway between Chuzenji and Nikko-Yumoto Spa runs along the N shore of the lake past **Ryuzu-no-Taki** (Dragon's Head Cascade), a pretty series of cascades. It can be seen from a tea-house on the left of the road soon after passing the government trout hatchery at Shobugahama on the lake. The highway further passes the marsh of Akanuma and goes through the plain of Senjogahara, where it divides at a spot called Sambommatsu. The road to the left leads to Yudaki Falls and Nikko-Yumoto Spa. Yudaki Falls has a drop of 45 m. in two stages, the water flowing through a forest of maples and other fine trees. The road to the right leads to the Kotoku Pasture surrounded by white birch forests. It is a sunny recreation ground with modern lodges and cabins and an opportunity for horseback-riding. It also has a hot spring whose water is piped from Nikko-Yumoto. Buses are available from Chuzenji.

Nikko-Yumoto Spa (12B1) is about 30 km. from Nikko Station and 13 km. from Chuzenji (1 hr. 25 min. and 30 min. by bus, respectively).

The spa lies 1,800 m. above sea level and is surrounded by mountains on all sides except on the S, where it is open to Lake Yunoko. In summer the thermometer never rises over 27°C. In winter the lake is an attraction to skaters and the mountain slopes to skiers. The water of the hot springs here is abundant, and contains hydrogen sulphide, efficacious against skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. The temperature of the water ranges from 45° to 73°C.

Lake Yunoko (12B2) at the E foot of Mt. Shirane is oval, 1 km. long and 500 m. wide, and is surrounded by forests. In recent years it has become a popular trout fishing spot, where carp, gibel and other fish also abound. There is a government trout hatchery on the lake. The fishing season is from May 15 to September 15. A modest fee is required for fishing.

MT. NANTAI AND OTHER NIKKO MOUNTAINS

Of the Nikko mountains the most prominent are Mt. Nantai and Mt. Shirane.

Mt. Nantai (12C2), alt. 2,484 m., also known as Kurokamiyama, or Futaarasan, forms a group with such neighboring peaks as Omanago and Komanago, rising to the N, Nyoho and Akanagi, to the NE.

Soaring on the NE shore of Lake Chuzenji, Mt. Nantai reflects its graceful cone on the lake. It is the representative mountain in the Nikko National Park, along with Mt. Shirane, the highest peak in the park, which marks the W extremity of the park. On the summit of Mt. Nantai is the crater of an extinct volcano 400 m. in diameter.

Mt. Nantai is opened to climbers on May 5 and closed on September 15. Pilgrims usually climb the mountain from behind the shrine building of Chugushi on Lake Chuzenji (about 8 km., 4 hrs.). A small sum as a donation must be paid before climbing the sacred mountain. There is another route from Shizu at the N foot of the mountain, which takes about 4 hrs. to reach the summit. Shizu is about a 4-hr. walk via Urami-no-Taki Falls from the Arasawa bus stop.

On the SW edge of the crater stand the inner shrine of the Futaarasan Shrine, and that of the Takino-o Shrine close to the summit. The view from the summit is superb. Many long gullies run slantingly down the mountainsides, one of which, known as Jigokudani (Hell Valley), runs into Shobugahama.

Mt. Nyoho (2,464 m.) and **Mt. Akanagi** (2,010 m.) (12D1) are two steep peaks rising to the NW of Nikko. The former is celebrated for its creeping pines, and the latter for the steepness of the approach, since part of the path, known as Kengamine, consists of a narrow projecting ridge, about 30 cm. wide, ascended with great difficulty by the help of an iron chain. Both mountains can be reached by a path which starts from Nikko.

To the W of Mt. Nyoho rises **Mt. Taishaku** (alt. 2,441 m.), from which it is a slow descent to the **Fujimi Pass** (2,002 m.), SW of which is **Mt. Komanago** (2,323 m.) and farther to the S, **Mt. Omanago** (2,375 m.), the trail passing en route a spot called Takanosu (Hawk's Nest). The descent on the S side of Mt. Omanago to Shizu is very steep, iron ladders being fixed to the rock in one place to assist climbers.

Mt. Taro (12C1), alt. 2,368 m., is to the NW of Mt. Omanago and is reached from Shizu. A deep ravine running down the mountain from about 300 m. below the summit is crossed by a huge stone. One delightful spot on the mountain is known as the Ohanabatake (Flower Field) because of the alpine flowers which cover it in summer. On the summit stand the Tarosan and Gassan Shrines.

Mt. Yuzen (12B1), alt. 2,333 m., an extinct volcano, is about 9 km. from Nikko-Yumoto Spa, from which it can be reached via the

Konsei Pass on the N side of **Mt. Konsei** (alt. 2,242 m.).

Mt. Shirane (12A2) consists of two peaks—Mae-Shirane (alt. 2,370 m.) and Oku-Shirane (2,578 m.), the former being part of the outer wall of the crater, while the latter is the central cone and the highest in the district.

There are two routes to the summit of Shirane, one from Nikko-Yumoto Spa over Mae-Shirane (8 km., about 3 hrs.) to the summit of Oku-Shirane (12 km., about 5 hrs.); and the other from Numata on the Joetsu Line to Lake Sugenuma by bus, and then past Fudozaka, Roku-Jizo, Chinoike-Jigoku, to the summit (about 5 hrs.).

Between Mae-Shirane and Oku-Shirane there is a valley containing an atrie lake of clear water called **Goshikinuma**. On the summit of each peak there is a small shrine. Mae-Shirane is almost barren of vegetation and has a number of old craters, of which the most northerly is the largest. Mt. Shirane, now extinct, had its last noticeable eruption in 1872.

OKU-NIKKO OR INNER NIKKO

Oku-Nikko is that part of the Nikko National Park lying NW toward the more mountainous areas beyond Lake Chuzenji as one enters it from the city of Nikko. Its mountains are alluring and the lakes and tarns are fascinating. In addition, there is an abundance of alpine plants, some unique to this part of the country. **Konsei Pass** (12A1), alt. 2,024 m., 5 km. W of Nikko-Yumoto Spa, is a steep climb part of the way. From the summit one can have a fine view of the thickly-wooded mountain slopes facing Nikko-Yumoto Spa, with Mts. Nantai and Omanago beyond, and Mt. Tsukuba in the distance. In September 1965, a tunnel through the Konsei Pass was completed along with an 8.1-km. toll road. The Konsei Tunnel, about 1,800 m. above sea level, has a length of 755 m.

The descent on the other side is easy. After passing Lakes Sugenuma and Marunuma (hot-spring baths available on the latter), the road follows the Katashina River past Shirane Spa, at the W foot of Mt. Shirane, to Kamata, and then runs to Numata through scenery of great beauty. From Kamata a road leads via Togura and Oshimizu to Lake Ozenuma (from Sugenuma to Kamata, 1 hr. 5 min. by bus; Kamata to Oshimizu, 1 hr. by bus; Oshimizu to Chozo Hut on the lake, 8 km., about 3 hrs. on foot). The bus runs from the beginning of May to the beginning of October.

Lake Ozenuma (2C2), 1.7 sq. km. in area, lies on the boundary of Gumma and Fukushima Prefectures. It is surrounded by mountains—Mt. Hiuchi (alt. 2,346 m.) on the NW, Mt. Hidaka (1,932 m.) on the E and Mt. Sarabuse (1,917 m.) on the SW. Many acerose trees grow around the lake, and there is a marsh nearby abounding in irises and many other kinds of flowers. **Ozegahara** (alt. 1,400 m.), a marshy plain 20 km. in circumference, about

7 km. W of Chozo Hut on the E shore of the lake, is noted for its fine broad-leaved forest, and there is a prominent peak, Mt. Shibutsu (alt. 2,228 m.), on the SW. The combination of sylvan beauty and lodging facilities away from the beaten track is an attraction to mountain climbers.

There are two routes to the lake: one from Nikko-Yumoto Spa via the Konsei Pass; the other route is usually taken from Numata on the Joetsu Line via Kamata, whence it leads to Togura on the upper stream of the Katashina River, a tributary of the Tone. At Togura the path divides, the left going to Ozegahara, and the right to the lake via Oshimizu and the Sampei Pass (bus service is available between Numata Station and Oshimizu, 2 hrs. 45 min.). From Oshimizu to the Chozo Hut at Ozenuma it is about a 3-hr. walk (8 km.).

Route 11. Tokyo to Taira by the Joban Line

The Joban Line branches off from the Tohoku Main Line at Nippori, Tokyo, and runs up the E coast as far as Iwanuma, where it rejoins the Tohoku Main Line. All trains, however, start from Ueno Station, Tokyo. Its total length from Nippori to Iwanuma is 343.1 km., but here we treat only the section between Toride and Taira (172 km.) and the remaining section in Route 49. From Tokyo to Toride, see Route 1.

After leaving Nippori the line crosses several extensive plains on the way to Mito, the most important city along the line.

Tsuchiura (2E3), pop. 96,000, 66 km. from Ueno, 50 min. by express, is the junction for the Tsukuba Line of the Kanto Railway (40.1 km.) to Iwase on the Mito Line. Tsuchiura is on the W shore of Lake Kasumigaura, and is a center of transportation by water connecting with many towns on the lake and the Tone River. In early April the cherry blossoms on the left bank of the Sakura River, S of the station, attract thousands of people.

Kasumigaura (2E3) is the second largest lake in Japan next to Lake Biwa near Kyoto, covering 167.7 sq. km. and 138 km. in circumference. At the SE extremity the water flows through a canal into another lake called Kitaura (78.8 sq. km.), which is connected with the Tone River. On the SE shore of Lake Kitaura stands the famous **Kashima Shrine** dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto, a mythopoeic Shinto deity. Steamers and motorboats serve the towns and villages on the shores of the two lakes as well as along the Tone River, especially Tsuchiura, Sawara and Choshi. Itako, situated on a waterway between the two lakes, is noted for its iris blooms, while Ukishima Island on Lake Kasumigaura is popular as a summer resort. These places are mostly included in the **Suigo** (Water District)-Tsukuba Quasi-National Park (35,302 ha. in area).

SE of the shrine are the **Kashima Sand Dunes**, one of the four largest in Japan, extending for 24 km. along the Pacific coast from Kashimacho in the N to Hasakicho in the S. The Ibaraki Prefectural Government in 1962 planned to develop this area of 4,400 ha. into a new industrial district called **Kashima Coastal Industrial Zone**, concentrating in the production of iron and steel, petro-chemicals, etc. Some of the industries have already started operations. After it is completed, the oil refinery will be run on the largest scale in the world, with a refining capacity of 600,000 barrels a day. In 1969 a new man-made seaport, Kashima Port, was partially opened. After its completion, the total length of the berthing facilities will be 17 km., capable of mooring eighteen 50,000-ton vessels at the piers and quays. The port will also have facilities for berthing 200,000-ton tankers, and will be four times as large as the port of Yokohama. To help in the building of the industrial zone, a new JNR railway, Kashima Line, is under construction between Sawara and Mito. A 17.8-km. portion of the line running from Sawara to Kashimajingu (Kashima Shrine) was opened to traffic in 1970.

Mt. Tsukuba (2E3) can be reached from Tsukuba Station (20.2 km. from Tsuchiura, 40 min.) on the Tsukuba Line of the Kanto Railway. From the station to the Tsukuba Shrine it is 15 min. by bus. The mountain consists of two peaks—Nantai (Male Mountain, alt. 870 m.) and Nyotai (Female Mountain, 876 m.). An inner sanctuary of the Tsukuba Shrine is situated on each of the two peaks. The top of Nantai can be reached in 8 min. by cable car from near the shrine.

The view from a rotary observatory near the cable terminal takes in the vast plain of Kanto, with Mt. Fuji in the distance along with many mountain ranges. There is also a meteorological observatory on Nantai, from which it is an easy walk to Nyotai. The top of Nyotai can also be reached via a 4.4-km. toll road called Tsukuba Skyline Drive, extending from the Tsukuba Shrine to Tsutsujigaoka Station. It is a 6-min. ropeway ride to the top from the latter station. The ascent of the mountain on foot is a rather tiring trip, for the 3.1-km. path from the shrine is rocky and in some places so steep that iron chains have been installed to aid the climber. The rocks have all been given names from their supposed resemblance to certain objects.

Denshoji Temple, about 1 km. SE of Makabe Station on the Tsukuba Line, was founded in 1268 with Priest Hosshin as its first abbot. Hosshin, a native of Makabe, studied Zen Buddhism for nine years in China under the Sung Dynasty, and later founded the Zuiganji Temple at Matsushima near Sendai City. The Denshoji Temple now belongs to the Soto sect, and houses wooden images of the storied Forty-seven *Ronin* of Ako (refer to the Sengakuji Temple, Tokyo), as Makabe was involved in the former feud of the Asano family. The temple grounds are dotted with a lot of cherry trees and thronged with visitors during their blos-

soming season from early to mid-April. Autumnal tints there are also attractive. Granite is quarried in large quantities on the back hillsides of the temple.

Mito (2E3), pop. 189,000, 117.5 km. from Ueno, 1 hr. 18 min. by limited express, was the seat of the Mito branch of the Tokugawas and is now the administrative center of Ibaraki Prefecture. It is also the center of local transportation, with several railway and bus lines running to the neighboring districts.

The site of Mito Castle is in the center of the city, but the castle buildings were nearly all destroyed during the conflict at the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868 as well as by the 1945 air raids. The road from the station is along the bed of the old moat.

The Mito fief was granted in 1609 to Yorifusa (1603-1661), the 11th son of Ieyasu—founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, and thus became one of the three main branches of the Tokugawa family along with Kii and Owari. The head of the House of Mito occupied the special position of vice-shogun, and in consideration of this hereditary privilege was debarred from assuming the position of shogun.

Among the successive lords of the Mito family, Mitsukuni (1628-1700)—second lord—was the greatest. It was he who started in 1657 the laborious work of compiling the History of Great Japan (397 volumes), which was completed in 1906.

From the main road, the former castle grounds can be entered at the Ninomaru—the intermediate enclosure, from which a wide-ranging view of the adjacent countryside is obtainable. In the Sannomaru—the third or outer enclosure, on the far side of the moat bridge (probably once a drawbridge), is **Mito Park**, or Kodokan Park. The **Kodokan**, an educational institution established by Nariaki (1800-1860)—ninth lord of Mito is located here.

Behind the Kodokan are two shrines dedicated to Kashima-Myojin and Confucius. They were built by Nariaki to commemorate the respective military and civil cultures of his day.

Tokiwa Park (2E3) or **Kairakuen**, about 3 km. W of the station, is one of the three most celebrated gardens in Japan, the other two being Kenrokuen in Kanazawa City and Korakuen in Okayama City. It was designed by Nariaki as a retreat from the cares of office and completed in 1843, but it was turned into a public park in 1873. Of the 10,000 *ume* (plum trees) originally planted, about 3,000 still remain. The blossoms begin to blossom in late February, blooming at least until mid-March. The park owes its beauty to its purely natural charms rather than to the art of landscape gardeners. The other reason for planting plum trees was to obtain plums for pickling. *Umeboshi* or pickled plum is indispensable to the diet of the Japanese. Mito makes many kinds of traditional cakes with *umeboshi* flavor. In the grounds is a reproduction of the Kobuntei, a pavilion where Nariaki used to hold meetings with men of letters and compose poems.

Tomb of Toko Fujita (1806-1855) stands in the public cemetery at the back of the Keiganji Temple at Matsumotocho, 3.5 km. NW

of the station. Beside it stand the tombs of those who fell fighting for the Imperial cause at the beginning of the Restoration. Toko, Nariaki's right-hand man, was highly influential in gaining support for the imperial cause.

A one-day excursion to Isohama, Oarai, Nakaminato and Isozaki—all noted seaside resorts—may be made by bus. Oarai, 12 km. SE of Mito Station, 35 min. by bus, is especially noted for its association with the popular folk song, *Isobushi*, which developed from the boatmen's song in the locality and is well known throughout the country.

Joyo Meiji Memorial Museum stands on a pine-clad hill, and is a few minutes' walk from the Oarai-Isozaki Shrine at Oarai. The hall consists of two reinforced concrete buildings, one housing a unique bronze statue—exactly life-size—of Emperor Meiji in the full uniform of generalissimo. The other building contains different kinds of precious art objects and clothes worn by the Emperor, all given to Count Mitsuaki Tanaka (1843–1939)—once Minister of the Imperial Household Department and sponsor of this institution. Also on view are many autographs and objects associated with other emperors, empresses, princes and princesses of the Imperial family as well as many designated “Important Art Objects.”

Nakaminato, pop. 34,000, where the largest fishery industry in Ibaraki Prefecture is located, is reached from Oarai by crossing the Kaimon Bridge over the Naka River.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (2F3), 3.1 km. SE of Tokai Station (132.2 km. from Ueno), is located in a 346-ha. site amid a pine forest in Tokai Village facing the Pacific. The area was designated for the construction of the institute in 1956. It was in August 1957 that the atomic research reactor No. 1 of the boiling-water type (50 kw.), imported from the United States, started operation and “atomic fire” was kindled for the first time in Japan. No. 3 research reactor (natural uranium-heavy water type, 10,000 kw.) was designed by Japanese academic circles closely cooperating with leading electric companies. This first home-made pile successfully started its operation in September 1962.

The boiling-water type JPDR (Japan Power Demonstration Reactor), completed in December 1963, was the fourth atomic reactor to go into operation at the institute and the ninth to be installed in the country. Although intended for experimental purposes, the JPDR has a maximum capacity of 12,500 kw. of thermal output. An improved Calder Hall-type reactor for commercial generation with a maximum capacity of 166,000 kw., which was imported by the Japan Atomic Power Co. from England, has also been operating at the institute since November 1965.

Hitachi (2F2), pop. 199,000, 149.1 km. from Ueno, is a thriving mining and industrial city. The Hitachi Mine, about 5 km. NW of the station, managed by the Nippon Mining Co., was once

counted one of the three largest copper mines in Japan. The other two were Besshi in Shikoku and Ashio near Nikko, both of which were closed down in 1973. The Hitachi Mine produces about 16 percent of Japan's output of copper and a small quantity of gold, silver, etc. From the train, the highest chimney in Japan (155.7 m.) can be seen on a hill. All the smoke from the refineries is conducted to this chimney, which sends it billowing upward toward the sky to minimize air pollution. Besides hundreds of other plants for the production of cement, electric wire, chemicals, etc., the capital plant of Hitachi, Ltd. is located here. Capitalized at 126,234.8 million yen it is one of Japan's largest concerns, manufacturing equipment for generating and transmitting electricity, appliances operated by electric power, rolling stock, industrial machinery, etc. The company was originally founded in the city in 1920. Hitachi Harbor, completed in 1960, is the largest commercial port in Ibaraki Prefecture.

At **Juo Town**, about 2 km. SW of Takahagi (164.7 km. from Ueno, pop. 32,000), is the **Ibaraki Satellite Communications Center of KDD (Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd)**, which was constructed in 1963. History's first experimental TV broadcast by means of communication satellite Relay I across the Pacific from the California ground station of NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) to the Center was made twice on November 23, 1963. The broadcast was watched by all of Japan on an NHK nationwide hookup. It marked the first step toward worldwide TV transmission of international events such as the aftermath of assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy in late November 1963 and the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

Otsuko, 180.9 km. from Ueno, is the station for several seaside resorts. **Izura**, 5.7 km. SE of the station, 20 min. by bus, is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Those places in addition to Isohara on the Joban Line, Hirakata and other villages form Kita-Ibaraki City, which occupies the northernmost part of Ibaraki Prefecture and has a population of 46,000.

Nakoso (2F2), 185.4 km. from Ueno, is celebrated for the fortress barrier that once stood there to guard against invasion by northern tribes. Originally, the barrier was close to the shore, but owing to changes in the elevation of the coast the site is now some distance inland. It is located 2.2 km. S of the station.

Izumi, 197.2 km. from Ueno, is the junction for the 37-km. bus route making the circuit of the Iwaki coast as far as Taira via Onahama—center of the coastal industrial zone.

Yumoto, 203.7 km. from Ueno, is noted for its coal-mining industry and muriated hydrogen sulphide springs, which originate in the mine 4 km. away. The water is pumped to bathing places. About 4 km. inland, 10 min. by bus from the station, is **Joban Hawaiian Center**—a large leisure center, where the abundant hot water is utilized to keep the temperature as warm as summer all

the year round. It contains many recreational facilities such as different-sized pools, water chutes, stages for the performance of Hawaiian songs and dances, etc. Indeed, the 7-sq.-km. domed site, with some 600 kinds of tropical plants, creates an atmosphere aimed at giving visitors the impression of being in Hawaii.

Taira (2F1), 211.6 km. from Ueno, 2 hrs. 31 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Ban-etsu East Line to Koriyama (85.6 km.) on the Tohoku Main Line. Taira was formerly the castle-town of the Ando family, but now prospers as a market center for the coal-mining area known as Joban—the mountainous district W of the town.

The above four towns together with other towns and villages were incorporated into a new city called Iwaki in 1966. Located along the Pacific Ocean, it is the largest city in Japan in area, almost equal to the entire area of Kagawa Prefecture. It also has the second-largest population, 330,000, next to Sendai in the Tohoku District.

ALONG THE SUIGUN LINE

The Suigun Line runs from Mito to Asaka-Nagamori (137.5 km.) on the Tohoku Main Line. From Kami-Sugaya (10.1 km. from Mito) a 9.5-km. branch line runs to Hitachi-Ota.

Hitachi-Ota, pop. 36,000, 19.6 km. from Mito, is the market for the large crop of tobacco grown in the neighboring districts. The specialties here include Japanese paper, *konnyaku* jelly and marbles.

Konnyaku is a jelly made from the spherical, subterranean stem of the *konnyaku* (*Amorphophallus konjac*) plant cultivated in mountainous areas. Noodle-type *konnyaku*, called *shirataki* is one of the indispensable ingredients used in making *sukiyaki*.

At **Zuiryu Hill**, 4.2 km. N of Hitachi-Ota Station, is the cemetery of the House of Mito, containing the tombs of 13 lords of Mito. The arrangement of the tombs is similar to that in a Chinese cemetery, and the burial services of the lords of Mito were said to have been conducted according to Confucian rites. The cemetery practically covers the entire slope of a dense forest of aged pines and Japanese cedars. The tomb of Chu Shun-shui (1600–1682), an eminent Chinese scholar naturalized as a Japanese subject, is also in the cemetery.

Nishiyama, 3 km. NW of Hitachi-Ota Station, is famous for its connection with Lord Mitsukuni, who lived here in retirement after 1691. The Seizanso, his thatched cottage—rebuilt during 1830 to 1843—stands in a dense grove of Japanese cedars; it testifies to the humble manner in which he lived. In a storehouse at the back of the main building is a wooden statue of Mitsukuni.

At **Hitachi-Omiya**, 23.4 km. from Mito, is a “gamma ray field,” completed in 1961 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The circular-shaped farm is 200 m. in diameter. About 400 kinds

of plants, including rice, wheat, flowers and fruit, are raised on the farm. They are grown with the aid of radioactivity emitted by cobalt 60 kept in a lead container on a tower rising in the center of the farm—the only one of its kind in Japan.

Fukuroda (2E2), 51.8 km. from Mito, is noted for Fukuroda Spa, 1.5 km. E of the station (5 min. by bus), and Fukuroda Falls, about an equal distance farther E. It is nearly 73 m. wide, falling from a height of 121 m. in four tiers of cascades. The surrounding area is famous for its fresh verdure as well as its autumnal tints.

Hitachi-Daigo, 55.6 km. from Mito, is situated on the Kuji River, which is noted for its *ayu* (sweetfish) fishing and hot spring. It is also the best place from which to climb **Mt. Yamizo** (alt. 1,022 m.). On the summit is the ancient Yamizo Shrine, while on the SE slope of the mountain is a Buddhist temple of the Tendai sect called Nichirinji. The distance from Daigo is about 25 km., the greater part of which can be covered by bus.

Route 12. Taira to Niigata by the Ban-etsu Line

The Ban-etsu East and West Lines traverse the S portion of northern Honshu from E to W, starting at Taira on the E coast and terminating at Niitsu near Niigata on the W coast. The Tohoku Main Line is crossed at Koriyama. The East Line runs from Taira to Koriyama (85.6 km.) and the West Line from Koriyama to Niitsu (176.3 km.), which is the junction for Niigata some distance farther on. The lines cross a picturesque stretch of country, especially in the W district.

TAIRA TO KORIYAMA

Taira, 85.6 km. from Koriyama, is the E terminal of the East Line and the junction for the Joban Line.

Akai, 4.8 km. from Taira, is the station for the ascent of Mt. Akai (alt. 605 m.), about 6 km. NW of the station. Jofukuji, an ancient Buddhist temple founded in 806 and popularly called Akaidake Yakushi is near its summit.

Natsui River is famous for its gorges, which extend for a distance of some 16 km. between Ogawago and Kawamae Stations along the railway line. It is best viewed in the azalea and maple seasons.

Ono-Niimachi, 40.1 km. from Taira, situated on a high plain among the Abukuma mountains, is noted for the breeding of horses. The Mampukuji Temple or Todosan Kannon, about 6 km. NW of the station, was founded by Sakanoue-no-Tamuramaro (758–811)—a famous general who once governed the district—in memory of his favorite horse. The Sho-Kannon to whom the temple is dedicated is therefore regarded as a guardian of horses.

Sugaya, 49.9 km. from Taira, is the station for the **Irimizu Stalactite Cave**, 2 km. E of the station. Discovered in 1927, it is spe-

cially protected as a "Natural Monument." The Abukuma Stalactite Cave, found in 1967, is another attraction in the area. A fee is charged and a guide is necessary to see these caves. Mt. Otakine (alt. 1,193 m.)—about 7 km. E of the station, and Mt. Takashiba (alt. 884 m.)—6.3 km. W of the station are azalea resorts and good places for hiking.

Miharu (32C3), 73.7 km. from Taira and 11.9 km. from Koriyama, is famous for the breeding of fine horses and the production of tobacco. It was formerly the castle-town of the *daimyo* of Akita. A weeping cherry tree, said to be more than 400 years old and measuring 9.4 m. in girth and 1.5 m. in height, stands about 6 km. S of the station. The tree is known as *Taki-zakura* (Waterfall Cherry) because it seems to resemble a waterfall. It is registered as a "Natural Monument," and is one of the sights of Miharu.

KORIYAMA TO NIIGATA

Bandai-Atami, 15.4 km. from Koriyama, is noted for its spa, the waters of which are said to be efficacious against nervous diseases. Skiing can be enjoyed in the neighboring mountains.

Lake Inawashiro (32C3), the fourth largest in Japan with an area of 105 sq. km., is situated on a highland 514 m. above sea level and 49 km. in circumference. The best view of the lake is obtained from the Kohiragata Tenjin Shrine, 1.5 km. W of Sekito Station—the third station W of Bandai-Atami.

In the vicinity of this lake, as well as along the Nippashi River flowing out of the NW end of the lake are many power plants drawing on the lake for their water for the generation of electricity. These plants, known as the Inawashiro Power Plants, provide power chiefly for the Tokyo-Yokohama district.

This lake also provides irrigation for a 7,800-ha. area of the plain centering around Koriyama through several canals. The oldest and longest of these canals is the Asaka Canal, which flows from Joko on the E shore of the lake into the Abukuma River at Asaka to the S of Koriyama.

Lake Inawashiro was probably formed by the damming up of streams by the lava and ashes ejected from Mts. Bandai and Nekoma when they erupted. The ridges on the E side consist of crystalline schist—the oldest strata found in Japan, with superimposed layers of volcanic ashes in some parts. The eruption that occurred in 806 blew off part of the ridge, as did the eruption of 1888.

Numajiri Spa, about 19 km. NE of Inawashiro Station, 30 min. by bus, is one of the most popular skiing centers in the area together with nearby **Nakanozawa Spa**. The first-named spa provides a base for the ascent of **Mt. Adatara** (alt. 1,700 m.; about 10 km., 4 hrs. on foot). Yokomuki and Noji Spas are 8 km. and 12.9 km. N of Numajiri, respectively. Beyond Yokomuki Spa, a bus is not available from November to April because of the heavy snow in winter.

Bandai-Azuma Skyline Drive (toll road), which was completed in November 1959, has its starting point at Tsuchiyu Pass near Noji Spa. The highway runs 28.8 km. over mountain ridges at an average altitude of 1,300 m., reaching as high a point as 1,622 m. It commands magnificent views of Bandai-Asahi National Park, and connects at Azuma-Takayu Spa with a highway leading to Fukushima.

Inawashiro, 37.4 km. from Koriyama, is a market town and a distributing center for rice and lumber. Inawashiro Park or Kamegajo Park, about 2 km. N of the station, is the site of a castle called Kamegajo. The ascent of Mt. Bandai and the Bandai Plateau is best made from here.

BANDAI-ASAHI NATIONAL PARK

This national park (32B3), which covers a total area of 189,699 ha., was established in 1950. It is divided into four sections—the district around Lake Inawashiro, the Bandai-Azuma mountains, Mt. Iide and the Asahi-Gassan mountains.

Lake Inawashiro is in the center of Fukushima Prefecture. The Bandai-Azuma section lies N of the lake, with its N extremity stretching into Yamagata Prefecture. The Iide section is on the borders of Fukushima, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures. The Asahi-Gassan section extends from the W central part of Yamagata Prefecture to the area S of the NE border of Niigata Prefecture. Lake Inawashiro, Mt. Bandai and the Iide range can be reached by the Ban-etsu West Line, while Mt. Azuma and the Asahi-Gassan section are reached by the Ou Main Line: see Route 51.

Mt. Bandai (32C3), alt. 1,819 m., is the name of a group of several peaks. It is also known as Aizu-Fuji because of its resemblance to Mt. Fuji. The group lies N of Lake Inawashiro, and an unsurpassed view of the surrounding countries can be obtained from the summit. Many lakes were formed on the N slope of the volcano at the time of its eruption in 1888, when the two peaks of the group blew apart.

There are three trails to the summit, of which the SE trail from Inawashiro Station is the most popular. It is a 20-min. bus ride from Inawashiro to Omote Bandai Tozanguchi (Inawashiro Ski Grounds), then a 6-km. ascent to the summit on foot, taking about 3 hrs. 30 min. in all. The trail leads past Hanitsu Shrine (2.4 km., 15 min. by bus) to the summit of Akahani Peak (5.6 km. from the shrine) via Umagaeshi. From this peak, a short descent to Numanotaira is followed by another ascent to Tengu-Iwa. From here a fascinating view of the lakes on the N slope and the crater can be obtained, amid a strong odor of sulphur and continual rumbles from the crater. After another short ascent leading to a small stream called the Kobonomizu, the highest Obandai Peak (3 km. from Akahani Peak) comes into view. The return journey may be made to the Bandai Plateau to the N via Funkayu and

Urabandai Ski Grounds, or to Kawakami Spa to the NE. The 1970 opening of the **Bandai Goldline**, a toll road running 17.6 km. from Bandaimachi to the Bandai Plateau and winding through the W midslope of Mt. Bandai, has turned the trail to the summit via Nekoma-Happodai and Nakanoyu into the most convenient route.

The eruption of Mt. Bandai on July 15, 1888, blew off the N half of the two peaks, Kobandai and Kusbigamine, causing great destruction. Before the eruption there had been several pools in the depression called Numanotaira, which marked the site of an ancient crater, and sulphur was obtained from a small elevation in the middle. These were all swept away by the eruption, and the depression is now filled with rocks ejected from the volcano. The 1888 eruption was preceded by terrific rumbling, resembling distant thunder, from early in the morning and was accompanied by a terrifying earthquake. This was followed shortly by the eruption of Kobandai, from which a column of black smoke rose blotting out the sun, the fall of ashes making it even darker. More than 10 explosions accompanied the eruption, in the course of which the greater part of the peak was destroyed. An enormous volume of matter was ejected, the greater part being carried down the slope of the mountain, covering an area of some 70 sq. km. and burying several villages in its course. Altogether, 461 persons were killed. The finer particles, including silica, which were blown out by the explosions, were carried as far as the Pacific coast. The explosions were not accompanied by an ejection of lava, and were evidently caused by steam pressure generated underground. The catastrophe caused a complete change in the topographical aspect of the range. The N slopes, which had previously been covered with dense woods and thick vegetation, were reduced to a barren desert of rocks and stones. The damming up of the Hibara and Nagase Rivers resulted in the formation of new lakes.

Bandai Plateau is the name given to the region on the N slope of Mt. Bandai, which is rich in lakes and tarns, numbering more than a hundred. The remarkable feature of these bodies of water is their singular color, each different from the others. Among the larger and more noted ones are the three lakes—Hibara, Onogawa and Akimoto. Many of the tarns have verdant isles, accentuating the scenic beauty of the region. The lakes and tarns were formed as the result of the eruption of Mt. Bandai in 1888.

Bandai-Azuma Lakeline, a toll road, was completed in 1972, extending 13.1 km. from Takamori to Hakidashi. A view of Mt. Bandai and the three lakes of Hibara, Onogawa and Akimoto can be seen from the road through the woods of Japanese larch and birch.

Okinajima, 41.8 km. W of Koriyama, is a favorite summer resort because of its proximity to Mt. Bandai and Lake Inawashiro. The principal places of interest in the vicinity are Nagahama Beach (3.5 km. to the S., bus available) and Ottate Spa. Okinajima is also visited by many who come to pay respects to the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi (1876–1928), a world-famous Japanese bacteriologist. While connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, he discovered the parasite of yellow fever and prepared a curative serum for combating this disease. His birthplace lies some 3 km. SE of the station. The house in which

he was born is now preserved, and the compound has been turned into a small park. There is a memorial hall that houses some personal belongings and books of the bacteriologist.

Aizu-Wakamatsu (32B3), pop. 106,000, 65.3 km. from Koriyama, is the junction for both the Aizu Line to Aizu-Takinohara (60.5 km.) and the Tadami Line to Koide (135.2 km.). It was formerly called Aizu and the whole city together with Tsuruga Castle (also known as Wakamatsu Castle), about 3 km. S of the station, was considered to be the strongest fortress in the NE part of Honshu because of its strategic position. In 1643 the fief was granted to Masayuki Hoshina (1611-1672), the younger half-brother of Iemitsu Tokugawa—third *shogun*. In the conflict at the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the clan held out strongly for the cause of the Tokugawas. It was not till the town was razed to the ground that the stubborn resistance of the garrison, which had lasted a month, was overcome.

The principal products of the city are lacquer ware, wooden ware, *sake*, rice and persimmons. The lacquer ware industry, which dates from the latter part of the 16th century, is well developed, but produces articles chiefly for domestic use.

Tsuruga Castle was first erected by Naomori Ashina in 1384. After passing through various hands, it was destroyed save for some stone walls and the moats, and was surrendered to the Imperial troops in 1868. The castle ruins are now protected as a "Place of Historical Importance." The Aizu clan, which had offered such strong resistance, was transferred to the little fief of Tonami in the present Mutsu City in Aomori Prefecture. In 1965, a replica of the destroyed donjon was constructed on the former site.

Iimori Hill, 3.2 km. E of Aizu-Wakamatsu Station (15 min. by bus and then 20 min. on foot), is the burial place of the *Byakkotai* (White-Tiger Company). This was a group of youths under 17 years of age, who had taken an oath to die in defense of the castle against the Imperial troops in the conflict of 1868. Seeing a fire rising from the castle, the last members thought that it had fallen into the hands of the enemy and hastened to carry out their vow by taking their own lives. One of them was afterwards resuscitated. Their tombstones, 19 in all, and a monument to their memory, stand on the hillside.

Higashiyama Spa (32B3) lies about 5 km. SE of the station, 20 min. by bus, and is the most popular hot-spring resort in this district. It is shut in by hills, its W side only being open to transportation with the city. The sulphated saline bitter springs, 45° to 68°C., are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous troubles, etc. The bathhouses are located along both banks of a picturesque little stream called Yugawa.

Mt. Seaburi, alt. 866 m., rising in the SE outskirts of Higashiyama Spa, has two municipal aerial cableways 920 m. (5 min.) and 700 m. long (4 min.), respectively. Ski grounds are located 50 m.

from the terminal of the second cableway. The summit, about 2 km. from the ski grounds (a chair lift is available), commands a fine view of Lake Inawashiro and the surrounding mountains. Mt. Seaburi is also noted for its azaleas in early summer.

Yanaizu Kokuzo, the popular name of the Buddhist temple of Enzōji, a little over 500 m. SE of Aizu-Yanaizu Station on the Tadami Line (33.3 km. from Aizu-Wakamatsu), is noted for its charming scenery. The temple was founded in 807, rebuilt in 1830 and belongs to the Rinzaï sect (Myōshinji school). The imposing edifice, dedicated to an image of Kokuzo-Bosatsu, stands on an elevation overlooking the Tadami River. The dace living in the river are designated as a "Natural Monument." The festivals of this temple on January 7, April 13, for one week from August 10 and from August 31 to September 1 are among the most celebrated of the region.

There are a number of dams for generating purposes on the upper course of the Tadami River rising from Lake Ozenuma in Nikko National Park. These dams have a maximum total capacity of 1,900,000 kw., accounting for 20 percent of the total hydroelectric power generating capacity in Japan. Of these dams, the Tagokura and Okutadami boast Japan's largest power plants, respectively generating a maximum of 380,000 kw. and 360,000 kw. of electricity.

Kitakata, pop. 38,000, 81.9 km. from Koriyama, is a prosperous market town on the highway leading to Aizu-Wakamatsu and Yonezawa in Yamagata Prefecture. It produces lacquer ware, furniture and clogs. It is the junction for the JNR Nitchu Line (11.6 km.).

Mt. Iide (32B3), alt. 2,105 m., is the principal peak of the range lying on the boundary of Fukushima, Niigata and Yamagata Prefectures. The range is a part of the Bandai-Asahi National Park, and can best be climbed from Yamato Station, 91.8 km. from Koriyama.

Tsugawa, 137.7 km. from Koriyama, is a picturesque town on the Agano River. Mt. Kirin, about 2 km. SE of the station, is the site of an ancient castle, the grounds of which have been turned into a public park. At the N foot of the mountain is Kirinzan Spa (10 min. by bus) on the picturesque Agano River. In the azalea and maple seasons, delightful excursions may be made on the river from here to Shirosaki, the next station.

Gosen, pop. 39,000, 166.4 km. from Koriyama, is noted for the manufacture of knitted goods and silk fabrics, especially *habutae*. The Kambara Railway runs between Gosen and Kamo (21.9 km.).

Niitsu, pop. 58,000, 176.3 km. from Koriyama, is the terminal of the Ban-etsu West Line and the junction of both the Uetsu and Shin-etsu Main Lines. It is described in Route 7 along with Niigata.

Route 13. Boso Peninsula

The Boso Peninsula (2E5) is the district to the SE of Tokyo, stretching between Tokyo Bay on the W and the Pacific on the E, nearly corresponding to Chiba Prefecture.

The peninsula is well served with several railway lines, and through trains are available from Shinjuku or Ryogoku Station in Tokyo, making it easily accessible.

For the convenience of the increasing number of commuters to Tokyo, the Sobu Main Line was extended in 1972, branching off at Kinshicho Station. The 4.8 km. branch line runs to Tokyo Station all the way underground so that the peninsula can also be approached from Tokyo Station directly.

The Keiyo Toll Road (25.1 km.) is an industrial artery between Tokyo and Chiba. The Shin-Kuko (New Airport) Expressway (28.5 km.) runs to New Tokyo (Narita) International Airport from the Miyanogi interchange.

Ferry service is another means of transport, connecting the cities along the coast of Tokyo Bay. There is also a network of bus lines on the peninsula that link important places.

For tourists, the peninsula is famous for its wealth of historic sites, Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples plus a variety of beaches, attracting a constant stream of visitors. There are two quasi-national parks. Suigo (Water District)-Tsukuba and Minami (Southern)-Boso, on the peninsula. Places of tourist interest include Narita, Sawara, Choshi, Kisarazu, Tateyama and many other cities and towns that serve as bases for side trips to the scenic spots nearby.

The industries on the peninsula range from the production of peanuts, vegetables, soy and dairy products to fishery, livestock breeding and natural gas extraction. As most of these products are sent to the capital, the peninsula is often called the "Kitchen of Tokyo."

The Chiba Prefectural Government has been creating a large littoral area by reclaiming foreshores from Tokyo Bay. These new areas are to constitute part of the Keiyo (Tokyo-Chiba) Industrial Zone.

The section between Tokyo and Chiba is described in Route 1. Chiba serves as the starting point for a trip around the peninsula.

CHIBA TO CHOSHI BY THE SOBU MAIN LINE

Sakura, pop. 73,000, 16.1 km. from Chiba, is the junction for the Narita Line for Narita and Sawara.

Imbanuma, N of the station, is a lake formed by a silted-up river with an area of 13 sq. km. It is designated as a prefectural park. Reclamation work on the lake was repeatedly but vainly attempted from the 17th century onward. It was only by 1969, however, that about half of the lake had been reclaimed and turned into farm-

land. The rest of the lake was transformed into two large ponds for irrigation purposes. The canal between the two ponds attracts many anglers since it is stocked with carp, crucians and eels. The depth does not exceed 1.8 m. A canal connecting the area with Tokyo Bay was also completed in 1970.

Naruto, the junction for the Togane Line, is famous for such carnivorous plants as sundews and bladderworts, which grow in large groups in a marsh 1.5 km. SE of the station. These "Natural Monuments" bloom prettily from early summer to early autumn, imparting an air of mystery.

Choshi (2F4), pop. 93,000, 81.3 km. from Chiba, situated at the mouth of the Tone River, is one of the best fishing ports in Japan and a base for deep-sea as well as inshore fishery. Half-beak, sardine, mackerel, bonito and tunny are the main catches. Choshi is also noted for its production of soy, which amounts to approximately 19,800 million yen a year.

The Choshi O-hashii (The Great Bridge of Choshi), spanning the Tone River, 1,450 m. long, is Japan's longest river road bridge. It was built in 1962 and links Choshi City and Hasaki Town in Ibaraki Prefecture, greatly contributing to the mutual prosperity of Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures. The **Tone River** is the third-longest river in Japan, running 322 km. down the Kanto Plain and emptying into the Pacific at Choshi.

Kawaguchi-Myojin, a Shinto shrine worshiped by fishermen, is a 15-min. bus ride from the station. It stands on a low hill at the estuary of the Tone. Near the shrine is a huge mound called Senninzuka (A Thousand Persons Mound), which was raised to the memory of the fishermen who drowned at sea in 1614.

Ashikajima (Islet of Sea Lions), reached in 14 min. from Choshi Station by the Choshi Electric Railway, is noted as a good residential area as well as a fine beach for swimming. The sea is dotted with odd rocks and reefs where sea lions could be found until the end of the last century.

Cape Inubo (2F4), 20 min. from Choshi Station by the Choshi Electric Railway or by bus, is situated at the E end of the Kanto District. On the cape stands a lighthouse (51.8 m. high) dating from 1874, with an effective radius of 36 km. The view of the white lighthouse is really magnificent, harmonizing with the pine-clad background and the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean.

The electric railway terminates at **Togawa**. To the N stands Atago Hill, on top of which is a white observatory with a wide-ranging view of the mouth of the Tone River to the N and a stretch of cliffs called Byobugaura to the W. These rugged cliffs extend some 9 km. to Iioka Town.

NARITA AND SUIGO DISTRICT

Narita (2E4), pop. 47,000, may be reached in 1 hr. by express from Tokyo Station via the Sobu Main and Narita Lines (68.4 km.), 1 hr. 6 min. by express from Ryogoku Station via the Sobu Main

and Narita Lines (65.1 km.), 1 hr. 20 min. by express from Ueno Station via the Joban and Narita Lines (66.4 km.) or 1 hr. from Keisei Ueno Station by limited express via the Keisei Electric Railway. This city has attained its prosperity and fame largely because of the very popular Shinshoji Temple, better known as Narita Fudo.

Narita is also widely known for its **New Tokyo International Airport**, which is now under construction on the site (10.6 sq. km.) of the Sanrizuka Pasture to alleviate the congestion of the present Tokyo International Airport in Haneda, Tokyo, and meet the need for runways for jumbo jet liners. It will provide a new gateway to Japan, and will be almost the same size as Heathrow Airport, London or Los Angeles International Airport in California. One of the three runways is 60 m. wide and 4,000 m. long. The new airport is expected to handle 16 million passengers a year. A new railway is being built by the Keisei Electric Railway, while a new highway and a Shinkansen line from Tokyo are planned. There is also a plan to develop a residential area in the vicinity. **Shinshoji Temple** (2E4), about 800 m. N of JNR's Narita or Keisei-Narita Station (buses available), is the Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect (Chizan school). It is dedicated to Fudo (Acala)—the God of Fire.

It was founded in connection with a rebellion started by Masakado Taira in 939. The image of Fudo, alleged to have been carved by Kobo-Daishi (774-835), introducer of the Shingon doctrines, was sent by Emperor Sujaku from Mt. Takao, Kyoto, to Kozugabara, not far from Narita, in the custody of Priest Kancho. Prayers were offered there until Masakado was killed and the rebellion crushed in 940. After that, the original temple to enshrine the image was erected there, but was later removed to the present site in 1705.

The temple has precincts of almost 20 ha., which are occupied by the Niomon Gate, Main Hall, Main Quarters, Three-saints Hall, Buddha's Hall, the former Main Hall, belfry and a three-story pagoda along with a library, museum and schools—all maintained under the auspices of the temple authorities. It took five years to construct the Main Hall, which was completed in 1968. It has a majestic appearance, designed in the style of a traditional Buddhist temple although it was built with the most advanced techniques. Part of the Main Quarters is being remodeled. On the right side of the lower court is a sacred well close to the hall of fasting for men, where pilgrims stay while they are practicing asceticism. Every morning in the dead of winter, they pour ice-cold water over their bodies. They also walk 100 times round the Main Hall, meanwhile reciting with their beads and keeping tally with 100 white strings. This walk is called *Ohyakudo* (100 times walk).

The temple attracts more than seven million visitors each year, especially on New Year's Day (three million) and on the night of the *Setsubun* Festival (February 3 or 4), when the "bean-throwing" ceremony takes place, and during the months of January, May and September.

Naritasan Park, located behind the temple, covers 16.5 ha. and is very attractively laid out, containing three ponds and many flowering trees—plums, cherries, tree peonies and wisteria.

Sogo is reached in 5 min. by electric car from Keisei-Narita Station or 20 min. by bus from Narita Station. It is the scene of the sacrifice made by Sogo Kiuchi (1612–1653), more popularly known by the name of Sogo Sakura—the headman of the village of Koze—for the sake of his fellow-villagers.

Sogo took the lead in presenting a petition to Shogun Ietsuna Tokugawa, protesting against unjust acts committed by the local daimyo in 389 villages in the daimyo's domain. This was a criminal offense, and although the injustice was remedied and the oppressive exactions stopped, Sogo, together with his wife and his four children, was executed. To the left of their graves in the temple of Toshoji, a sanctuary called Sogo Reido was built in their memory. The tombstones were erected in 1753 (the 100th anniversary of the tragedy) by the descendants of the daimyo against whose unjust acts Sogo had petitioned. The old sanctuary was replaced by the present one in 1921.

Sawara (2E4), pop. 49,000, 56.1 km. from Chiba, is an important river port on the lower Tone and the base from which to do the sights of the river-and-lakeside district designated as the Suigo-Tsukuba Quasi-National Park. The main products of Sawara are rice, soy and sake.

The city is the birthplace of Tadataka Ino (1745–1818), the foremost geographer and cartographer of Japan, who made a survey of the entire Japanese coast line, including Hokkaido. His surveying instruments are preserved at his former residence (“Place of Historical Importance”), 1 km. SE of the station.

Suigo-Tsukuba Quasi-National Park (2E3) extends over Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures, including the lower course of the Tone, the major part of Lake Kasumigaura, Itako, the Kashima and Katori Shrines and the Choshi seacoast. The features of this park consist of picturesque lakes and rivers, seascapes at Cape Inubo, Byobugaura and the beach of Kashima, groups of aquatic plants and the visits of migratory birds.

The Kanto Railway Co. maintains regular bus service from Sawara, Choshi, etc., to places of tourist interest in this region. During the summer season, regular steamers are also available between Sawara and Itako, and between Tsuchiura and Itako (see Route 11).

Katori Shrine (2F4), about 3.8 km. E of Sawara Station (16 min. by bus), is one of the oldest Shinto shrines in Japan, although the present sanctuary was reconstructed in 1700. It is dedicated to Futsunushi-no-Mikoto, a deity of martial valor. The precincts are overgrown with aged Japanese cedars, regarded as sacred. The approach leading to the shrine is lined with cherry trees called *Bijin-zakura* (Fair Cherries), as they were donated by local women. A magnificent view of the Tone River, including the sacred forest of the Kashima Shrine and Mt. Tsukuba, can be obtained from the terrace behind the shrine.

Kashima Shrine (2F4), 1 hr. 16 min. by bus from Katori Shrine via Sawara and Itako, is dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto—a deity of martial valor like the one worshiped at the Katori Shrine. The custom of making pilgrimages to the three shrines of Katori, Kashima and Iksu (near Kashima) is an ancient one. The present shrine buildings date from 1604 and 1619. The grounds are thickly wooded with magnificent Japanese cedars and pines. At the rear of the shrine is the celebrated Kaname-Ishi (Pivot Stone), which is believed to be holding down the head of a monstrous subterranean catfish, popularly thought to be the cause of earthquakes. This is regarded as the traditional reason for the absence of earthquakes in this district. In the shrine are stored many swords, including one that is designated as a “National Treasure,” and armor.

A TRIP AROUND THE BOSO PENINSULA

A circular trip around the Boso Peninsula may be made by the Uchibo and Sotobo Lines. The start may be made from Shinjuku, Ryogoku or Tokyo Stations. The Boso circular express is also available, usually starting from Shinjuku Station and covering a total distance of 309.3 km. in about 6 hrs. The Uchibo Line—119.4 km. from Soga to Awa-Kamogawa—runs along the coast of Tokyo Bay past many beach resorts, while the Sotobo Line covers the inland distance of 93.3 km. from Chiba to Awa-Kamogawa. **Goi** (2E4), 13.1 km. S of Chiba, is the junction for the Kominato Railway to Kazusa-Nakano (39.1 km.) and the main station for **Ichihara City** (pop. 177,000). The latter city recently became the center of the rising Keiyo (Tokyo-Chiba) Industrial Zone. The shores of Tokyo Bay between Urayasu, about 20 km. NW of Chiba, and Kisarazu are now being reclaimed and developed into a mammoth coastal industrial zone of the petrochemical, shipbuilding and steel industries. In this zone, such leading companies as the Kawasaki Steel Corp., Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Tokyo Electric Power Co., Maruzen Petrochemical Co., etc., are operating full blast. The construction of this large industrial zone is expected to be finished in 1975.

Kisarazu (2D5), pop. 91,000, 35.1 km. from Chiba is the place where the 32.2-km. Kururi Line branches off to Kazusa-Kameyama. It is noted for its shoaling beach, suitable for swimming, fishing and laver farming; naturally, shell-gathering and *sudate* fishing are popular at Kisarazu and its vicinity. *Sudate* is such an easy way of fishing that even children can enjoy it. A bamboo hurdle is implanted near the shoreline. At low tide fish enter it and are trapped. Then they are netted before the tide rises again. The catch includes giltheads, bass, horse mackerel, balloon fish, crab and shrimp.

With the S part of Kisarazu being reclaimed for the construction of a big *kombinat*—now under way, the city is fast changing from

a commercial center to a key part of the Keiyo Industrial Zone. A car-ferry operated across Tokyo Bay between Kawasaki and Kisarazu by Nippon Car Ferry (22 km., 1 hr. 10 min.) is also accelerating the industrialization.

In the city is the **Shoji Temple**, 400 m. W of the station, the name of which has been made popular by a children's song about an old raccoon dog that is said to have died from pitting its drum-beating skill against the temple priest.

Minami (Southern)-Boso Quasi-National Park (2D6) was created in 1958. It covers the 190-km.-long coastline of the peninsula in a semi-circle between Cape Futtsu facing Tokyo Bay and Cape Taito jutting out into the Pacific Ocean, with an area of 56.7 sq. km. The peninsular park includes almost all of the varied places of scenic beauty—beach and mountain resorts as well as historical sites. It is an oceanic vacationland, with such a mild climate throughout the year that the daffodils or colza blossoms bloom even in the middle of winter.

Sanukimachi is the station known for a 56-m.-high ferroconcrete statue of Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, erected on top of Mt. Otsubo (alt. 120 m.) and commanding a bird's-eye view of Tokyo Bay. The mammoth statue has observation platforms inside its arms, shoulders and crown. The 10,000-candle power light fixed on the crown performs the duty of a lighthouse.

Mt. Kano (2D5), alt. 352 m., about 10 km. E of Sanukimachi is a favorite resort for holiday-makers, especially for picnicking families. It can be reached in 30 min. by bus from the station. The view from the Mt. Kano Tower, 42 m. high, is superb. To the W overlooking Tokyo Bay are Mt. Fuji and the Hakone mountains, while to the N are Mt. Tsukuba and the Nikko mountains. At the Shiratori Shrine, a 10-min. walk from the summit, another panoramic view of colorful ridges and many small valleys called Kujukutani (Ninety-nine Valleys) spread out below. The summit is marked by the ancient **Jin-yaji Temple**, said to have been founded by Prince Shotoku (573-621), but the present structures were built in the early part of the 16th and 18th centuries. In feudal days, the temple prospered under the protection of military leaders, from Yoritomo Minamoto on down.

The temple attracts a throng of visitors on April 28, when the *Hanayome Matsuri* (Brides' Festival) takes place. Young couples who married during the past year wear their wedding costumes and pledge before the altar their fidelity to the end of life.

To the W of the summit is a pasture called "Mother Bokujo," where about 200 heads of cows, beef cattle and sheep graze in the 250-ha. pasture. Surrounding the pasture are a lodge for accommodations, recreational facilities, golf courses, natural promenades and a children's cultural hall provided with children's books and folktoys.

Mt. Nokogiri (2D5) (Saw Mountain), alt. 329 m., which takes its name from its serrated peaks, is famous for the old Buddhist

temple of Nihonji and rock caves with stone images of Five Hundred Rakan and other Buddhist images totaling 1,300 on the S slopes. The Nokogiriyama Tower stands near the summit.

Hama-Kanaya is the station from which the summit is reached, a 10-min. walk to the ropeway station and a 4-min. ride on the ropeway. Near the railway station is Kanaya Port, which is connected in 35 min. by the Tokyo Bay Ferry with Kurihama Port in Yokosuka on the opposite side of Tokyo Bay (11.5 km.).

Hota (2D5), 71.3 km. from Chiba, along with neighboring Katsuyama, is a popular swimming resort. On Pearl Island the entire process of pearl farming is displayed and women divers give demonstrations of gathering pearls. Kaihin Park, laid out on the shore and stretching from Hota to Katsuyama, is a children's recreation area, with an aquarium and a sportsland.

At Tomiura and its neighborhood, two stations beyond Katsuyama, loquats are produced in large quantities.

Nako-Funakata, 85.9 km. from Chiba, is noted for the Nako Kannon and Funakata Kannon Temples. The former, 2 km. E of the station, is an old temple built in 717, and the latter is a vermilion structure perched on the side of a cliff, standing 2 km. N of the station.

Tateyama (2D6), pop. 56,000, 89.7 km. from Chiba, is a pelagic fishery base at the S end of the Boso Peninsula. Dairy farming also thrives here. Tateyama Bay is commonly called Kagamigaura (Mirror Bay) due to the smoothness of the water. The city is a popular wintering resort, with daffodils, buttercups and marguerites blooming in February. It is unsurpassed in summer as a beach resort.

Shirahama, 16 km. S of Tateyama Station, 45 min. by bus, is known for some 1,500 women divers (for top shells, ear shells and sea-weed) and picturesque seascapes. A lighthouse stands on Cape Nojima, about 2 km. from Shirahama bus stop.

From Shirahama to Suzaki along the coast on the southern tip of the peninsula runs the 17.4-km.-long Minami (Southern)-Boshu Toll Road named No. 1 Flowerline. No. 2 Flowerline covers a distance of 5.6 km. from Chikura to Wada along the Uchibo Line.

Futomi is the station for reaching a well-known islet called Niemon-jima, where Yoritomo Minamoto took refuge from his enemies. He remained hidden there under the protection of the Niemon family before he established the shogunate government at Kamakura in 1192. Yoritomo later rewarded Niemon by giving his family the island. Near the islet's pier is Futomi Flower Center, where many hothouse flowers are cultivated. Since almost 90 percent of the arable land is allotted for flower cultivation, it is called the Flower Zone along with Wada and Emi.

Awa-Kamogawa (2E5), 123.2 km. from Chiba, 2 hrs. 10 min. by express via the Uchibo Line, is a fishing and tourist center on the SE coast of the peninsula. It is also the main station for Kamogawa City, with a population of 33,000.

Kyoninji Temple is 5 min. by bus from the station. Belonging to the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, it was founded in 1281 by Priest Nichiryu. It is dedicated to Kyonin, Nichiren's chief disciple, who was killed here with Nichiryu's father in 1264, when Nichiren—founder of the sect—was attacked by Kagenobu Tojo. The part of the coast on which the town stands is called the "Matsushima of Kamogawa" because of its numerous pine-clad islets. Along Matsubara Beach is an oceanic leisure center called **Kamogawa Sea World**. It is equipped with recreational facilities and features shows by dolphins, sea lions and turtles.

Awa-Kamogawa is the terminal of the Uchibo and Sotobo Lines, whether the E or W route along the coast be taken. **Awa-Amatsu**, 87.7 km. from Chiba via the Sotobo Line, is the station for the **Seichojo** or **Kiyosumi Temple** on Mt. Kiyosumi (alt. 383 m., 25 min. by bus). Priest Nichiren served his novitiate here, and in 1253 he first uttered the holy invocation Nam-Myohorengekyo ("Glory to the Sutra of the Lotus of the Supreme Law"). The temple is said to have been founded in 771, but the present main hall, dedicated to Kokuzo-Bosatsu, was erected in the late Edo period and is lacquered in vermilion. In the grounds are a large bronze statue of Nichiren and a newly built worshiper's hall equipped with a marble bath. The huge Japanese cedar in front of the main hall measures about 51 m. in height, 17 m. in girth, and is protected as a "Natural Monument." Mt. Kiyosumi is a prefectural park and is used as an experimental plantation by the Agriculture Faculty of Tokyo University. The dense forests cover an area of some 2,250 ha.

Awa-Kominato (2E5), 84.3 km. from Chiba via the Sotobo Line, is famous as the birthplace of Nichiren. The **Tanjoji Temple** (5 min. by bus from the station) was erected in 1276 to commemorate his birth, and belongs to the Nichiren sect. The original temple built by his disciples, however, was destroyed by a tidal wave and fire, and the present structures date from the Tempo era (1830–1843). The temple has spacious precincts and is thronged with worshipers on February 16 in particular, when Nichiren's birthday is celebrated.

Tainoura (2E5) is noted as a habitat of sea bream, which are specially protected and designated as a "Special Natural Monument." A large number of sea bream, some measuring as long as 1 m., can be seen from the boat that starts from near the front gate of the Tanjoji Temple. It is said Nichiren prohibited sea-bream fishing in this bay.

Namegawa Island is the station next to a recreation center called Namegawa Island, where flying-shows by trained flamingos and peacocks can be enjoyed. The 60-ha. site has such facilities as a playground, zoo, a big barbecue restaurant, pools, accommodations, etc.

Katsuura, pop. 27,000, 70.9 km. from Chiba via the Sotobo Line, is equipped with good port facilities for offshore fishermen. A

Morning Fair, dating back some 300 years, is held every morning in the center of the city. An old-fashioned custom of exchanging food from the mountains for marine products is still followed at the fair. 2 km. SW of Katsuura is the sea area of Ubara, which was the first Marine Park to be designated in the Kanto District. **Onjuku** is a town known for some 400 women divers and sea bathing. The sandhills along the beach also offer sand skiing. On a hill at Iwawada, 3 km. E of the station, is a 17-m.-high obelisk erected in 1928 to commemorate the landing of Don Radrigo de Vivero (d. 1636), an ex-Governor of the Philippines, and his men, whose ship the "*San Francisco*" was wrecked off the shore in 1609 while returning to Spain.

Ohara is the junction for the Kihara Line (26.9 km.), which connects with the Kominato Railway at the Kazusa-Nakano terminal. In 20 min. by bus from the terminal the Yoro Valley can be reached. A hot spring, a power plant and Kurimata Falls are located in the valley.

Taito is the station for Cape Taito, 3 km. SE, where there is a natural garden of various beach plants that grow in large clumps. The garden is singled out as a "Natural Monument." A 66-km.-long curved stretch of sandy beach from Cape Taito to Cape Gyobu, SW of Choshi, is called **Kujukurihama (Kujukuri Beach)**. **Kazusa-Ichinomiya** is a popular summer and winter resort chiefly engaged in the cultivation of watermelons, tomatoes and melons. About 500 m. NW of the station is the Tamasaki Shrine with black-lacquered buildings. Its annual festival is celebrated on September 13.

Mobara (2E5), pop. 62,000, 34.3 km. from Chiba via the Sotobo Line, is an industrial city with some 40 large chemical fertilizer and electric machinery factories, operated by utilizing natural gas produced in abundance in the city and its vicinity.

Yawata Hill at Tsurue, situated in the city about 4 km. S of the station, is one of a few homes of *himeharu-zemi* (a species of cicadas). When they chirp, they sound like a heavy shower for 20 to 30 min. at intervals of about an hour in June and July. They are protected as "Natural Monuments."

Oami, 22.9 km. from Chiba via the Sotobo Line, is the junction for the Togane Line, 13.8 km. NE to Naruto on the Sobu Main Line. Besides rice, the town produces round fans and *sake*.

Togane, pop. 33,000, situated midway between Oami and Naruto, is a commercial city noted for cherry trees on Lake Hakkaku and the production of peanuts. **Katakai**, a 28-min. bus ride to the E from Togane Station, is a popular bathing and fishing resort on Kujukuri Beach.

Section II. Central Honshu

Central Honshu comprises the major portion of the so-called Chubu (lit. Central) District. This region abounds in high mountain ranges and large rivers, the latter emptying either into the Pacific Ocean or the Japan Sea. It is the section where Japan's largest island is at its highest and broadest.

The region consists of three distinctive districts: the Central Highland District, the Tokai District and the Hokuriku District. The Central Highland District, forming the roof of Japan, strides over the three prefectures of Gifu, Nagano and Yamanashi. This district is marked by the Northern, Central and Southern Japan Alps running from N to S and also by a number of high volcanoes, including Mt. Fuji. The district S of the Central Highland District, called the Tokai District, faces the Pacific Ocean and has a serpentine coastline formed by the Izu Peninsula (see Route 5) and the bays of Suruga and Ise. The district on the Japan Sea coast is called the Hokuriku District.

The three districts are also different in climate. The Tokai District, being rainy in summer and warm in winter, is fit for agriculture. The Hokuriku District is snowy in winter. Various basins in the Central Highland District are inland in climate, with a wide variation in temperature between the hottest and coldest periods of the year. The mountainous areas in this district are densely wooded and offer superb scenery.

The pivotal point of the region is Nagoya, Japan's fourth-largest city, which is often called Chukyo ("Middle Capital") because it is situated midway between Tokyo and Kyoto. Indeed, the Chubu District serves as the corridor linking the E and W parts of Honshu.

Administratively, the Chubu District is made up of nine prefectures—Aichi, Fukui, Gifu, Ishikawa, Nagano, Niigata, Shizuoka, Toyama and Yamanashi. In this book, however, this division is not followed. In this section of Central Honshu, Yamanashi is completely omitted, while the three prefectures of Nagano, Niigata and Shizuoka are only partially treated. Instead, the NE part of Shiga and large portion of Mie, the prefectures which are included in the Kinki District, are touched upon primarily for reasons of accessibility from Nagoya.

Route 14. Nagoya and Vicinity

Nagoya (13B3, 14), pop. 2,063,000, is the capital of Aichi Prefecture and Japan's fourth-largest city. Administratively, it is divided

into 14 *ku* (wards)—Atsuta, Chikusa, Higashi, Kita, Midori, Minami, Minato, Mizuho, Moriyama, Naka, Nakagawa, Nakamura, Nishi and Showa.

No other metropolis in Japan can surpass Nagoya in postwar city planning. Roughly, the city can be divided into four distinct areas. The central area is for commerce, the E and W portions serve as the residential area, the N and S sectors are for industry, and between the industrial and other sectors are the semi-industrial areas.

The Nagoya Station area is a flourishing shopping center replete with many office buildings and department stores. The underground shopping center is also well developed and connected with the JNR station, private railway stations and nearby hotels. The main street, the Hirokoji and its extension, runs E from Nagoya Station to Higashiyama Park through the central part of the city, forming the principal shopping and business section. Parallel with this street are two boulevards, one running on the N and the other—100 m. wide—on the S. These streets are intersected at right angles by a broad avenue that runs from Nagoya Castle in the N to Atsuta in the S, after passing the Osu amusement center.

Another broad avenue runs through the heart of the city from N to S, passing Tsurumai Park en route. The observation platform of the television tower—a proud edifice of Nagoya like the castle with its crest of golden dolphins—which stands near the crossing, offers a wide panorama of the surrounding urban district. The areas around the intersections of these streets constitute the most prosperous sections of the city. The castle area forms a public and government office center.

Access: From Tokyo, 45 min. by plane (Nagoya Airport is located at Komaki—14 km. N of Nagoya Station, 30 min. by bus); 2 hrs. by the super-express “Hikari,” or 2 hrs. 45 min. by the “Kodama” on the Tokaido Shinkansen (366 km.). From Osaka, 1 hr. 6 min. by the “Hikari,” or 1 hr. 20 min. by the “Kodama” on the same Shinkansen Line (186.6 km.).

History: *The city of Nagoya grew up around a number of castles built in the 16th century, first by the Imagawa family and later by the Odas. Its real prosperity, however, dates from 1610, when Ieyasu Tokugawa built an imposing castle here for his son Yoshinao.*

After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the city underwent many vicissitudes. But from about 1882 various industries were started—cotton spinning, weaving and clock and watch making in addition to the time-honored ceramic industry—all combining to form the basis for the city's present industrial importance. By incorporating a number of neighboring towns in 1962, Nagoya has grown to a city of 326 sq. km. in area.

Industry and Trade: With an abundant supply of water power originating in the central highlands of Honshu, Nagoya ranks among the country's leading manufacturing cities. Formerly, Nagoya and vicinity were noted for such light industries as ceram-

ics, plywood, woolen fabrics and sewing machines. However, these have recently given way to heavy industries being developed in the southern part of the city—automobiles, shipbuilding and machinery as well as plastics, fertilizer, drugs and other chemical industries. The machinery and vehicle manufacturing industries turn out such products as weaving machines, electric motors and bicycles.

Since ancient times Nagoya has been a great pottery and porcelain production center. The first kiln in the country was established at nearby Seto around 1200. About 92 percent of Japan's total export of chinaware comes from Nagoya. As a textile center, Nagoya is especially noted for its cotton and woolen goods as well as dyed stuffs. It makes 85 percent of Japan's woolen goods.

Other specialties of Nagoya include cloisonné, lacquer ware, clocks, toys, wooden articles, musical instruments and paper products, including fans. Nagoya ranks first in Japan in cloisonné production, with about 20 manufacturers in and around the city.

The traveler is advised to break his journey at this city to inspect its industrial activities, especially the making of porcelain and cloisonné.

Concerning foreign trade, export through Nagoya in 1973 amounted to 1,008,568 million yen, while imports recorded the sum of 595,391 million yen. Principal export items are ships, automobiles, iron and steel products, weaving machines, sewing machines, chinaware and woolen goods. Imports are wool, timber, asbestos, coal, iron ore and cereals.

Commerce has also made remarkable progress. As of 1972, there were 47,091 retail stores with 189,528 employees. Annual sales that year amounted to 920,487 million yen.

Various enterprises in and around Nagoya offer visitors a chance to observe the operation of their factories, which boast of a high level in science and technology. Factory inspection tours are available so that visitors can take in two or three factories in a half-day or in one day. Tour itineraries are decided upon every three months starting in April, with the arrangements depending on the operational situations of the factories to be visited. Japanese-speaking guides accompany the tours, which are conducted every Friday. They leave from the Nagoya TV Tower at 12:30 p.m. for the half-day tours and at 9:00 a.m. for the one-day tours.

Advance reservations are required. Applications are accepted at the Japan Travel Bureau and Meitetsu World Travel Service offices in Nagoya as well as at the Tourist Section, Nagoya City Office; Tel. 961-1111.

Transportation: Nagoya is an important transportation center.

Air Service: The All Nippon Airways operates regular direct flights daily to and from Tokyo, Sapporo, Shirahama, Matsuyama, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Kanazawa and Hachijojima.

Railway Service: Nagoya is the junction of four principal rail-

way lines of the JNR—the Tokaido Shinkansen, the Tokaido, the Chuo and the Kansai. (The Tokaido Main Line connects Tokyo with Osaka and Kobe, the Chuo Main Line links Nagoya with Tokyo—running through the central mountainous regions, and the Kansai Main Line reaches Minatomachi, Osaka via Nara Prefecture.)

In addition to these JNR lines, Nagoya is well provided with excellent private railway services, as listed below:

Nagoya Railroad Co. (Meitetsu): Nagoya Main Line from Shin-Nagoya (near Nagoya Station) to Shin-Gifu (in Gifu City), 31.8 km., and to Toyohashi, 68 km. Inuyama and Kagamihara Lines from Shin-Nagoya to Shin-Gifu, 47.7 km., via Inuyama, 28.2 km.—the station for the Kiso River excursion, and Shin-Unuma, 30.1 km.

Komaki Line from Kami-Iida (Kita Ward) to Inuyama, 20.5 km.

Tsushima and Bisai Lines from Shin-Nagoya to Yatomi (on the Kiso River) via Tsushima, 25.5 km., and to Tamanoi, 40 km.

Kowa Line from Shin-Nagoya to Kowa on the Chita Peninsula, 46.9 km.

Hiromi and Yaotsu Lines from Shin-Nagoya to Yaotsu, via Shin-Hiromi, 53.9 km.

Gamagori and Nishio Lines from Shin-Nagoya to Gamagori, via Nishio, 72 km.

Tokoname Line from Shin-Nagoya to Tokoname, 35.1 km.

Seto Line from Horikawa (S of Nagoya Castle) to Owari-Seto, 21 km.

In addition, the Nagoya Railroad Co. provides several branch lines to the suburban cities.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. (Kintetsu) also has an electric railway line running from Kinki Nippon Nagoya (in Nagoya City) to Uehommachi (187.8 km.) in Osaka. It branches off at Ise-Nakagawa and goes to Kashikojima (145.5 km.) via Uji-Yamada in Ise City— noted for its Ise Jingu Shrines, and Toba—the home of cultured pearls.

Bus Service: Streetcar service has been discontinued and replaced by bus service, which covers almost all parts of the city. For long-distance bus service, frequent daily runs by express buses are offered in both directions on the Meishin Expressway between Nagoya and Kobe by JNR, Nihon Kyuko Bus Co. and Nihon Kosoku Jidosha Co. in 3 hrs. 30 min. by way of Ogaki, Hikone, Otsu, Kyoto and Osaka. In addition, express bus services run by the JNR and the Tomei Express Bus Company are available on the Tomei Expressway connecting Nagoya with Tokyo in about 6 hrs. Frequent service is available.

Subway Service: Higashiyama Line from Nagoya Station to Fujigaoka (14 km.), Nagoya Station to Nakamura Park (3.5 km.). Meijo Line from Shiyakusho (City Hall) to Nagoya Port (10.3 km.) and Shiyakusho to Osone (4.6 km.). No. 4 Line from Osone to Aratamabashi (14.6 km.). Basic fare is ¥50.

Taxi Fares:

(As of November 1, 1974)

	Initial Distance	Additional Distance
Medium-Sized	2.0 km. or less ¥280	420 m. ¥50
Small	2.0 km. or less ¥270	465 m. ¥50

Sightseeing Tours in Nagoya

One-day sightseeing in the city: Nagoya Station—Nagoya Castle—Television Tower—Osu Kannon Temple—Atsuta Shrine—Nagoya Port—Higashiyama Park—Nagoya Station.

Two-day sightseeing in the city:

1st day: Nagoya Station—Nagoya Castle—Television Tower—Osu Kannon Temple—Higashi-Honganji Temple—Atsuta Shrine—Nagoya Port—Hirokoji-dori.

2nd day: Tokugawa Art Museum—Nittaiji Temple—Higashiyama Park—Yagoto Hill—Moriyama Forest Park—Nakamura Park—Nagoya Station.

Annual Events: *Grand Festival of the Toshogu Shrine*, with a gala parade of gorgeous palanquins and floats, is held from April 16 to 17 to celebrate this festival.

Atsuta Matsuri, annual festival of the Atsuta Shrine, is held on June 5, highlighted by *sumo* and *judo* matches during the day. At night five pairs of *makiwara-fune* (two boats linked together and decorated with hundreds of colored lanterns hung around a straw-sheaved pole in the center of a framework set across the boats) float down the river near the shrine.

Nagoya Matsuri, held from October 10 to 20, is the city's most colorful festival, originating among commercial circles in olden times. The varied program includes processions of men clad in ancient armor and gaily bedecked floats.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN NAGOYA

Nagoya Castle (14B1), located in the NW part of the city, was built in 1612 by order of Ieyasu Tokugawa as a fortified residence for his son Yoshinao, whose descendants continued to reside here until the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Reduced to ashes during World War II, it was reconstructed in October 1959. It features a new five-story, ferroconcrete main donjon, 48 m. high and mounted with a new pair of golden *shachi* (dolphins) made in strict accordance with the original specifications. The rooms on the second, third and fourth floors are used to display art treasures that escaped the fire during the war, while the fifth floor serves as a scenic observatory. In the display rooms are exhibited 138 pieces of *fusuma-e* (paintings on sliding doors) and ceiling-panel paintings, which were formerly used in the lord's mansion on the castle grounds. They are all registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

The Hanshu-no-Ma (Lord's Room) on the top floor of the castle, accessible by elevator, commands a grand view of the Nobi

Plain extending to the Pacific Ocean. The three corner turrets, the second front gate and stone walls, undamaged by World War II, are listed as "Important Cultural Properties." The castle is the proud symbol of the city, constituting one of its chief attractions. **Nagoya Port** (14A5): This area has been enormously enlarged as a trading port, with its water surface covering about 10,000 ha. The port has public and private piers and quays, permitting simultaneous berthing for 70 vessels, including two 23,000-ton-class ships. There are also 36 mooring buoys, with a total mooring capacity of 277,000 gross tons. Furthermore, the port has various kinds of storage equipment.

Aichi Shrine, near the castle grounds, was formerly called Gokoku Shrine. Dedicated to servicemen who gave their lives for their country, it was destroyed during World War II, but rebuilt in March 1952.

Toshogu Shrine, located in Marunouchi, Naka Ward, was founded in 1619. Dedicated to Ieyasu Tokugawa, it was reduced to ashes during World War II and rebuilt in March 1952. The annual shrine festival held from April 16 to 17 is a gala social event of the city.

Nagoya Shrine, close to the Toshogu Shrine, was founded in 911 by Emperor Daigo. It formerly stood in the castle grounds, but was moved to its present site in 1876. Its annual festival is held on July 16.

Kenchuji Temple in Tsutsuicho, Higashi Ward, belongs to the Jodo sect of Buddhism. It served as the family temple of the Owari branch of the Tokugawas, whose fief comprised this locality.

Tokugawa Art Museum (14C1) is situated on the site of the former mansion of the local lord at Tokugawacho, Higashi Ward. Built in 1935, it contains nearly 10,000 written documents of ancient emperors, suits of armor, helmets, swords, rare articles, writings and pictures of distinguished persons, etc.—all of which were kept by the lord. Among these, 43 pieces of the *Genji Monogatari Emaki* (Picture Scrolls of the Tale of Genji) painted by Takayoshi Fujiwara are registered as "National Treasures." *Saigyō Monogatari Emaki* (Picture Scroll of the Tales about Saigyō, a Buddhist priest and poet) and a few other documents are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Nittaji Temple (Japan-Thailand Temple) (14D2), located on the scenic Kakuozan Hill in the NE part of the city, was erected in 1904 as a repository for a golden image of Buddha presented by the King of Siam in 1900. The temple grounds afford a fine view of the city and surrounding neighborhood. The temple is maintained by the various sects of Buddhism as an international, non-sectarian temple.

Gohyaku Rakan Hall is situated near Nittaji Temple. It contains 500 images of Rakan, disciples of Buddha who are remarkable for the variety of their features, expressions and postures. In a special gallery are Eighteen Rakan carved by Tametaka Kita, a

netsuke artisan who lived in Nagoya in the 18th century. A gilt image of Buddha is enshrined in the Main Hall.

Higashiyama Park (14E3), in the E part of the city, covers an area of about 82 ha. It stretches over green-wooded hills and contains skillfully designed zoological and botanical gardens. In the zoo (20 ha.) no fences obstruct the visitor's view of the animals. In the center of the Botanical Garden is an extensive greenhouse, surrounded by flower and plant beds, an Insect Hall, Science Museum, Astronomical Observatory, Culture Center, etc. In the park is a 10-m.-high wooden image of Kannon (Goddess of Mercy), which was transferred here some ten years ago from the Nittaiji Temple.

Heiwa Park lies N of Higashiyama Park. Here is a public cemetery laid out in a bright setting. The graves of several celebrated persons, Nobunaga Oda among them, may also be found here. In the park is a temple dedicated to Senju-Kannon (Thousand-handed Goddess of Mercy)—a present from Thailand.

Yagoto Hill, part of the Higashiyama range on the E extremity of the city, is noted for its Natural Park (81 ha.), Yagoto Recreation Grounds (9 ha.) and a panoramic view from the summit. Situated atop the peak is the Koshoji Temple, famous for its five-story pagoda and the "1,000-Lantern Festival" held on the night of the harvest moon. The hill is accessible by bus from Nagoya Station.

Tsurumai Park in the E part of the city is attractively laid out. Covering an area of about 23 ha., it contains an athletics field, public library, museum, etc. The park is accessible by bus from Nagoya Station.

Nagoya Television Tower (14B2), at Kaguracho, Naka Ward, is 180 m. high. It not only contains antennae for television broadcasting by NHK (the Japan Broadcasting Corporation) and CBC (the Central Japan Broadcasting Co.), but also accommodates sightseers. Its observatory, situated 90 m. above the ground and reached by elevator, is encircled by an observation platform where visitors may obtain a distant panoramic view extending from the Japan Alps on the N to Ise Bay on the S. At the foot of the tower are Sakae Park, a beautiful promenade, a culture center, etc.

Osu Kannon (14B2), or properly called Shimpukuji Temple, in Monzencho, Naka Ward, is dedicated to Kannon. Located in the center of the Osu amusement quarter, it is noted for preserving many old archives registered as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

Higashi-Honganji Temple, in Shimochayamachi, Naka Ward, is a noted religious center in the area. Built in 1692 on the site of a medieval castle, it was entirely reconstructed in 1836.

Nanatsu Temple, also called Chofukuji, is situated in Osucho, Naka Ward. It was founded in 735 in the village of Nanatsudera near Nagoya and moved to its present site in 1611. It houses images of Kannon and Seishi Bodhisattva—works of the Heian

period, which are listed as "Important Cultural Properties."

Atsuta Shrine (14B4), near Atsuta Station, is the most important Shinto shrine in Japan next to the Ise Jingu Shrines. The sacredness with which the shrine (founded in the 3rd century and rebuilt in 1955) is regarded is due to the *Kusanagi-no-Tsurugi* (Grass-Mowing Sword). Together with the Mirror at the Ise Jingu Shrines and the Jewels at the Imperial Palace, it constitutes the Three Regalia of the Emperor. The shrine's annual festival is held on June 5.

Legend has it that when Prince Yamato-Takeru, son of Emperor Keiko, was starting on an expedition against the rebels in the eastern part of the country, he visited the Ise Jingu Shrines and was presented with a sword by Princess Yamato-Hime. In his expedition he used that sword for mowing down burning grass which the enemy had set on fire. The Prince left the sword hanging on a mulberry tree, whereupon it was secretly carried away by Princess Miyazu-Hime. However, it shone so brightly that it set fire to a Japanese cedar, which fell burning into the field from which, by popular etymology, the name Atsuta (Hot Field) is derived.

Shiratori-no-Misasagi (White-Bird Mound), at Shiratoricho, Atsuta Ward, is a tumulus in which relics of Prince Yamato-Takeru are said to have been buried after his death in Ise Province. According to legend, he was changed into a white bird after his death. This is one of the two ancient tombs in the vicinity, the other one being the Dampuzan Mound for Princess Miyazu-Hime. **Nakamura Park**, 3.2 km. W of Nagoya Station, is easily accessible by subway. It is celebrated as containing the site (marked by a small bamboo grove known as Taiko-Yabu) of the cottage in which Hideyoshi Toyotomi was born. Not far away on the premises of the Myokoji Temple is the birthplace of Kiyomasa Kato (1559-1611), son of a blacksmith, who later became one of Hideyoshi's greatest generals. When the tercentenary of Hideyoshi's birth was celebrated in 1897, the site was laid out as a park, with the Hokoku Shrine honoring Hideyoshi and a monument honoring Kiyomasa. **Moriyama Forest Park**, 1 hr. by JNR bus from Nagoya Station, affords a drive along the shores of many small lakes and through thick forests. The park also has a golf course, athletics fields, a zoo, etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST NEAR NAGOYA

Komaki (13B3), pop. 90,000, located in the heart of the Nobi Plain, is a market for agricultural products. The city contains the ruins of a castle built by Nobunaga Oda. Nagoya Airport is situated 14 km. S of the city, about 45 min. by bus from Nagoya Station. **Meishin Expressway** starts here for Nishinomiya, E of Kobe—a distance of 189.7 km. covered by car in about 3 hrs. 30 min. Passing through Otsu, Kyoto, Osaka and Amagasaki en route, the highway is a vital artery, as it connects four of the six largest cities in Japan.

Inuyama (13B3), pop. 57,000, on the Kiso River, is well known

for its white, feudal castle on a hill commanding a fine view of the rapids. Built in 1440, the castle is Japan's oldest existing fortress; it is open daily to the public. A 1.4-km. monorail service is available from Inuyama-Yuen Station on the Nagoya Railroad's Inuyama Line to the Inuyama Zoo. During the season (June to October) cormorant fishing is held on the river. Inuyama produces textiles and automobiles.

Access: (1) 25 min. from Shin-Nagoya Station by the Nagoya Railroad's Inuyama Line, (2) 35 min. from Kami-lida by the Nagoya Railroad's Komaki Line and (3) 1 hr. 10 min. by bus from Nagoya Station.

Descent of Kiso Rapids: The Kiso River, 231 km. long, rises at the S end of the Japan Alps and winds through the fertile and scenic Nobi Plain. The Kiso is regarded as the finest river for shooting the rapids in Japan. The lower section of the Kiso Rapids is popularly called the "Japan Rhine." Its descent can be made from farther upstream at Rhine-Yuen, or Imawatari, down to Inuyama. Imawatari can be reached from Shin-Nagoya Station by Meitetsu (Nagoya Railroad Co.) trains in 55 min.

It is about 10 km. down to Inuyama if one takes the Nagoya Railroad from Nagoya, or about 12 km. from Sakahogi or Mino-Ota on the JNR's Takayama Line if one comes from the Gifu side. Public boats operate on the river, but private boats may also be hired. Shooting the rapids (about 2 hrs.) is a thrilling, but not an especially dangerous experience. It includes passing by the most exciting point of Kaniai, the curious rocks at Sekiheki, Rhine-Yuen and the Natural Park where Inuyama Youth Hostel is located.

To the SE of Inuyama is Meijimura, a unique village-sized museum built in 1965 by architect Yoshiro Taniguchi and the Meitetsu enterprise, covering an area of 100 ha. It preserves 39 noteworthy edifices as relics of the Meiji era. Seven of them are designated as "Important Cultural Properties," including the building housing the Mie Prefectural Governor's Office, St. Johannes Church, Shinagawa Lighthouse, etc.

Access: (1) 35 min. from Shin-Nagoya Station to Meijimuraguchi Station by the Komaki Line, from where it is a 10-min. ride by bus. (2) 60-min. express bus ride by the Meitetsu Bus Line from the Meitetsu Bus Center of Nagoya.

Ichinomiya, pop. 229,000, 17.1 km. from Nagoya by the Tokaido Main Line, 18.2 km. from Nagoya by the Nagoya Railroad, is an important manufacturing center of Bisai woolen textiles.

Masumida Shrine, 1 km. NE of Owari-Ichinomiya Station, has 12 remnants of wooden masks worn by ancient *bugaku* dancers ("Important Cultural Properties"). The Myokoji Temple, 1 km. S of the station, is in possession of some ancient pictures, also listed as "Important Cultural Properties."

Bisai, pop. 54,000, W of Ichinomiya, 1 hr. by the Nagoya Railroad's bus from Nagoya, is the center for Bisai woolen fabrics.

Tsushima, pop. 54,000, W of Nagoya, reached in 20 min. from

Shin-Nagoya by the Nagoya Railroad, is noted for the **Tsushima Shrine**, which was founded in 540 and held in great reverence by Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi. The shrine's annual festival is held from June 14 to 15, when several large barges decorated with hundreds of lanterns and carrying monster-effigies are rowed up the Tenno River—a tributary of the Kiso River. The city produces gabardine (70 percent of the total national output).

Excursion to Gifu via Inuyama: Morning sightseeing by auto with guide in Nagoya. After lunch in Nagoya, auto to Imawatari for shooting the rapids of the "Japan Rhine" by flat-bottomed boat. On landing at Inuyama, visit the old castle noted for its original donjon, designated as a "National Treasure."

Take auto to Gifu for dinner and night demonstration of cormorant fishing on the Nagara River. Return to Nagoya late evening. (Note: Tour available from May 11 to October 15.)

Gifu (13B3), pop. 399,000, 30.3 km. from Nagoya, is the seat of the Gifu Prefectural Government.

Gifu was originally a castle-town situated on the Nakasendo Highway. In 1564 it was occupied by Nobunaga Oda and later by his son Nobutada and his grandson Hidenobu. After the battle of Sekigahara in 1600, the castle was captured by Ieyasu's forces and the city came under the control of the Owari clan. In 1891, the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes by an earthquake and subsequent fire. It was soon reconstructed, however, and is now a flourishing center of traffic. The city lies at the foot of Mt. Inaba, on the edge of the fertile Nobi Plain, and is noted for its surrounding scenery and *ukai* (cormorant fishing) on the Nagara River.

Principal Products: Textiles, paper umbrellas, lanterns and fans, persimmons and *Mino-gami* (Japanese paper). The lanterns, especially noted for their elegant design, are exported to Europe and America. *Mino-gami* is made at Makidani on the Itatori River (a tributary of the Nagara River) near Minoshi, 19 km. NE of Gifu.

Transportation: Gifu is the junction of the Tokaido Main Line and the Takayama Main Line leading to Toyama via Takayama. It is about 3 hrs. by the Shinkansen from Tokyo, 26 min. from Nagoya, 2 hrs. 5 min. from Osaka or 4 hrs. 20 min. by express from Toyama on the Japan Sea coast.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Lines: The following five lines of the Nagoya Railroad (Meitetsu) radiate from Gifu, connecting the city with various tourist points in this locality:

Nagoya Main Line: 99.8 km. to Toyohashi via Shin-Nagoya.

Kagamigahara Line: 17.6 km. (37 min.) to Shin-Unuma Station adjoining Unuma Station on the JNR's Takayama Main Line.

Tanigumi Line to Tanigumi, 23.9 km. from Chusetsu, N of Gifu City.

Ibi Line to Hon-Ibi, 21.7 km. via Chusetsu.

Takehana Line to Osu, 21.7 km. It branches off at Kasamatsu (4.3 km. from Gifu), where there is a race track, on the Nagoya Main Line.

Bus Lines: Besides the city bus service, there are more than a dozen bus lines leading from Gifu to various cities, towns and tourist resorts. These include Gero Spa (99.2 km., 5 hrs.), Yunoyama Spa (83.2 km., 4 hrs. 12 min.), Yoro Park (30.8 km., 1 hr. 30 min.) and Hikone on Lake Biwa (134 km., 6 hrs. 45 min.). Bus service is available (27 min.) to Gifu-Hashima Station on the Tokaido Shinkansen Line.

Ukai (Cormorant Fishing): Gifu is noted for its cormorant fishing on the Nagara River from May 11 to October 15. Tame cormorants are used to catch *ayu*, a sweetfish that flourishes throughout the country and is highly esteemed for its flavor. The fishing occurs nightly, except during the full moon or when the water is excessively muddy after heavy rains.

Cormorant fishing has a very ancient origin. It is first mentioned in Japan in a poem in the Kojiki, a record of ancient history compiled in 712. Another reference states that in the reign of Emperor Daigo (885-930), ayu caught by cormorants were sent as a present to Kyoto. At a later date, Yoritomo is reported to have twice partaken of ayu caught by cormorants in the Nagara River.

The presentation of *ayu* to the Kamakura shogun and the Ashikaga shogun became a regular custom, which was continued into Tokugawa times. In 1890 three stretches of the river were selected as Imperial reserves and placed in charge of special fishermen.

A cormorant fishing boat is manned by four men, one of whom steers the boat. The master (called *usho*) at the bow, who wears an antique ceremonial headgear, looks after 12 birds. His two assistants (*u-zukai*) amidships each manage two birds, while the fourth man attends to the decoy fire, which is kept burning in an iron grate at the bow. Each cormorant wears a cord around the base of its neck to prevent it from swallowing the catch, except for very small fish.

The boats usually go out in a flotilla of five or seven, either before the moon rises or after it sets, because on moonlit nights the fish are not attracted by the fires. Thin leashes, 3.6 m. long, are used to control the birds. A bird generally captures from two to four good-sized *ayu* every time it is put into the water. Under ideal conditions, it averages 40 or 50 fish a night. Cornering fish by the combined movement of a number of boats creates a lively scene. The fish, thus hard pressed, often jump ashore.

The cormorants used are caught in winter on the coast of Kushigata in Ibaraki Prefecture, or on Shinojima—an island on Mikawa Bay. They stand about 60 cm. high and weigh about 2 to 3 kg. They are caught with bird lime placed on the rocks, and the first birds captured are used as decoys for the others. It takes about two weeks to tame and train the birds, after which they are allowed to swim in company with trained cormorants to accustom them to the underwater fishing.

A fleet of excursion boats, gaily illuminated with paper lanterns, follow the fishing craft to allow sightseers to enjoy a close-up view of cormorant fishing. The boats for hire each accommodate from

8 to 30 persons. Boats can be engaged through a hotel or at the excursion boat office near Nagara Bridge.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND NEAR GIFU

Inaba Hill is also known as Kinkazan. A ropeway leads to its summit, where a four-story concrete castle was recently reconstructed on the ruins of an old castle. The donjon is really a museum containing local historical objects. From the top-floor observatory one can get an extensive view as far as Mt. Hakusan and the Hida mountains. The Inaba Shrine at the foot of Inaba Hill is the largest Shinto center in the city. Its festival is held on April 5.

Zuiyryuji Temple, also at the foot of Inaba Hill, is the city's largest Buddhist temple. It belongs to the Rinzaï sect of Zen Buddhism.

Both the shrine and the temple are noted for their fine buildings and extensive grounds.

Gifu Planetarium, near the Zuiyryuji Temple, is accessible by a chair lift.

Great Buddha, 13.6 m. high, situated in the Shohoji Temple near the entrance to Gifu Park, is made of a basket work covered with sutra-bearing paper and finished in lacquer. The Shohoji Temple, belonging to the Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism, is said to have been founded in 1683.

Gifu Park, laid out in 1888, contains the Prefectural Public Library, Municipal Aquarium and the Nawa Entomology Institute. A fine promenade for about 300 m. along the Nagara River attracts numerous visitors during the cormorant fishing season.

Nawa Entomology Institute, established in 1896 by the late Yasushi Nawa (1857-1926), is now owned and managed by his successor. The largest and most noted private institution of its kind in Japan, it is also internationally famous. It contains 300,000 specimens of insects, some of which date as far back as 1879. It has made valuable contributions to the knowledge of the useful as well as the harmful insects of Japan. The owner will sometimes personally conduct foreign visitors through his museum.

Municipal Aquarium, established in September 1950, displays 48 species of fresh-water fish in its 24 water tanks and a large pool.

The park also contains a three-story pagoda and a bronze statue of Count Taisuke Itagaki, a famous statesman of the Meiji era.

The count was wounded in 1885 by a would-be assassin while addressing an audience in one of the park buildings. He is reported to have cried: "Itagaki may die, but liberty will never die!" The statement made such a tremendous impression at the time that the statue was erected to commemorate this ideal.

Tanigumi Hill is 23.9 km., or within 1 hr. by rail, from Chusetsu, Gifu City. The Kagonji Temple of the Tendai sect of Buddhism is situated here. Founded in 798, it was counted from olden times as the last-visited of the 33 holy Kannon temples for pilgrimage in western provinces. The chief object of worship is a wooden image of the Eleven-headed Kannon. Sixteen structures of archi-

CHITA PENINSULA

tectural beauty stand in the temple compound, which is noted for its cherry and maple trees.

Aichi Water Development Project: Designed chiefly to irrigate the wide area of the Chita Peninsula, which suffered for many centuries from lack of water, the Aichi Irrigation and Land Development Project was started in 1956 and completed in 1961. At Kaneyama, 20 km. upstream from Inuyama, the water is taken from the Kiso River—40 percent of which had formerly been left unused.

The water is diverted through the Nobi Plain, flowing E of Nagoya and the Chita Peninsula and emptying into Mikawa Bay at the S end of the peninsula. The volume of the water is adjusted at the 100-m.-high Makio Dam, upstream of the Kiso River. As a dam of the rock-fill type, it is noted as the second largest in Japan. The water is also used for industrial purposes as well as for irrigation.

SIDE TRIPS TO CHITA PENINSULA

The Chita Peninsula, S of Nagoya City, is part of the Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park. The park, consisting of the peninsula, Mikawa Bay and the Atsumi Peninsula, covers an area of 8,153 ha. Favored with a mild climate throughout the year, the park attracts many tourists. It also contains many islets profuse with pine trees, a beautiful shoreline with many swimming beaches, hot springs and flower gardens.

The peninsula is served by two lines of the Nagoya Railroad coming from Nagoya. One of these lines runs to Tokoname on the W coast, while the other goes to Kowa on the E coast.

Obu, 19.3 km. from Nagoya, is the junction of the Tokaido Main Line and the Taketoyo Line, which runs to Taketoyo (19.3 km.) on the Chita Peninsula.

Handa, pop. 83,000, 14.6 km. from Obu, is an industrial center of the Chita Peninsula, producing vinegar, soy, *sake*, and cotton textiles. The steel and machinery industries were recently introduced to this area.

Taketoyo, a port town, is engaged in the manufacture of *sake*, soy, etc. It is also the hub of many bus services to various places on the peninsula.

Tokoname, pop. 55,000, is a center of the ceramic industry in this district. Its claim to sightseeing fame consists of the scenic Shurakuen Park and Shin-Maiko (New Maiko). The latter is named after the famous summer resort of Maiko on the Inland Sea. Both are situated on the W coast.

Kowa is famous as a beach resort and an entrance to the Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park.

Unoike (Pond of Cormorants), 50,000 sq. m. in area, is situated SE of Tokoname. Flocks of about 30,000 cormorants and herons—the latter at sunset—present an impressive spectacle on the surface of the pond.

Noma, 20 min. by bus from Kowa, is noted as a bathing resort

and for its Omidoji Temple, which is historically connected with the Minamoto clan.

Utsumi is a calm seashore facing Ise Bay. The Iwajiri Temple, near Utsumi, is noted for preserving many treasures listed as "Important Cultural Properties."

Morozaki at the S extremity of the peninsula, 21 km. from Take-toyo, is a noted seaside resort, boasting outstanding seascapes.

Shinojima is the largest and most charming of a group of pine-clad islets off Morozaki. The view from here somewhat resembles that at Matsushima near Sendai. The isles are accessible by boat from Morozaki (4.8 km.). It is also accessible from Toba in the Ise-Shima National Park, Irako on the Atsumi Peninsula and Gama-gori on the Tokaido Main Line.

Route 15. Nagoya to Hamamatsu

Nagoya and Hamamatsu, 108.9 km. apart on the Tokaido Main Line, are directly and frequently connected by express and limited express trains.

Kariya, pop. 91,000, 24.4 km. from Nagoya, and **Toyota** (near Kariya, pop. 219,000) are both newly developed industrial cities. The Toyota Automatic Loom Works, Ltd. in Kariya and its affiliated companies in these two cities are engaged in the production of textile and farming machinery, auto parts, sewing machines, machine tools, tiles, etc.

Near Chiryu Station on the Okazaki Line of the Nagoya Railroad, which branches off from the Tokaido Main Line at Kariya, stands the Chiryu Shrine. Its pagoda is listed as an "Important Cultural Property." Near Mikawa-Yatsushashi Station on the same line, the temple of Muryojuji preserves some relics of Ariwarano-Narihira, the famous courtier and poet who lived in the middle of the 9th century.

Okazaki (13C4), pop. 218,000, 40.1 km. from Nagoya, is noted not only as the birthplace of Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, but also as a center of industry, especially spinning and weaving. The city produces 80 percent of the national output of cupthrostle spinning from its 500 factories. It also produces 72 percent of the national output of fireworks.

From Okazaki, JNR's bus line extends 58.5 km. to Tajimi on the Chuo Main Line via Toyota—a center of the auto industry, and to Seto—a celebrated ceramic ware center (Okazaki to Seto, 42 km., 2 hrs.).

Okazaki Park is laid out on the site of Okazaki Castle. In the grounds is a well, the water from which is said to have been used for washing Ieyasu when he was a newborn baby. In 1959, a three-story donjon was reconstructed on the site of the old castle. Near the park a bridge spans the Yahagi River. It is said that it was on this bridge that Hideyoshi Toyotomi, when a vagrant, met a robber chief named Koroku Hachisuka. The chief became his

first retainer and later was raised to the position of a *daimyo*.

Gamagori (13C4), pop. 85,000, 55.4 km. from Nagoya, is a famous seaside resort facing Mikawa Bay. The city is known for its production of *Mikawa-momen* (cotton textiles) and optical instruments.

Among the many islands dotting the water, Takeshima and Oshima Islands are especially known for their fine scenery. Takeshima, connected by a long bridge with the beach, has a shrine named Takeshima Bente, which is dedicated to the Goddess of Beauty. It also has an aquarium that preserves more than 320 species of fish, including the tropical variety. Gamagori Flower Park has greenhouses, where more than 500 kinds of tropical and subtropical plants are grown. The park can be reached by bus (5 min.) from Gamagori Station.

Mikawamiya Spa, in the E part of Gamagori, is also a scenic beach resort as well as a port for deep-sea fishing. A fishery experimental station is located nearby. Atop Kobeyama Hill stands a concrete image of Kobo-Daishi, a renowned Buddhist priest. A ropeway is available to the top, from where one can enjoy a panoramic view of Mikawa Bay.

Nishiura Spa, at the W side of Gamagori, can be reached in 15 min. from Gamagori Station by the Nagoya Railroad or in 1 hr. 15 min. from Toba by hydrofoil. It is a hot-spring resort celebrated for its fine scenery and salubrious climate, forming a key point for taking in the sights of the Mikawa Bay Quasi-National Park.

Katahara Spa can be reached in 20 min. by bus from Gamagori. To the S is Katahara, a production center for hemp, accounting for 40 percent of the total national output.

Sangane, near Katahara Spa, is a grassy hill 349 m. high. From its summit, one can obtain a view of the distant mountains, including Mt. Fuji and the Japan Alps. A panorama of Mikawa Bay dotted with islets and the Atsumi and Chita Peninsulas can also be seen. A ropeway is available from Katahara Spa (3 min.). Atop the mountain stands a four-story, revolving observatory. There are Tsutsujigaoka Amusement Park by the ropeway station and Sangane Camping Ground near the observatory. Halfway between the station and the observatory is the 1,300-year-old Sangane Kannon Temple.

Usagijima (Rabbit Island)—2 km. W of Nishiura—and **Sarujima** (Monkey Island)—2 km. S of Nishiura—are two islands in Mikawa Bay. The former is inhabited by 400 rabbits, 50 guinea fowls and 20 pheasants, while 50 monkeys live on the latter island. **Toyohashi** (13C4), pop. 272,000, 72.4 km. from Nagoya, is not only one of the largest cotton-spinning centers, but also the thriving center of various industries such as foodstuff, lumbering, metal and machinery. The city was formerly the castle-town of the Matsudaira clan and was called Yoshida. In those days it prospered as one of the 53 stages of the old Tokaido Highway.

Toyohashi is reached in 2 hrs. 20 min. by the "Kodama" of the Tokaido Shinkansen from Tokyo (a distance of 293.6 km.). It is also the starting point of the JNR's Iida Line to Tatsuno on the

Chuo Main Line, of the Nagoya Main Line of the Nagoya Railroad to Shin-Gifu (31.8 km., 26 min.) and of the Toyohashi Railway (Shin-Toyohashi Station) to Mikawa-Tahara (18 km., 39 min.).

SIDE TRIPS TO ATSUMI PENINSULA

Mikawa-Tahara, 35 min. by the Toyohashi Railway or by bus from Toyohashi, is the station of the town of Tahara, where Kazan Watanabe (1793-1841), a painter and scholar at the close of the Edo period, committed suicide. The Kazan Library is located here. Ebima, 4 km. W of Tahara, is a scenic seashore, where the Marine Experimental Laboratory of Tokyo University is situated.

From Mikawa-Tahara to Cape Irako buses are available taking about 1 hr..

Cape Irako, forming the S extremity of the Atsumi Peninsula, is a popular scenic point. Near the cape is the Irako Shrine.

Cape Irako is reached in 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Toyohashi, 45 min. by hydrofoil from Gamagori and 40 min. by car-ferry from Toba.

Stone Gate of Hii is located near Cape Irako on the Pacific side of the Atsumi Peninsula. It is noted for its lovely beach scenery consisting of huge rocks and a grotto called "Stone Gate."

A flower garden near Hii contains various kinds of beautiful flowers that bloom, even during the "off season"—thanks to the warm climate of the district.

HAMANA LAGOON

Hamana Lagoon (13C4), 73.5 sq. km. in area, is the nation's 12th largest lake. The perimeter of the lagoon, however, measures 92 km.—third in this respect in Japan, indicating that the lake is rather small in area despite its long shoreline. This is because the lake shore is of the Rias type; that is, it is greatly indented, especially in the N part.

Formerly, the lagoon was separated from the sea by a sand bar, but in 1498 an earthquake accompanied by tidal waves opened a passage through the sand bar. Ever since, the lagoon has been connected with the Pacific Ocean by means of a shallow, 600-m.-wide inlet called Imagire.

In feudal days traffic between Maisaka and Arai was maintained by ferry service. A bridge currently connects Maisaka and Bentenjima. From Bentenjima another bridge has been constructed to Arai, with both the Tokaido Main Line and the Tokaido Shin-kansen paralleling this bridge.

The lagoon is rich in scenic beauty, indented by many coves and inlets. Rocks of various sizes and fantastic shapes of the palaeozoic period form part of the beaches. The lagoon is also abundantly stocked with both fresh-water and salt-water fish. Eel-breeding farms in the lagoon are the largest in Japan.

Washizu, now part of Kosaimachi, stands on a little cape on the W shore of the lagoon. An attractive little watering place, it is

IIDA LINE

17 km. (18 min. by rail) from Toyohashi.

Places of interest: The temple of Honkoji, close to the station, possesses some mural paintings by the famous artist Buncho Tani (1764-1841). Its Main Hall, erected in 1552, is listed among the "Important Cultural Properties." Its garden, designed by Enshu Kobori (1579-1647), is also noted for its beauty.

Arai, situated on the W bank of Imagire Inlet, was a very important barrier and stage town in feudal days. Places of interest: The town hall has been erected on the relics of the former barrier, and contains many old documents and articles of interest. Shio-mizaka (Current-Viewing Slope), 600 m. W of the town, is a good vantage point for viewing the Pacific Ocean.

Bentenjima Island is actually a sand bar lying directly N of Imagire Inlet. This tiny pine-covered island, connected with Maisaka and Arai by long iron bridges, commands an extensive view of the lagoon and the Pacific Ocean. With a shoal extending some distance out from its S shore, the island makes an ideal swimming resort. It is also very popular as a fishermen's rendezvous. The island is sacred to Benten, Goddess of Beauty, after whom it is named. **Kanzanji Hill** stands on the Muragushi Peninsula in the NE part of the lagoon, 1 hr. from Bentenjima Island by boat or 45 min. from Hamamatsu by bus. Regarded as the best scenic spot with a spa on the lagoon, it is noted for the rock formations on its beach.

Places of interest: The Kanzanji Temple on the hill dates from the early 9th century. It is said to have been founded by Kobo-Daishi (774-835), founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism in Japan. From the top of the elevation at the back of the temple, one can enjoy a view of the lagoon and the surrounding mountains. An amusement area here is connected with the top of Ogusayama Hill (112 m.) by a ropeway (4 min.) stretching above the lagoon. Besides being thickly covered with pine trees, Kanzanji Hill is also favored by masses of azaleas. Various kinds of boat cruise services are available.

Maisaka, 26.1 km. from Toyohashi, is situated on the E bank of the inlet connecting the lagoon with the Pacific Ocean. The train crosses the inlet between Arai and Maisaka (5.4 km.) in 10 min., stopping at Bentenjima on the way. Maisaka was once a post-town. **Hamamatsu**, 108.9 km., 1 hr. by express or 42 min. by the "Kodama" from Nagoya; see Route 4.

ALONG THE IIDA LINE

The 196-km.-long Iida Line runs from Toyohashi to Tatsuno on the Chuo Main Line. The following places of interest are located along the line:

Toyokawa, pop. 95,000, is 15 min. by rail from Toyohashi and is noted for the Toyokawa Inari Shrine, where Dakinishinten—Deity of Good Fortune—is worshipped. Annual festivals include the 1st day of *uma* (horse) of February according to the lunar calendar, and the 21st and 22nd of April, October and December—the days

on which pilgrims assemble here from all over the country.

The city has developed as a manufacturing center of cotton textiles, optical instruments, etc. The Research Institute of Atmospheres of Nagoya University is located here, while nearby Shitara County is a lumber and woodwork industry center.

Horaiji, a famous Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, stands on the S side of the thickly wooded Horaiji Hill, which is especially noted as the habitat of the *bupposo* (broad-billed roller). It is 1.5 km. NE of Horaiji Station (1 hr. 30 min. from the Toyohashi Bus Terminal to Horaiji via Hon-Nagashino by the Enshu Tetsudo Bus Line). Founded at the beginning of the 8th century, the temple is famous for the architectural design of its buildings. Overlooking all these buildings stands the Toshogu Shrine, built in honor of Ieyasu Tokugawa.

Sakuma Dam, forming an artificial lake, was completed in October 1956 by damming up the Tenryu River for the generation of electric power. The dam is situated in deep, primitive woods. With a generating capacity of 350,000 kw., the dam is the largest in Japan. It is accessible in 10 min. by bus from Chubu-Tenryu Station.

Shooting the Tenryu Rapids. See Route 6.

ALONG THE FUTAMATA LINE

The 79.1-km. Futamata Line skirts the N coast of the Hamana Lagoon. It runs from Toyohashi to Kakegawa, branching off from the Tokaido Main Line at Shinjohara. The following tourist resorts are located along the line:

Mikkabi is 23.3 km., 35 min., from Toyohashi by train, or 1 hr. by boat from Washizu. It lies in the NW corner of the Hamana Lagoon, where the Osaki Peninsula projects aslant for 3.2 km. to form the beautiful cove named Inohana.

Places of interest: Mikayaji Temple, near the station, is said to have been founded in 726 by the priest Gyoki (670-749). It houses wooden statues of Kannon and Fudo—good examples of 8th century Japanese art, all of which are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." Daifukuji Temple, 3.2 km. NE of the station, is also celebrated for preserving many religious pictures and articles listed as "Important Cultural Properties." From the compound of this temple, visitors may obtain a bird's-eye view of the lagoon. Seto—the inlet to Inohana Cove—and Tsubute Island at the tip of the Osaki Peninsula are regarded as two of the finest scenic points of the lagoon.

Okuyama Hansobo, properly called Hokoji Temple, was founded by Priest Mumon (1323-1390)—son of Emperor Godaigo—at the end of the 14th century. It belongs to the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism, and consists of 30-odd buildings scattered within the temple compound on the secluded mountainside of Okuyama, luxuriantly wooded with Japanese cedars. It is accessible in 1 hr. by bus from Hamamatsu Station via Kanasashi on the Futamata Line.

Mt. Akiba, alt. 836 m., is one of the peaks in the Akaishi moun-

ains, soaring some 19 km. N of Nishi-Kajima. The mountain commands a picturesque view of the valley of the Tenryu River, which swirls down around its base on the W. The Akiba Shrine on top of the mountain is among the oldest in the country, having been founded in the first decade of the 8th century.

Dedicated to the God of Fire, the shrine is noted for its Fire Festival, which is annually observed from December 15 to 16 at midnight. There is a bus line to the foot of the mountain from Nishi-Kajima on the Futamata Line (1 hr. 15 min.), or from Hamamatsu (2 hrs.). The shrine can be reached in a 2-hr. (5 km.) hike from the foot of the mountain. In autumn the area around the Akiba Dam on the Tenryu River displays brilliant tints of color. The Akiba Dam, which is accessible by JNR bus in 50 min. from Chubu-Tenryu Station, has a maximum power output of 82,000 kw. This is one of the four dams lined up on the Kiso River. The other three dams are Sakuma, Hiraoka and Yasuoka.

Route 16. Nagoya to Matsumoto

The W section of the JNR's Chuo Main Line starts from Nagoya and runs NE along the Kiso River, then passes through the Kiso district. Matsumoto can be reached from Nagoya in 2 hrs. 54 min. by limited express.

Kasugai, pop. 186,000, 18.1 km., 30 min. by train from Nagoya, serves as an entrance to the Tamanogawa Prefectural Park. It is also a production center for paper, electric appliances and pottery in this district.

Seto, pop. 100,000, NE of Nagoya, can be reached in 45 min. from Horikawa, Nagoya, by the Nagoya Railroad's Seto Line. It is one of the busiest centers of Japan's porcelain industry, with 937 factories and 1,122 kilns in the city. The annual output amounts to tens of billions of yen, with 65 percent of all products being exported. The National Ceramic Experimental Station is situated in the city.

Toshiro Kato first established a kiln at Seto about 1200 and produced some primitive, unglazed ware. Tradition has it that he crossed over to China in 1223 with a priest named Dogen and studied the art of porcelain for four years. After his return to Japan, he traveled far and wide throughout the country in search of better clay. But failing to find any superior to that at Seto, he resumed his work there. He also brought some clay from China, from which he made porcelain known as Toshiro-Karamono (Chinaware of Toshiro). The ware made with Japanese clay after his return from China is known as Old Seto, and both it and Toshiro-Karamono are very much prized.

Koma-inu (a pair of carved mythological lion-like dogs usually found guarding the entrance of Shinto shrines) at the Fukagawa Shrine in the city are said to be among Toshiro's representative works. They are registered among the "Important Cultural Properties." A monument made of china stands in Seto Park in memory of the famous potter, and the Suehiko Shrine, 600 m. from the

station, is dedicated to him. In the N part of the city is the Kama Shrine, sacred to Tamikichi Kato—another famed potter, who introduced the Kyushu method of making white porcelain to Seto in 1807.

Jokoji Temple, reached in 36 min. from Nagoya, is situated near Jokoji Station on the Chuo Main Line. It was originally the family temple of a lord of the Tokugawas of Nagoya. Its main hall and the lord's mausoleum are registered among the "Important Cultural Properties." The temple faces the Tamano River, also called Toki River, presenting a beautiful view. The Tamanogawa Prefectural Park is within easy reach. From here, a 12-km. highway proceeds to Tajimi along the Tamano River.

Kokokei, 10 min. from Kokokei Station (31.6 km. from Nagoya), is an excellent hiking area, abounding in fantastic rocks and scenic places.

Tajimi, pop. 65,000, 36.2 km. from Nagoya, is the junction for the Ota Line leading to Mino-Ota (17.8 km.) and JNR's bus for Okazaki on the Tokaido Main Line (58.5 km.). Noted as "the City of Ceramics," it has 1,300 pottery plants. Its annual output of porcelain in recent years has amounted to an average of 10,000 million yen. Besides exporting 55 percent of its ceramic products, the city supplies 80 percent of the domestic demand. The Prefectural Ceramic Art Institute and Showroom of Ancient Pottery are situated in the city.

Kokeizan, 2 km. NE of Tajimi Station, is famous for the Eihoji Temple founded in 1313 by Muso-Kokushi, celebrated priest of the Rinzaï sect of Zen Buddhism. Its Kannon Hall and Kaisando (Founder's Hall) are registered as "National Treasures," while a picture of Thousand-handed Kannon is listed as an "Important Cultural Property." The temple is situated in a deep, winding valley by the side of a swift mountain stream and is noted for its romantic scenery.

Shingen Monastery, at the foot of Mt. Kokeizan, is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan.

Ena, pop. 33,000, 68.3 km. from Nagoya, is the starting point for excursions to **Ena Gorge** on the Kiso River. Located 4 km. N of the station, the gorge extends for a distance of more than 12 km., hemming in the river by fancifully shaped rocks and weather-beaten cliffs. Boat excursions usually take place on the 6-km. course of the river, starting from the Oi Dam and extending to the Mie Bridge on the upper stream (March 16–December 15). The return trip between the dam and the bridge requires 1 hr. 20 min. The Oi Dam is 15 min. by bus from the station.

Nakatsugawa, pop. 49,000, 79.9 km. from Nagoya, is situated at the foot of Mt. Ena, forming the entrance to the Kiso River. It is one of the centers for the production of paper, motorfans and textiles.

Nenoue Plateau, 985 m. high, and **Lake Hoko** are 1 hr. 20 min. by bus from Nakatsugawa Station. The area is suitable for camp-

CENTRAL ALPS

ing in summer and skating in winter.

Mt. Ena, 2,190 m. above sea level, can be climbed from Nakatsugawa Station in 7 hrs. On top of the mountain is the Ena Shrine. Nearby Kaore Village is noted for its "*Ena bunraku*," a unique, local puppet show.

Ochiaigawa, 83.7 km. from Nagoya, is the station for the **Fujimidai Plateau**, 1,720 m. above sea level. The gentle slopes of the plateau are covered with beautiful alpine plants, and many horse pastures are found here. From its summit one can get a distant view of the Central and Southern Japan Alps. The Misaka Cottage, a hikers' base on the plateau, is 13.9 km., or 4 hrs. 30 min. from the station.

Magome, 9 km. from Ochiaigawa Station, is reached in 40 min. by bus from Nakatsugawa Station. It is the birthplace of Toson Shimazaki (1872-1943), an eminent figure in Japan's literary world. Toson Memorial Hall preserves his collection of books and some copies of his writings.

Nagiso, 98.9 km., 1 hr. 25 min. by express from Nagoya, used to be one of the old stages of the Nakasendo Highway. Connected by bus service with Iida, it is now the largest industrial town in the Ina Valley along the Tenryu River. The town retains stage town's atmosphere.

Agematsu, 125.8 km. from Nagoya, is noted chiefly for its lumber industry. The best place from which to visit the famous scenery of the Kiso Gorges, it is also the starting point for the ascent of Mt. Kiso-Koma in the Central Alps.

Nezame-no-Toko (Bed of Awakening) is so named because the surrounding view is considered to be so exciting that it will make even sleepy eyes open. It is 1.9 km. S of Agematsu Station (10 min. by bus). It consists chiefly of huge rocks, wrought by nature into various shapes—one appearing like a lion, another like a traditional screen and so on. The platforms formed by the rocks at a spot where the river narrows lend further charm to the scene. A good view can be obtained from the Rinsenji Temple beside the river.

Ono-no-Taki, a cascade some 30 m. high, is situated a little S of Nezame-no-Toko. It can also be seen from the windows of passing trains. The finest scenery in the Kiso Gorges is to be found between Kiso-Fukushima and Suhara—a distance of 18.9 km.

CENTRAL ALPS

The Central Alps (13C2), one of the three mountain ranges comprising the Japan Alps (see Route 6), include the Kiso mountains E of the Nobi Plain. They extend into Nagano Prefecture to form a watershed for the Kiso River on the W and the Tenryu River on the E. Although the Central Alps are not as high as the Northern and Southern Alps, they are thickly wooded and rich in beautiful landscapes.

Mt. Kiso-Koma, alt. 2,956 m., is the highest peak in the Central

Alps. These Alps also include Mts. Shogigashira, Chausu, Utsugi and Minami-Koma—ranging from 2,291 m. to 2,956 m. in height.

The two trails to the summit are popular and comparatively easy to follow, one leading from Agematsu on the Chuo Main Line and the other from Inashi, Miyata or Komagane on the Iida Line. Among the three peaks of Koma, Utsugi (2,864 m.) and Minami-Koma (2,842 m.), Mt. Koma is the best known by pious climbers. It takes about 7 hrs. to hike from the foot of the mountain to the summit and return to the 2nd station so that the round trip may be made in one day.

Up to the 5th station the trail winds through a small forest. Then it crosses the granite bed of the Name River and climbs steeply past a cascade to a hut, which stands halfway to the top. To the right of this hut is a mountain spring, where the traveler is advised to fill his canteen, since this is the last station where water can be procured. From this point, the trail becomes more and more difficult. At the 8th station the crawling pines, characteristic of the mountains in this district, are noticed for the first time. Alpine flora is abundant in places where the ridges have caved in.

The 9th station, called Tama-ga-Kubo, is less than 2 km. from the summit. The view from the crest, where there is a small shrine, includes the ranges of Mts. Tateyama and Yari, the plains of Zenkoji and Matsumoto to the N and Mt. Asama to the NE beyond the valley of the Chikuma River. To the E one can see Mts. Yatsu, Kai-Koma and Ho-o, and Mt. Fuji far beyond. To the S unfolds the valley of the Tenryu River, while to the NW the mountains of Ena, Ontake and Hakusan dominate the scene.

The route from Inashi to the summit requires about 7 hrs. hiking. A half-hour bus trip takes climbers to Uchinokaya, from where they hike to the Otaru Hut (2 hrs.). The next objective is the Ina-Nishikoma Sanso Hut (2 hrs. on foot from the Otaru Hut). From here to the summit it is a 2-hr. climb.

Kiso-Fukushima, 133.3 km. from Nagoya and 279.6 km. from Shinjuku (Tokyo) on the Chuo Main Line, stands midway between Tokyo and Kyoto. During the Tokugawa regime, the most important barrier gate of the Nakasendo Highway was maintained here. A gateway town for travelers ascending Mt. Ontake, it is very busy during the summer months. Centering around the town, the district is noted for horse-breeding and the cypress lumber industry. The horse fairs annually held here in July and September are counted among the largest in Japan.

The state forests of Kiso cover an area of about 1,000 sq. km. They are considered vitally important as a timber supply source since much of the holding is still primeval forest. Many of the trees are 200 to 300 years old.

ASCENT OF MT. ONTAKE

Mt. Ontake (13C3), rises on the boundary of Gifu and Nagano Prefectures to an elevation of 3,063 m. above sea level. It forms

the southernmost peak of the Northern Alps. On the summit are an ancient shrine dedicated to the divine spirit of the mountain and its subsidiary shrine. Every summer crowds of white-robed pilgrims can be seen ascending the mountain to the sound of tinkling hand-bells attached to their *obi* (sashes). Ontake is also noted for "*Kiso-bushi*," one of the best-known folk songs of Japan. At the foot of the mountain is an extensive forest of cedar owned by the state. There are several trails to the top, two of which are customarily taken by pilgrims. They usually start from Otaki and return by way of Kurosawa.

Otaki, a thriving village, may be reached by bus from Kiso-Fukushima Station (22.4 km., 45 min.). The trail to the summit of Ontake (17.6 km., 5 hrs. on foot) is marked off into 10 stations. At the 2nd station is a waterfall called Kiyotaki, while at the 5th station one encounters Mt. Mikawa (2,224 m.). From here on the trail becomes very steep. There is a hut at the 10th station, about 1.6 km. from the top, where the trail joins the one from Kurosawa.

The ascent from Kurosawa (18.2 km. to the top), which can also be reached by bus from Kiso-Fukushima Station (13.6 km., 20 min.), is extremely difficult at the 8th station, where the mountain-side is a desolate waste of volcanic rock.

The summit of the mountain, as seen from the surrounding area, bears a striking resemblance to Mt. Fuji. The view from the top embraces the lofty mountain ranges in the neighboring prefectures—Mt. Fuji to the SE, Hakusan to the W, Norikura, Yari and Tateyama to the N, Kiso-Koma to the E and the volcanic cone of Mt. Asama to the NE. On the summit are five tarns.

At almost every station is a hut where travelers may lodge. Climbers usually stay overnight at the 8th station or atop the summit in order to view the sunrise.

Shiojiri to Matsumoto, see Route 6.

Route 17. Gifu to Toyama and Maibara

GIFU TO TOYAMA

From Gifu, the JNR's 225.8-km. Takayama Main Line leads to Toyama on the Japan Sea coast through the mountainous Hida district. Besides ordinary trains, through express and limited express trains connect Nagoya and Toyama via Gifu.

Sakahogi, 22.5 km. from Gifu, is the best place to alight for the descent of the Kiso River when approaching from Gifu. Fine views of the river can be seen from the train window before arriving at Sakahogi, where a boat can be hired to go upstream for 2.2 km. to the Rhine-Yuen, a recreation area on the opposite bank, and from there one can shoot the rapids to Inuyama.

Mino-Ota, 27.3 km. from Gifu, is the station for Mino City (pop. 27,000). It is the junction for the Taita Line leading 17.8 km. to

Tajimi on the Chuo Main Line and the Etsumi South Line running 72.2 km. to Hokuno. At the ferry landing, about 1.6 km. from the station, boats for shooting the rapids en route to Inuyama may be hired.

Mino-Seki, on the Etsumi South Line, 12 km. from Mino-Ota, or 39 km. from Gifu, is the station for Seki City (pop. 52,000). The city has been noted since olden days for the forging of swords. The first famous swordsmith, Kaneuji Shizu, came to this town from Yamato (Nara Prefecture) around 1319. Since then, many famous masters of metalwork have appeared in the locality. At present, the annual production of cutlery in the city amounts to over a billion yen; metal tableware is also valued at several hundred million yen.

Shin-Hase Temple, an old Buddhist center near Mino-Seki, contains an image of the Eleven-headed Kannon named "Kitta Kannon." The three-story pagoda, the Main Hall, the Amidado Hall and a famous wooden image of Amida carved by Kaikei in the 13th century—all of these have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Excursion to the Hida District: Gifu—1 hr. 25 min. by express—Hida-Kanayama—1 hr. 20 min. by bus via Nakayama-Shichiri—Gero—1 hr. by express—Takayama—2 hrs. 20 min. by bus—Hirayu Spa—1 hr. 30 min. by bus—Mt. Norikura of Hirayu—1 hr. 40 min. by bus via Nakanoyu—Kamikochi or Hirayu—1 hr. by bus via Tochio—Kamioka—2 hrs. by rail—Inotani Station on the Takayama Main Line.

An excursion along the Takayama Main Line features the scenic beauty of the Mashida River, which the route follows most of the way.

Nakayama-Shichiri, stretching for about 28 km. from Hida-Kanayama to Gero Spa, is noted for its beautiful mountains and valleys together with many waterfalls and huge rocks.

Gero Spa, 88.3 km. from Gifu, 2 hrs. 15 min. by train, is an old spa known to be efficacious in treating neuralgia, rheumatism and skin diseases. It is also noted for autumn colors. Near the spa are Gero Park and the Hachiman Shrine, which preserves 10 wooden images of Shinto deities registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Takayama (13C2), pop. 58,000, 136.4 km. from Gifu and 89.4 km. to Toyama, once called a "little Kyoto," is a calm and neat old city situated in the center of the Hida mountains, a part of the Chubu Sangaku (Japan Alps) National Park. The streets are built in cross-bar design as in Kyoto and are well known for the architecture of many of the houses, which were constructed in a unique traditional style. The *jinya* or manor house of the Edo period is an excellent example which has been well preserved. Places of interest include the local museum and Hie Shrine.

Takayama or *Sanno Matsuri* of the Hie Shrine is one of the grandest festivals in Japan. Held annually from April 14 to 15.

it is especially conspicuous because of the parade of 23 high-wheeled *yatai* (wagon floats), some of which are gorgeously embellished with gold and decorated with elaborate carvings. A few date back to the Edo period.

Products: *Shunkei-nuri* lacquer ware and other kinds of wooden ware are produced here in accordance with an old tradition.

Kokubunji Temple, 200 m. E of the station, is the oldest temple in Takayama City. Founded in 1588, it preserves many objects of art including a sitting image of Yakushi (the Buddhist deity of medicine) and a standing image of Kannon. Both are carved in wood and registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The temple also contains an image of Hida-no-Takumi, a famous sculptor of the Edo period.

Minzokukan (Folklore Museum), 700 m. W of the station, is a structure designed as a *gassho-zukuri* (lit. joined-hands building, so called from the shape of its roof suggesting both hands joined together as if in prayer. It is usually a three- or four-story dwelling made principally of wood, with a towering roof thatched with pampas grass and usually inhabited by several families). The museum was especially moved here from a village named Shirakawago, which is famous for many houses of this type. However, the village, together with several of these houses, was recently inundated by the lake formed by the Mihoro Dam. About 1,000 items of folklore craftsmanship are preserved here.

Mihoro Dam, built in 1961, is the first rock-fill dam in Japan, with a maximum generating capacity of 215,000 kw. (one of the largest rock-fill dams in the world). It is visited by many tourists, except during the winter months.

Shorenji Temple, 600 m. E of the station, was also transported from Shirakawago to its present site in Shiroyama Park. Its Main Hall, constructed in 1504, is listed as an "Important Cultural Property."

Hirayu Spa is situated in the birch woods of a valley at the foot of Mt. Norikura, 1,233 m. above sea level. It is within the confines of the Japan Alps National Park. Class and temperature of the spring water: simple alkali, 52° to 88°C. Tropical fish are bred at the hot spring, while nearby are fine camping areas and ski grounds. Buses are available from Takayama (37.5 km., 2 hrs. 10 min.) from April to September, and to Kamikochi via Nakanoyu (23.5 km., 1 hr. 40 min.) from July 10 to August 25. Buses also run to the Norikura Sanso Hut (21 km., 1 hr. 40 min.) from July 11 to August 31. The summit of Ken-ga-Mine can be reached from the Norikura Sanso Hut on foot in 1 hr. 40 min.

Takahara Gorge stretches for 60 km. between the Kamioka Mine (2 hrs. by the Kamioka Railway from Inotani on the Takayama Main Line) and Hirayu Spa. Because of its scenery, it is often compared with the Kurobe Gorge in Toyama Prefecture. Late summer is the best season for hiking along the gorge.

Etchu-Yatsuo, 17.1 km., 30 min. by train to Toyama, is a local

production center of Japanese paper. In the town, 30 min. by bus from the station, is the Hompoji Temple, built in 1316, which preserves many artistic objects including a series of 21 Buddhist paintings listed as "Important Cultural Properties."

Toyama (13C2), pop. 280,000, is 225.8 km., 4 hrs. 30 min. by express from Gifu. It is also 256.1 km., 4 hrs. 15 min. by limited express from Nagoya. By plane: 1 hr. 50 min. from Tokyo.

Toyama is the junction of the JNR's Hokuriku Main Line, Takayama Main Line and the Toyama-Minato Line. It is also the starting point of a private railway leading to Unazuki (53.3 km. from Toyama), Senjugahara (31.3 km.) and to Shin-Takaoka (27.9 km.). The city is noted for its production of patent medicines, with the annual output amounting to 80 billion yen. The industry originated in the 17th century when a physician in Okayama came here and presented Masatoshi Maeda, the ruling *daimyo*, with some medicine prepared from a family recipe.

Masatoshi highly praised the medicine for its efficacy, ordering it to be manufactured and peddled under his auspices. By dint of advertising, the medicine became popular throughout Japan and even in Korea, China and Southeast Asia. Although its popularity has waned somewhat in competition with modern pharmaceutical medicines, it still attracts a large number of followers.

Among the more important of the industries are cotton spinning, rayon pulp and nitro-lime.

Kurehayama Park, 20 min. by bus from the station, commands a grand view of the city. The graceful figure of Mt. Tateyama and the majestic Northern Japan Alps form an impressive backdrop for the park.

Iwasehama, 8 km. N of Toyama, is situated on the right bank of the Jinzu River. It is reached in 16 min. by train from Toyama, and is a regular port of call for coastal steamers in the Toyama Bay area. Recently the Fugan Canals area near Iwasehama has been industrialized.

GIFU TO MAIBARA

Hashima (13B3), pop. 51,000, is the only intermediate station in Gifu Prefecture on the Tokaido Shinkansen. Time required from Nagoya by the "Kodama" is 12 min. The city is situated on the Kiso River. Woolen fabrics for *kimono* were first manufactured in Hashima, and 500 factories in the city are currently engaged in this work.

Ogaki (13B3), pop. 139,000: From Nagoya it is 44 km., covered in 45 min. by the Tokaido Main Line, or 37.6 km., covered by bus in 1 hr. 10 min. The city lies on the W bank of the Ibi River, and is an industrial city with more than 400 factories engaged in cotton spinning, weaving, chemical and machinery industries. To the S there is an interchange of the Meishin Expressway.

Ogaki Park is situated 500 m. S of the station. The Tokiwa Shrine, a gymnasium, a reconstructed donjon and a local museum are located in the park.

Yoro Park, 7 min. by bus from Yoro Station on the Yoro Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway (25 min. from Ogaki), is an interesting natural park noted for the 32-m.-high, 7-m.-wide Yoro Falls, which empties into a pool. Visitors may take a natural shower bath if they desire. The Yoro Shrine, after which the park is named, is located along the route to the falls. There is a fine ski ground on a hill in the park.

Tradition has it that in 717 a woodcutter, noted for his unusual filial piety in spending most of his earnings for sake for his aged father, was rewarded one day by discovering that a liquor resembling sake was trickling out of a rock at this place. He hastened home with some of the liquor which his father pronounced to be quite tasty. When news of this miraculous discovery reached Kyoto, the court decided to change the name of the era to Yoro (Filial Piety). The Empress-Regnant Gensho even visited the scene. The name of the faithful son, who afterwards became governor of Mino Province, was Sbonai Minamoto.

Myojorinji Temple, 5 km. from Mino-Akasaka Station on the line branching off from Ogaki, is situated on Mt. Kinshozan (alt. 217 m.). It preserves a wooden image of Jizo-Bosatsu, which is listed as an "Important Cultural Property." Mt. Kinshozan is noted as an important source of marble (occupying 70 percent of the national output) and fossilized shells.

Sekigahara, 57.8 km. from Nagoya, was the site of a decisive battle fought in 1600 between the forces of Ieyasu Tokugawa and his opponents led by Hideyori Toyotomi, son of Hideyoshi. Ieyasu emerged victorious, after which he established a shogunate government lasting more than two and a half centuries.

Sekigahara takes its name from the fact that in ancient times a barrier gate (*sekisho*) stood here. This barrier, that at Suzuka in Ise (Mie Prefecture) and that at Arachi in Echizen (Fukui Prefecture) constituted the three principal barrier gates, where travelers were stopped and questioned. A monument marks the spot where the gate stood, 1.5 km. W of Sekigahara Station.

Ibukiyama (Mt. Ibuki) Driveway: This driveway (17 km.) starts at a point near the Sekigahara Interchange of the Meishin Expressway, connecting with the summit of Mt. Ibuki (alt. 1,377 m.) rising on the Gifu-Shiga prefectural border. The Kinki Nippon Railway operates regular bus services along the driveway between Ogaki Station and the summit (1 hr. 20 min.), and from Sekigahara Station or Meishin-Sekigahara to the summit (50 min.), from March 20 to November 30. Parking places, rest houses and observation platforms are provided along the driveway.

Mt. Ibuki (13B3), on the NE side of Lake Biwa, is noted for the richness of its fauna and flora, especially about 1,700 varieties of herbs including some 230 kinds of medicinal herbs growing on the mountainside. From the top of the mountain, extensive views are obtainable of the mountains of Hira and Hiei beyond Lake Biwa to the W, Mt. Hakusan to the N, peaks of the Japan Alps to the E and the rivers of Ibi, Nagara and Kiso, and the Suzuka mountains to the S. The trail to the summit is about 11.4 km.,

part of which extends between the station and Suigo Village. The beginning of the trail can be reached by bus. A chair lift is available to the 3rd station, where there is a hotel for tourists.

In summer the mountain attracts a number of climbers, while in winter it is visited by numerous skiers since it has the heaviest snowfall of any place along the Tokaido Main Line. Mt. Ibuki is now a part of the Biwako Quasi-National Park.

Not far from Maibara (20 min. by car) and closer to Samegai Station (7 min.) is the Samegai Trout Farm of the Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station. Besides 70 breeding ponds, it has an aquarium and other breeding facilities, the best in the Orient. Rainbow trout fishing is permitted here.

Maibara (13B3), 80 km. 37 min. by the "Kodama" from Nagoya, 445.9 km. 3 hrs. 24 min. by the "Kodama" from Tokyo and 110.5 km. 46 min. by the "Kodama" from Shin-Osaka, is the junction for the Hokuriku Main Line which runs N, skirting the NE shore of Lake Biwa. Maibara is also an intermediate station on the Tokaido Shinkansen.

Mt. Ryozen, alt. 1,084 m., 9 km. SE of Maibara Station, commands a fine view of the E shore of Lake Biwa. It is a popular ski resort in winter.

Route 18. Maibara to Naoetsu via Kanazawa

The Hokuriku Main Line, which runs from Maibara on the Tokaido Main Line to Naoetsu on the Shin-etsu Main Line, closely follows the coast of the Japan Sea, passing through some very picturesque scenery. Extending 356.7 km., the line passes through the principal cities of Tsuruga, Fukui, Kanazawa, Takaoka and Toyama.

From Maibara the line skirts the shores of Lake Biwa and then turns northward to Tsuruga, where a branch called the Obama Line runs to Higashi-Maizuru.

Nagahama, pop. 53,000, 7.7 km., 15 min. from Maibara, is situated on the E shore of Lake Biwa. Formerly the first fief of Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598), today it is a flourishing commercial and industrial city as well as a base for a sightseeing trip to Chikubu Island and Kaizu-Osaki on the lake. Its products include silk crêpe, mosquito nets, diesel engines and polyethylene goods.

Daitsumi, or Nagahama Betsuin 500 m. E of Nagahama Station, is a branch of the Higashi-Honganji Temple of Kyoto. It stands at the rear of Toyotomi Park on the site of the former castle. The temple is an impressive edifice designed in the Momoyama style. The Main Hall and Visitors' Hall are the structures constructed by Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1586 in the Fushimi Castle compound and are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The temple garden is also splendidly laid out in the Momoyama style.

Hachiman Shrine is located near the station. Annual festivals, popularly known as *Nagahama Festivals*, are held from April 13 to 15 and also on October 15. On these days traditional processions of wheeled floats and portable shrines are held together with a dramatic performance of *Hikiyama Kyogen*, a comic drama performed on a float. The latter is registered as an important "Intangible Cultural Property."

Mt. Shizugatake, alt. 423 m., 2.5 km. W of Kinomoto Station, is a famous ancient battlefield located on the N shore of Lake Biwa. It commands a fine view of Lake Yogo, Chikubu Island and Mt. Ibuki. Indeed, the view of the mountain covered with fresh snow is counted among the "Eight Views of Lake Biwa."

Tsuruga (13B3), pop. 57,000, 45.8 km. from Maibara, one of the chief ports on the Japan Sea coast, is well sheltered by hills on three sides and is deep enough to allow large ships to enter the port. It is historically famous as the port through which communications were maintained with Korea from ancient times. It is also noted as an industrial city, producing rayon, cement, etc.

Kehi Shrine, 1.5 km. N of the station, is the most venerated Shinto shrine in the district. It is famous for its gigantic *torii*, with pillars 10.3 m. high. The *torii* is said to have been constructed from timber which drifted to the port from Sado Island in the middle of the 17th century. At the shrine's annual festival held from September 2 to 5 many men dressed as armored warriors parade through the streets accompanying portable shrines.

Kanagasakigu Shrine, N of the station, is dedicated to Princes Takanaga and Tsunenaga, sons of Emperor Godaigo. Both princes were besieged in a stronghold here in 1337 by Takauji Ashikaga's army, which eventually broke through their defenses. The precincts contain about 2,000 old cherry trees, making this shrine one of the best blossom-viewing places in the Hokuriku District.

Matsubara Park, 5.6 km. W of the station on the shores of Tsuruga Bay, is famous for its pine grove. It is also known as the burial place of Kounsai Takeda (1803-1865) and his 11 followers, for whom a small shrine has been erected.

Takeda and his men from Mito were strongly opposed to opening the country to foreign intercourse. After their petition was rejected by the shogun, they tried to petition the Emperor in Kyoto. However, when they approached Tsuruga, they were arrested and executed.

Jogu Shrine is 9 km. NW of the station. It houses a curiosity called the Omi-Ishi (Parrot Stone) that emits a sound whenever it is touched. The old bell at the shrine is said to have been brought from Korea by Hideyoshi Toyotomi in the latter part of the 16th century. It is registered as a "National Treasure."

After leaving Tsuruga, the train passes through the 13.9-km.-long Hokuriku Tunnel, which is the 2nd longest railway tunnel in Japan and the sixth longest in the world.

Takefu, pop. 63,000, 81.2 km. from Maibara, is the principal city between Tsuruga and Fukui. Besides the Hokuriku Main Line,

the Fukui Railway's Fukutake Line (20.1 km.) also runs from the city to Fukui. Industries include the production of paper, vinyl chloride, fertilizer, ramie mosquito nets and cutlery.

Sample Round Trips to Eiheiiji and Tojimbo: Fukui—35 min. by the Keifuku Railway—Eiheiiji Temple—1 hr. by the same line—Awara-onsen—20 min. by the same line—Awara Spa—35 min. by bus via Matsubita—Tojimbo coast—40 min. by bus via Mikuni—Awara-onsen.

Fukui (13B2) pop. 221,000, 100 km. from Maibara, can be reached in about 1 hr. by limited express train. Fukui is the capital of Fukui Prefecture. Fukui produces *habutae* silk, rayon, textiles, lacquer ware, paper, charcoal. The annual output of *habutae* and other silk fabrics occupies 40 percent of the national output.

The origin of silk weaving in Fukui may be traced back to the beginning of the 10th century, when several *daimyo* began to accept silk fabrics in lieu of their annual tax. By the time Hideyasu Matsudaira became the new *daimyo* of this district in 1601, the art of weaving had become highly developed. Fukui weavers began to study the production of *habutae* in 1871, since which time the reputation of Fukui silk textiles has become firmly established.

Fukui is also the cultural center of the prefecture. Fukui University has the two Faculties of Liberal Arts & Education and Technology.

Asuwayama Park also called Atagoyama Park, 1 km. SW of the station, stands on a hill from which a splendid view of Fukui may be obtained, with the lofty form of Mt. Hakusan rising in the distance. Places of interest in the park include **Fujishima Shrine**, which is dedicated to the famous loyalist Yoshisada Nitta and his family who gave their lives in 1338 for the cause of the Yoshino Court. A local museum, a historical museum and a botanical garden are also within the confines of the park.

Okajima Memorial Gallery, near the garden of a former lord's villa, features an exhibition of more than 800 objects of art collected by Mr. Okajima, a resident of New York.

Eiheiiji Temple, (13B2) in the village of Shibidani, is about 16 km. E of Fukui. It is reached from Fukui by the Keifuku Railway or by bus (17.1 km., 40 min.). The temple is celebrated as one of the two headquarters of the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism. The other is the Sojiji Temple in Yokohama.

The Eiheiiji Temple was founded by the famous priest Dogen (1200–1254), posthumously called Joyo-Daishi. Lying at the foot of a hill, the temple grounds cover an area of 30 ha. The first gate leads to a two-story gate flanked by a long colonnade. At the end of the flight of stone steps leading from the latter gate is a third gate called Chujakumon, beyond which is the hall for Buddhist images (built in 1338) and a second hall set aside for worship called the Hatto.

Turning left from the Hatto and then to the right, the visitor comes to another gate in front of the Joyoden (Founder's Hall). In addition to the foregoing, there are more than 70 buildings

connected by corridors extending into a deep forest of Japanese cedars. The temple keeps many treasures, among which the most famous is a picture painted by the priest Dogen, listed as a "National Treasure."

Maruoka Castle, 15 min. by bus from Maruoka Station on the Hokuriku Main Line, is one of the oldest castles in Japan. It was built in 1575 by Katsuei Shibata, one of Nobunaga Oda's generals. It is called Kasumigajo and is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Awara Spa is 12 min. by bus from Awara-Onsen Station, 117.8 km. from Maibara on the Hokuriku Main Line. The salt water of Awara springs is said to be good for various ailments.

Mikuni-Minato is 5 km. from Awara and 26.6 km. from Fukui. It is known as one of the fishing centers of this district.

Tojimbo (13B2), a rocky projection on the coast 2.1 km. NW of Mikuni-Minato Station (10 min. by bus), is one of the more noted sights. The volcanic formations are in the shape of large square columns, some 70 to 90 m. high. The extremity of this cape is quite broad, ending in abrupt cliffs with a deep pool below. Opposite is a little wooded island called Ojima. Connected by a long bridge, this island contains a small shrine. It is designated as a "Natural Monument." A trip around the island may be made by boat.

Yoshizaki Spa, facing Lake Kitagata, is 35 min. by bus from Awara. The site of Buddhist temples of the Nishi- and Higashi-Honganji sects, the spa is said to have been founded about the middle of the 15th century. The present Nishi-Honganji Temple contains a famous old mask called "Yome-Odoshi." There is a golf course nearby.

Katsuyama, pop. 33,000, is situated 27.8 km. E of Fukui, 1 hr. by the Keifuku Railway. An important textile center next to Fukui, it has 95 mills that produce 30 percent of the total output of silk and rayon fabrics in Fukui Prefecture.

Skiing is enjoyed in the environs and in Ono City adjacent to Katsuyama. Above all, Rokuroshigahara (35 min. from Katsuyama, 40 min. from Ono by bus, then 2.5 km. on foot) has the largest ski ground in the prefecture. Kuzuryu and Managawa Gorges near Ono are also noted for their scenic beauty.

Daishoji, 136 km. from Maibara, is the starting point for exploring Yamanaka and other spas in the area. Buses are available to the spas. It is known for its production of *habutae*, *fujiginu* and other silk fabrics as well as for the manufacture of machinery.

Yamanaka Spa (13B2), 8.9 km. 25 min. by bus from Daishoji, lies in a basin surrounded by hills. Class and temperature: sulphate saline bitter springs 33° to 52°C.

Yamanaka is proud of the beautiful Kurodani River with its rock scenery, particularly the stretch between the two bridges—Korogi and Kurodani. A favorite trip is the boat ride between the two bridges (30 min.).

The area's scenic beauty is especially enhanced in autumn when

the hills are ablaze with crimson foliage. A ropeway extends to the summit of Mizunashi Hill nearby (350 m.). The temple of Ioji at the foot of the hill houses a pottery statue of Kongo-Doji, which is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Kaga Spa, 34.4 km., 32-min. train ride from Fukui, is the largest hot-spring resort center in the Hokuriku District well developed around Daishoji, consolidating nearby towns and villages.

Choryutei, in the precincts of the Enuma Shrine 700 m. SW of the station, is a tea ceremony house built by the famous master Enshu Kobori (1579-1647).

Yamashiro Spa, located 4.9 km. SW of Iburibashi, 137.8 km. from Maibara, is reached by bus. Class and temperature of spring, 48° to 67°C. It is also noted as the site of the old kilns for *Kutani* ware.

Kutani Ware: About the middle of the 17th century a good quality of kaolin was discovered in the village of Kutani, 11.2 km. SE of Yamashiro. The *daimyo* of the district, accordingly, ordered kilns to be built. At first, the ware produced was unsatisfactory, but after instruction in the art of making pottery was acquired at Arita in Kyushu, considerable improvement was made. The kilns, together with a museum containing specimens of the ware, are located at a short distance from the spa.

Nata Temple is about 15 min. from Awazu Station by bus. Belonging to the Shingon sect of Buddhism, it was founded in 717 and is dedicated to Kannon. The present buildings date from 1644. They are situated on the sides and summit of a hill formed of quartzite. Among its buildings, the Daihikaku (Main Hall), the three-story pagoda, the belfry, the Gomado and the Shoin (Guest Room) are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Awazu Spa (13B2), is located about 3.2 km. SE of Awazu Station, 142.4 km. from Maibara. Class and temperature of springs: sulphur and nitrogen sulphide, 50° to 58°C., efficacious in treating skin diseases.

Katayamazumi Spa (13B2) is located 2.7 km. NW of Iburibashi Station, from where buses are available. It lies on Lake Shibayamagata amid attractive scenery. Class and temperature of springs: earth-muriated common salt, 68°C. Hot-spring water also bubbles up in the lake. The hot water here was discovered during the 17th century by the *daimyo* of Daishoji. Both boating and fishing can be enjoyed here.

Komatsu, pop. 98,000, 148.4 km. from Maibara, is a flourishing market town noted for the manufacture of silk, rayon and pottery. Kanazawa Airport, the main gateway to the Hokuriku District, is accessible in 12 min. by car from Kanazawa Station.

Ataka Barrier Gate is of historical interest in connection with the flight of Yoshitsune Minamoto and his 12 loyal followers from his cruel brother Yoritomo, who founded the Kamakura shogunate government. The story is dramatized in a popular *kabuki* drama Kanjincho and the *noh* play *Ataka*. For viewing, the

barrier can be reached in 15 min. by bus from Komatsu.

KANAZAWA AND VICINITY

Kanazawa (13B2), pop. 373,000, is 176.6 km., 2 hrs. by limited express from Maibara, 6 hrs. 28 min. from Tokyo via the Tokaido Shinkansen to Maibara, thence to Kanazawa by limited express, or 6 hrs. 23 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) via the Hokuriku Main Line.

Air service: The All Nippon Airways operates daily flights from Tokyo taking 1 hr. 10 min. and 55 min. from Nagoya. The Airport of Kanazawa is actually located in Komatsu City 28.6 km. S of Kanazawa. Bus transfers are available to Kanazawa City.

Kanazawa is the capital of Ishikawa Prefecture and the largest city in the Hokuriku District, with an area of 391.4 sq. km.

Originally, Kanazawa was a small village called Tamazaki located near the present Kenroku Park. After 1580, Kanazawa remained for nearly 300 years under the jurisdiction of the Maeda clan, gradually developing into an important industrial, administrative and cultural center. Located here are Kanazawa University and Kanazawa College of Arts and Crafts, the former being made up of the six Faculties of Law & Literature, Education, Science, Medicine—including the Tuberculosis Research Institute—Pharmacy and Technology.

The most flourishing street in the city extends from Musashigatsuji to Nomachi. Nearby, visitors can see rows of ancient *samurai* residences surrounded by earthen walls. Built in feudal times, these houses are still in a good state of preservation.

Industries: From olden times, Kanazawa has been noted for its silk textiles, metal foil, weaving machines, *Kutani* ware and lacquer ware. More especially, *Kaga-yuzen* (colorfully dyed silk fabrics) and *Kutani* ware are the two representative products of Kanazawa. In addition, present-day Kanazawa maintains a flourishing industry consisting of textiles, textile machinery, rolling stock and iron.

Local Transportation:

Buses: All points of interest in the city are within easy reach of the station by bus.

National Railways: Kanazawa is the starting place for the Nanao Line to Wajima on the Noto Peninsula. Kanazawa is also the point of origin for the JNR bus line leading to Mino-Shirotori via Fukumitsu. The latter city, a weaving center, is also served by the JNR Johana Line from Takaoka.

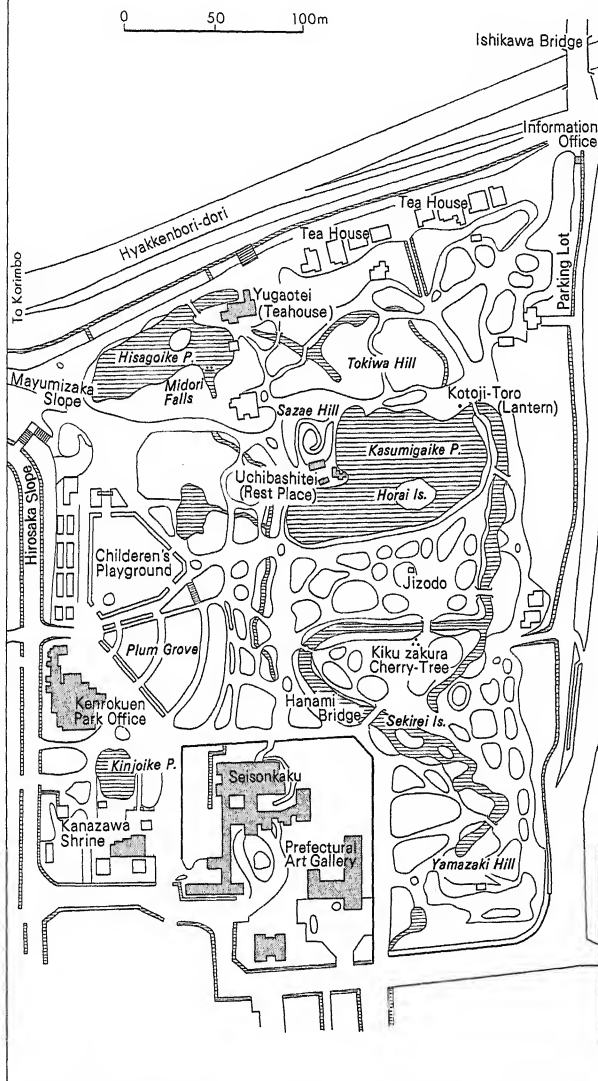
Private Railways: Hokuriku Railway Line runs to Hakusanshita (30.6 km.), Shin-Terai (16.7 km.) and Uchinada (6.3 km.).

Private Bus Lines: Kanazawa also has private bus lines running to Yuwaku, Onominato, Tsubata, Hakui, Wakura and several other places in this district.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Kanazawa Castle once stood in the heart of the city. After suffering various vicissitudes, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1881

KENROKUEN PARK



barrier can be reached in 15 min. by bus from Komatsu.

KANAZAWA AND VICINITY

Kanazawa (13B2), pop. 373,000, is 176.6 km., 2 hrs. by limited express from Maibara, 6 hrs. 28 min. from Tokyo via the Tokaido Shinkansen to Maibara, thence to Kanazawa by limited express, or 6 hrs. 23 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) via the Hokuriku Main Line.

Air service: The All Nippon Airways operates daily flights from Tokyo taking 1 hr. 10 min. and 55 min. from Nagoya. The Airport of Kanazawa is actually located in Komatsu City 28.6 km. S of Kanazawa. Bus transfers are available to Kanazawa City.

Kanazawa is the capital of Ishikawa Prefecture and the largest city in the Hokuriku District, with an area of 391.4 sq. km.

Originally, Kanazawa was a small village called Tamazaki located near the present Kenroku Park. After 1580, Kanazawa remained for nearly 300 years under the jurisdiction of the Maeda clan, gradually developing into an important industrial, administrative and cultural center. Located here are Kanazawa University and Kanazawa College of Arts and Crafts, the former being made up of the six Faculties of Law & Literature, Education, Science, Medicine—including the Tuberculosis Research Institute—Pharmacy and Technology.

The most flourishing street in the city extends from Musashigatsuji to Nomachi. Nearby, visitors can see rows of ancient *samurai* residences surrounded by earthen walls. Built in feudal times, these houses are still in a good state of preservation.

Industries: From olden times, Kanazawa has been noted for its silk textiles, metal foil, weaving machines, *Kutani* ware and lacquer ware. More especially, *Kaga-yuzen* (colorfully dyed silk fabrics) and *Kutani* ware are the two representative products of Kanazawa. In addition, present-day Kanazawa maintains a flourishing industry consisting of textiles, textile machinery, rolling stock and iron.

Local Transportation:

Buses: All points of interest in the city are within easy reach of the station by bus.

National Railways: Kanazawa is the starting place for the Nanao Line to Wajima on the Noto Peninsula. Kanazawa is also the point of origin for the JNR bus line leading to Mino-Shirotori via Fukumitsu. The latter city, a weaving center, is also served by the JNR Johana Line from Takaoka.

Private Railways: Hokuriku Railway Line runs to Hakusanshita (30.6 km.), Shin-Terai (16.7 km.) and Uchinada (6.3 km.).

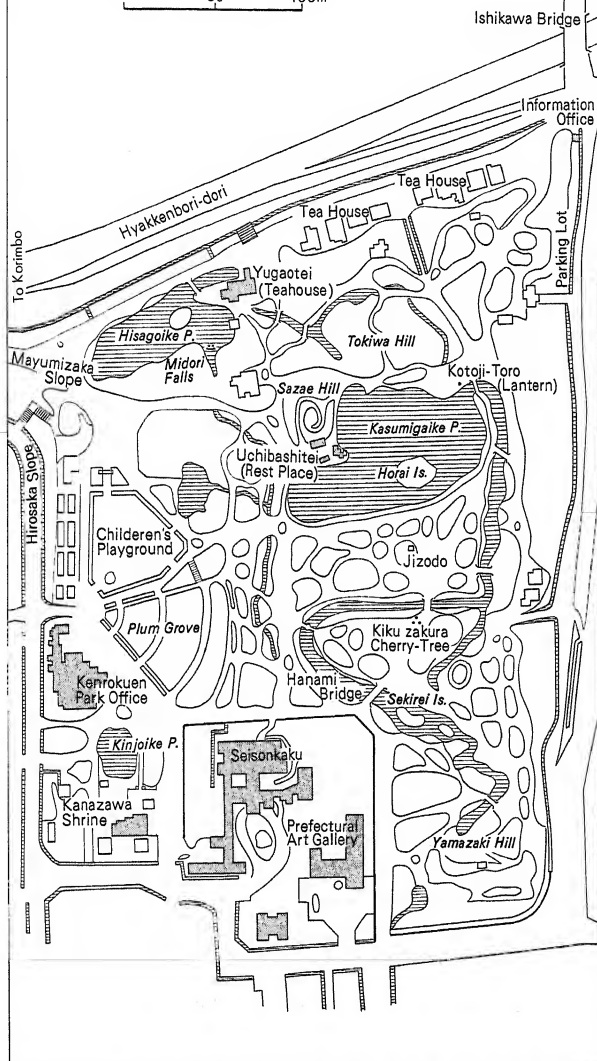
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PLACES OF INTEREST

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KENROKUEN PARK

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except for the **Ishikawamon Gate** and the *30-Ken Nagaya* (54-m.-Long Dwelling House of *Samurai*). Both buildings are now listed as "Important Cultural Properties." The castle grounds, covering an area of about 9 ha., constitute the public office center.

Kenrokuen Park (13B2), 2.5 km. S of the Kanazawa Station, adjoining the castle grounds, was formerly the site of Lord Maeda's mansion. It is one of the three most beautiful landscape gardens in Japan along with Kairakuen (Tokiwa Park) at Mito and Korakuen at Okayama. In size, however, Kenrokuen Park surpasses the others, covering an area of about 10 ha. Kenroku ("Combining Six Features") indicates that the park boasts six prominent features—vastness, solemnity, careful arrangement, venerability, coolness (induced by running water) and scenic charm.

The park was built in 1819 by Narihiro Maeda, *daimyo* at the time. It has three artificial hills and two ponds—Kasumigaike and Hisagoike. The water from the latter descends in a waterfall, while on the opposite side is a little arbor called the Yugaotei. In the NE part of the ground is Kasumigaike. From here one can obtain a magnificent view of the city, with Mt. Utatsu lying directly behind, the Japan Sea in the distance and the mountain ranges of the Noto Peninsula on the horizon.

By the lake stands an aged pine tree said to have grown from a seed brought from Karasaki on the shores of Lake Biwa. There is also a cherry tree here called *Kiku-zakura* (Chrysanthemum Cherry Tree), so named because its flowers have 200 to 300 petals. The celebrated stone lantern known by the name of Kotoji Toro also stands on the shores of the lake.

Farther E is a bronze statue of Yamato-Takeru (see Atsuta Shrine). Nearby are the Commercial Museum and the Seisonkaku. The Seisonkaku is a lovely two-story structure of splendid design said to have been erected as the residence for the mother of one of the *daimyo*. It is now registered as an "Important Cultural Property." Near this are the Kanazawa Shrine and the Prefectural Gallery, which preserves an incense-burner made by Ninsei. The burner is designated as a "National Treasure." The garden contains large numbers of cherry trees, plum and azalea groves and iris beds.

Oyama Shrine, 2 km. SE of the station, is dedicated to Toshiie Maeda, an ancestor of the Maeda family. It stands at the site of his former villa. The precincts command a wide view of the surrounding area. The three-story gate of the shrine, built in 1875 by a Dutch engineer, is counted among the "Important Cultural Properties." The annual festival of the shrine, known as *Oyama Matsuri*, is held from June 14 to 15.

Noh Theater near the City Hall is one of the most noted of its kind in this country. Kanazawa is the headquarters of the Kaga-Hosho School of *noh* drama. A *noh* performance is given at this theater every month.

Mt. Utatsu, 2.5 km. E of the station, is laid out as a public park. It marks the site of a castle built in 1577 by Kenshin Uesugi, a famous lord of the Muromachi and Azuchi-Momoyama periods. An extensive view is obtained from its summit, including Mt. Hakusan to the SE, Mt. Tateyama to the NE and the Japan Sea to the W. Features of the park are the Utatsu Shrine, the Gokoku Shrine, bronze statues of the famous priests Nichiren and Rennyo, and monuments dedicated to two famous modern novelists. Both natives of this district, the writers were Kyoka Izumi (1873-1939) and Shusei Tokuda (1871-1943). In the park is the Kanazawa Health Center, housing an aquarium, zoo and other facilities for recreational activities.

Kanaiwa, 5.4 km., 20 min. from Kanazawa by bus, was once a port for Japanese ships trading with Korea and other foreign countries.

It was here that Gobei Zeniya (1773-1852), the third son of a wealthy shipping family, lived and died. When the domain of the Kaga clan suffered from a terrible famine early in the 19th century, Gobei was consulted on relief measures. He suggested carrying on trade with Korea and China, although the Tokugawa government had strictly forbidden foreign trade except at Nagasaki. The suggestion was adopted, and it enriched both himself and his lord.

His undertakings, however, spelled his ruin when the Tokugawa government got wind of what he was doing. To avert suspicion from themselves, the Kaga authorities imprisoned Gobei and confiscated his property on charges that he had poisoned the fish in the Kaboku Lagoon and thus had caused a pestilence. He died in prison in 1852, a few years before the opening of the country to foreign trade.

Yuwaku Spa (13B2), 16.4 km. SE of Kanazawa, 1 hr. 45 min. by bus on a super highway, is situated at the foot of Takao Hill on the upper reaches of the Asano River. Recreation in and around the spa includes the following: Skiing in winter and camping in summer on Mt. Io, 939 m. high, relaxing in a swimming pool and boating on Lake Gyokusen.

HAKUSAN NATIONAL PARK

Hakusan (13B2), the loftiest mountain in the Hakusan National Park covers an area of 47,360 ha. It has five peaks, the highest of which is Gozenmine, 2,702 m.—one of the three N peaks. The other two W peaks are Onanji, 2,646 m. and Tsurugigamine, 2,656 m. The two S ones are Bessan and Sannomine. Mt. Hakusan, one of Japan's "Three Sacred Mountains," may be approached by five different starting points in the surrounding prefectures—Ichinose, Iwama, Chugu, Itoshiro and Hirase. The Ichinose trail via Kanazawa or Nishi-Kanazawa—the next station—is the most convenient and popular, as facilities for the ascent are well provided en route.

On this trail travelers usually proceed from Shiragikucho (in Kanazawa) to Hakusanshita—30.6 km., 1 hr. 20 min. by the Hokuriku Railway's train via Tsurugi. Buses are available for a

40-min. trip from Hakusanshita to Ichinose, which serves as the entrance to Hakusan Spa.

There are two trails from Ichinose to the summit of Hakusan—the new 12.8-km. route and the old 11.2-km. trail via Hakusan Spa. The new trail offers comparatively easy hiking, but the old one—although more picturesque—is steep and rough, requiring 6 hrs. for the ascent. The two trails meet near Midagahara, 2,450 m. elevation. After this junction, the scenery becomes more desolate. At Murodo, 2,455 m. elevation, a resthouse is open during the summer. On the summit are several tarns and another at the base of dagger-shaped Tsurugigamine.

On the summit of Gozenmine is the "Inner Shrine" of the Shirayamahime Shrine which is located near Kaga-Ichinomiya Station at the foot of the mountain. From the shrine a splendid view can be obtained of Mts. Tateyama and Yari to the NE and Mts. Norikura, Yatsu, Ontake, Kai-Koma and Kiso-koma to the SE. The area bordering the trails to the summit is rich in alpine fauna and flora, while beyond the summit are primeval forests.

Another bus route is available from Hakusanshita to Mitsumata (1 hr.), from where Iwama Spa can be reached by a 2-hr. hike along the Nakano River (5 km.). Near the spa can be seen tower-like accumulations of mineral deposits.

NOTO PENINSULA

Noto Peninsula (13B1) makes up the N half of Ishikawa Prefecture. It is about 85 km. as the crow flies from Hakui (at the S end of the W coast) to the N tip of the peninsula. While the W coast is rugged and eroded, the E coast is calmer and favored by many indentations which shelter the coastline. Covered almost entirely by mountains and hills, and washed by the Japan Sea, the peninsula is noted for its wild and picturesque scenery.

Transportation on the peninsula is maintained chiefly by the JNR railway and bus services. The 119.5 km. Nanao Line starting from Kanazawa leads to Wajima on the N coast via Hakui, Nanao and Wakura Spa (on the SE corner of Nanao Bay). Anamizu on the Nanao Line is connected with Takojima on the NE coast of the peninsula by the diesel-driven Noto Line (61.1 km.). The 89-km. JNR Oku-Noto Bus Line extends from Anamizu to Noroshi at the NE tip of the peninsula, skirting the E coast most of the way.

Products: Lacquer ware from Wajima, charcoal from the mountainous districts and marine products chiefly from the fishing centers situated on the E coast.

Tsubata, 188.2 km. from Maibara, is the junction for the Nanao Line—a branch of the Hokuriku Main Line.

Hakui, pop. 29,000, 41.3 km., 40 min. from Kanazawa by express, is a center for transportation as well as for the silk and rayon textile industries.

Keta Shrine, 3.3 km., 7 min. from Noto-Ichinomiya bus stop, which is 13 min. from Hakui Station, is dedicated to Okuninushino-Mikoto. Facing the sea with luxuriant primeval forests ("Natural Monument") in the background, the shrine presents a picturesque scene. Its Main Hall is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Myojoji Temple, near Shibagaki bus stop on the Hokuriku Railway's bus line, which is 8.3 km., 17 min. from Hakui, belongs to the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. It is one of the great temples of the Hokuriku District. Its Main Hall, Kaisando (Founder's Hall), Kigando (Worship Hall), five-story pagoda, etc., are "Important Cultural Properties."

Noto-Kongo (15A3) is a 14-km. scenic stretch of coast between Fukura and Togi. It can be reached in 30 min. by bus from Sammyo, 25.5 km., 50 min. by bus from Hakui. The seacoast is noted for its oceanic beauty marked by many huge rocks with fantastic shapes. Among them are Gammon, a grotto 54 m. deep formed in a rock that projects into the sea and wide enough to enable a boat to pass through it. Takanosu (Hawk's Nest), a rock 27 m. high, is so called because the summit is accessible only by hawks. A sightseeing boat service is available.

Nanao, pop. 49,000, 66 km., about 1 hr. from Kanazawa by express, is the most flourishing port and commercial center on the peninsula. Before the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Nanao was the naval base of the Maeda clan, which in 1862 had six ships including three steamers imported from England. The arsenal established by the clan later developed into the Kawasaki Heavy Industries Co. The clan also instituted the Nanao Gogakujo (Nanao Language School) to familiarize the youths of the clan with Western sciences. The school was directed by an Englishman named George Osborne. Dr. Jokichi Takamine (1845-1922), the discoverer of Taka-diastase and adrenalin, was a graduate of this school.

Wakura Spa (15B3), N of Wakura Station, 71.1 km., 1 hr. 10 min. from Kanazawa by express, is situated at the tip of Cape Benten jutting out into Nanao Bay. It is one of the most noted spas in Japan for its curative powers for rheumatism, wounds and dyspepsia. The water is chiefly saline, colorless and somewhat bitter, with a temperature as high as 90°C.

The island of Noto, together with the islets of Tsukue, Tane, Kara, etc., add greatly to the picturesque scenery. With mineral springs and salt-water bathing, boating and a wide variety of excursions available by steamer to neighboring points, Wakura is a spa well worth visiting.

Noto Island, a sea resort in Nanao Bay, measures 72 km. in circumference. Its shores are dotted with fishing hamlets. The S straits, called Ishizaki-Byobu—only 0.8 km. across—are walled in by cliffs rising vertically to a height of 6 m.

Ogi, E of Ushizu, is situated on the E coast (47 km., 2 hrs. 30 min. by bus from Anamizu, which is in turn 99.1 km., 1 hr. 40

min. by express train from Kanazawa). This small port town is also accessible by regular steamer service from Nanao in 3 hrs. In former times Ogi flourished as a storm haven on the Japan Sea.

Tsukumo Bay is located about 250 m. E of Ogi. Though small in area (1 km. from E to W, 1.5 km. from N to S), it has a comparatively long shoreline (about 4 km.). Its shores are greatly indented, as may be gathered from its name "Bay with Ninety-nine Indentations." The intricate contour of its shores, which in places features rock formations of various sizes and fantastic shapes, and the verdant islets set in a blue expanse of water combine to create a beautiful scene.

Wajima (15B1), pop. 35,000, 119.5 km., 2 hrs. 20 min. from Kanazawa by express, is noted for lacquer ware called *Wajima-nuri*, consisting chiefly of domestic utensils.

Hekura Island, 48 km., 2 hrs. 10 min. by regular boat from Wajima, is a small island (5.9 km. in circumference) off the N extremity of the Noto Peninsula. In summer each year about 700 fishing families from Wajima emigrate *en masse* to the island to gather shellfish and agar-agar. These marine products are gathered by seminude female divers called *ama*. The seasonal migration is very systematically carried out, for the summer colony has its own schoolmasters, priests, physicians and even police officers. These summer colonists return home early in autumn, but of late some have taken to remaining on the island throughout the year.

Sosogi Coast, 27.3 km., 50 min. by bus from Wajima, is a stretch of scenic coast extending for 2.5 km., and is popularly known by the name of "Oku-Noto-Kongo" (Inner Noto-Kongo). Like Noto-Kongo, the coastline is rich in huge, fantastically shaped rocks. The coast is registered as a "Natural Mounment."

Tokikuni-ke (House of Tokikuni) near Machinomachi is 1 hr. by bus from Wajima, or 1 hr. 15 min. by bus from Noto-Iida. It is the house now occupied by the descendants of Tokikuni Taira (1127-1187), son of one of the court nobles of the Taira clan exiled here by Yoritomo Minamoto, founder of the Kamakura shogunate government. The present house is said to have been built in the early Edo period. Covering an area of 624 sq. m., it is probably the largest farmhouse in Japan. There are both the Kami-Tokikuni-ke and the Shimo-Tokikuni-ke. The latter is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Takaoka (15B4), pop. 166,000, 217.7 km. from Maibara, is the center of commerce and industry in this area. It is also the starting point of a 12.8-km. private railway called the Kaetsuno Railways and of the two JNR local lines—the 29.9-km. Johana Line and the 16.5-km. Himi Line. Its prosperity dates from 1609, when Toshinaga Maeda (1562-1614), the second lord of the Maeda clan, built a castle here.

Takaoka is noted for its copper and ironware as well as lacquer ware known as *Takaoka-nuri*. Cotton-spinning and textile print-

dyeing industries also flourish.

Takaoka Park stands on the site of the former castle, with only the moats remaining. It compares favorably with other parks in Japan in its arrangement and surroundings.

Sakurababa Park in front of the station is situated on the site of an old riding and shooting ground. An avenue of 200-year-old cherry trees leads to Takaoka Park. A commercial museum is also located in the park.

Zuiryuji Temple of the Soto sect of Buddhism stands 1.6 km. SW of the station. It contains many treasures, including signed letters by Emperor Goyozei (1571-1617) which are listed as "Important Cultural Properties." The principal buildings—the Main Hall, Butsuden (Image Hall) and main gate—are also "Important Cultural Properties."

Fushiki on the Himi Line, 7.3 km., 15 min. from Takaoka, is the port for Takaoka.

Shin-Minato, pop. 46,000, 10.6 km. from Takaoka by the Kaetsuno Railways, is an old fishing port, but of late has become a metalware and lumber center.

Tonami, pop. 34,000, on the Johana Line, 13.3 km., 22 min. from Takaoka, is noted for its cultivation of tulip bulbs (12 million bulbs a year) for export. It is also a distribution center for farm products. A tulip fair is annually sponsored by the city from April 29 to May 5.

Shokawa Gorge (13B2) flanking the center branch of the Shokawa River affords a magnificent view of the several artificial lakes with dams built by the Kansai Electric Power Company, of which the Komaki Dam is the largest, creating Lake Omaki. It is accessible either from Isurugi on the Hokuriku Main Line by the Kaetsuno Railways' bus in 50 min. or by bus from Shokawa in 20 min. It can also be reached from Takaoka in 1 hr. by bus. From Komaki, the artificial lake extends upstream for 16 km.

Regular sightseeing boats are available daily between Komaki and Soyama via Omaki Spa in 1 hr., or, if time permits, visitors may take a boat at Komaki and spend the night at Omaki Spa on the lakeshore. The following day they take a boat again to Soyama near the far end of the lake. Visitors may, if they choose, proceed farther upstream by boat to Shimonashi (about 8 km., 40 min. from Soyama).

The lake district, remote from the world, has been inhabited by the descendants of the vanquished Taira clan in seclusion ever since the 12th century. They have maintained the so-called "large family system," whereby scores of people belonging to several families all live together in a large house called a *gassho-zukuri* (a three- or four-story wooden house with a huge steep-sloping, *susuki*-thatched roof). Actual examples of such dwelling houses can still be seen.

Since Shirakawago, another district situated on the upper reaches of the Shokawa River, was partly sunk to the bottom of

an artificial lake created for a dam, the remaining Ogimachi Village has gained new importance for preserving intact this peculiar type of architecture in Japan. In this district, visitors may also see *Mugiya Odori*, or *Heike Odori*—a time-honored folk dance performed to the accompaniment of a simple orchestra and chorus. It is listed as an "Important Intangible Property."

TATEYAMA MOUNTAINS

Tateyama (13C2) is the general name for such peaks as Oyama (alt. 2,992 m) in the center, Jodo (2,872 m) and Yakushi (2,926 m.) in the S and Onanji (3,015 m), Bessan (2,880 m) and Tsurugi (3,003 m) in the N. Together they form the NW outpost of the Northern Japan Alps. This range with its eternal snow valleys is regarded as presenting the grandest appearance of all the Japan Alps.

Mt. Oyama, also called Mt. Tateyama, is the main peak in the Tateyama mountains, sharing the title of the "Three Sacred Mountains" with Mt. Fuji and Mt. Hakusan.

The ascent of the range is not difficult except for Mt. Tsurugi, which is one of the steepest peaks in the Northern Alps. While there are several routes to the summit, the most popular is the one from Toyama. On this route, the traveler first takes an electric train from Toyama Station on the Tateyama Line of the Toyama Chiho Railway as far as Tateyama (34.2 km., about 1 hr.), which is connected by cable car with Bijodaira (7 min.). From Bijodaira, a bus service is available on the Tateyama Park Line (Toll Road) taking 50 min. as far as Midagahara (1,900 m), a plateau where alpine flowers bloom profusely during the season beginning with the latter part of July. Standing on this plateau, one may also obtain a superb view of the surrounding mountains.

From Midagahara a bus service is available to the Murodo Plateau (2,440 m.) taking 35 min. This plateau, located just below Mts. Jodo and Oyama, affords a fine view of alpine flora. Around the Murodo Hut are several solfataras. The largest, called Ojigoku (Big Hell), lies N of the hut. The whole atmosphere is strongly charged with sulphurous gas.

From the Murodo Hut the ascent becomes arduous. Climbing about 4.8 km. farther up, one reaches the top of Mt. Oyama. There is a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding scenery from the summit. At the crest stands the "Holy of Holies"—the Oyama Shrine—said to have been founded in 703. It was known as the most celebrated center of "Mountain Buddhism." The oratory is at Ashikuraji at the N foot of the mountain.

On the return journey, Tateyama Spa (open from June to October) may be visited, either via Mt. Jodo and Goshikigahara (14.4 km.) or via the shortcut to the Yugawa River (9.6 km.). At the spa are several *ryokan* with accommodations for 150 persons. From the spa, the traveler may take the descending trail along the Jogonji River, to Senjugahara and thence to Toyama.

Uozu, pop. 48,000, 261.9 km. from Maibara, situated on the bay of Toyama, is noted for its sea bream fishing during the months of May to August. *Hotaruika*, a kind of squid which sparkle like fireflies in the evening, are also found near the coast from March to June. Their habitat is designated as a "Natural Monument." Along this part of the coast, mirages are frequently observed in spring and summer when the air is charged with a high amount of humidity.

Kurobe, pop. 35,000, 268.3 km. from Maibara, is the junction for a private railway line running to Unazuki Spa. The city is a newly developed industrial center.

EXCURSION TO KUROBE GORGE

Kurobe Gorge lies along the upper reaches of the Kurobe River, which winds through the wooded mountains between the Tateyama and Shirouma mountains. The gorge has been designated as an "Outstanding Scenic Place" as well as a "Special Natural Monument." It extends about 80 km. N to S, and 16 km. E to W in the Chubu Sangaku (Japan Alps) National Park. Access to it is made easy by train which runs from Unazuki to Keyakidaira (20.2 km.). Operated by the Kurobe Kyokoku Railway, a train runs through **Kuronagi**, **Kinshu**, **Kanetsuri** and **Babadani Spas** plus a place called **Sarutobi**.

Visitors usually go as far as Sarutobi (20 km. from Unazuki) and return to Kanetsuri (14.9 km. from Unazuki), since the trail along the gorge is generally good even for women and the view along the route can be fully enjoyed. Babadani Spa, situated on the stream of the same name, is the starting point from this direction for the ascent of Mt. Shirouma via Shimizugoya. It takes about one day to climb the 29 km. to the top. Another route for visiting Tateyama and Kurobe may be taken according to the following plan: Toyama—1 hr. by bus—Tateyama—7 min. by cable car—Bijodaira—40 min. by bus—Midagahara (stay overnight)—30 min. by bus—Murodo—10 min. by bus—Daikanho—7 min. by ropeway (1,702 m.)—Kurobedaira—5 min. by underground cableway—Lake Kurobe—Kurobe Dam—16 min. by trolley bus—Ogisawa—35 min. by bus—Shinano-Omachi on the Oito Line.

Asobara (24 km. from Unazuki), **Sennin** (20 km. from Asobara) and **Higashidani** (near Sennin) **Spas** are all situated along the main branch of the Kurobe River. Some 8 km. above Higashidani is the Bogoyasawa River, which lies on the way to Mt. Tateyama from this direction. The scenery of the gorge can also be explored by following the trans-North Alpine route, which links Shinano-Omachi with Mt. Tateyama via Harinoki Pass.

Special features of the Kurobe Gorge are the rugged mountains and rushing streams, making the gorge one of the finest in Japan. In autumn the scene becomes a blaze of color.

Kurobe No. 4 Dam (13C2), the largest and newest of several dams

constructed by the Kansai Electric Power Co. along the Kurobe Gorge, is located on Lake Kurobe about 37 km. up from Unazuki on the Kurobe River. Access: From Shinano-Omachi, the tourist can reach Ogizawa (18 km.) by bus in about 40 min. From Ogizawa, trolleybus to the dam (6 km.) takes about 15 min. Measuring 186 m. high and 495 m. long with a reservoir capacity of 200 million tons of water, it is the fifth-largest arch-type dam in the world. It is capable of transmitting 258,000 kw. of electricity to the Kansai area industrial belt. Its power station is built 150 m. underground to preserve the natural beauty of the Kurobe Gorge. **Oyashirazu**, 303.5 km. from Maibara, lies near the famous rocky cliff formed by the edge of the Hida mountains abutting on the sea. The train winds along a rocky ledge for about 6 km.

In former times the coast in this vicinity for several kilometers was considered extremely dangerous, particularly at two places, known as Oyashirazu (Parent Abandoned) and Koshirazu (Child Abandoned). These names signify that in crossing such dangerous places, where huge breakers dash upon the beach, a son has no time to look after his parents nor do the parents have time to take care of their children.

Itoigawa, pop. 38,000, 315.5 km. from Maibara, is the junction for the 105.4-km. Oito Line to Matsumoto. The city has a thriving chemical industry.

Naoetsu is the terminal of the Hokuriku Main Line and the junction for the Shin-etsu Main Line to Tokyo and Niigata. The city is now one of the flourishing industrial centers on the Japan Sea coast.

ALONG THE OBAMA LINE

The Obama Line extends 84.3 km., running for the most part along Wakasa Bay. It connects Tsuruga on the Hokuriku Main Line and Higashi-Maizuru, at which point it joins the Maizuru Line. The coastal district along these rail lines is designated as the Wakasa Bay Quasi-National Park (area, 14,824 ha.).

Mikata Five Lakes (16D1): When the train passes through the section of this line between Mihama (17.9 km. from Tsuruga) and Mikata (24.7 km. from Tsuruga), passengers can have a charming view of Lakes Kugushi, Suigetsu and Mikata on their right. Lying nearer the sea, these lakes together with Lakes Suga and Hiruga constitute a good picnic resort called Mikata Five Lakes. A view of the five lakes can be seen from the summit of Mt. Baijo (395 m. high) near Lake Suigetsu.

Obama, pop. 34,000, 49.5 km. from Tsuruga, is the chief town of the district. JNR bus connects Obama with Omi-Imazu (34.5 km., 1 hr. 15 min.) on the Kosei Line, which runs along the W shore of Lake Biwa. The city's industries include fisheries and the manufacture of *Wakasa* lacquer ware, which was named after the province in which Obama is situated. The city has several old temples, all preserving famous treasures designated as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

The temples are Jinguji (Main Hall and Niomon Gate), Myotsuji (Yakushido Hall and Three-story Pagoda), Myorakuji (Main Hall and an image of the Thousand-handed Kannon), Mantokuji (landscape garden), Chogenji (picture of Dainichi-Nyorai), Haga (two standing images of Kannon and an image of Bishamon), Rengeji (bronze image of Yakushi-Nyorai) and Enboji (wooden images of Dainichi-Nyorai and Fudo-Myo-o).

Sotomo (16D1), the seacoast lying N of Obama, 7 km. by sea route, abounds in rocks, caves, cliffs and waterfalls, and is celebrated for its picturesque qualities. A pleasure boat trip leaves from Obama, taking 1 hr. 40 min.

Wakasa-Takahama, 68.9 km. from Tsuruga and W of Obama, also commands some fine scenery, especially at Shiroyama Park, 1.6 km. from the station.

Otomi Cliffs, NW of Wakasa-Takahama, extend for 2 km. They descend more or less perpendicularly to the level of the sea, some of them as high as 260 m. A 2-hr. return trip by motorboat is available from Takahama.

Route 19. Nagoya to Shingu

The Kansai Main Line connects Nagoya and Osaka, passing en route such cities as Yokkaichi, Kameyama and Nara. At Kameyama, the Kisei Main Line branches off and runs for the most part along the Pacific coast until it reaches Wakayama. Between Nagoya and Tennoji one limited express and two ordinary expresses operate daily via the Kisei Main Line. In addition, several express trains run from Nagoya as far as Shingu on the same line.

Kuwana (13B3), pop. 81,000, 23.8 km. from Nagoya, is the junction for the Hokusei Line (to Ageki, 20.5 km.) and the Yoro Line (to Ibi, 57.6 km.) of the Kinki Nippon Railway. A toll road connects Kuwana and Kameyama.

An old castle-town, Kuwana once thrived as one of the 53 stages on the Tokaido Highway. It now forms the center of the Northern Ise Industrial Zone and is actively engaged in foundry and metal industry. Situated where the three rivers of Nagara, Kiso and Ibi flow into Ise Bay, Kuwana forms the center of the scenic Suigo Prefectural Park, a 9,900-ha. river-side district blessed with such places of tourist interest as Shichiri-no-Watashi, the site of an old ferry port, Sembon Matsubara (One Thousand Pine Tree Shore), Nabeya Embankment and the Tado Shrine noted for its architectural beauty and its picturesque surroundings. In season, swimming, boating, hiking and shell-gathering are enjoyable in and around the district.

On their way from Kyoto to Tokyo, travelers in feudal days took a boat here for Atsuta (now in Nagoya City) on the NE side of Ise Bay instead of continuing their journey on foot because several dangerous rivers barred the way. Both places are depicted by the distinguished wood-block print artist Hiroshige Ando (1797-1858) in his famous series of the Fifty-three Stages on the Tokaido.

At **Kaizoji Temple** near the station are the tombs of 23 Satsuma clansmen killed between 1751 and 1755 while engaged in a vast engineering project to prevent the overflow of the Kiso, Nagara and Ibi Rivers. On the river bank not far from the temple stands a monument in honor of the Satsuma clansmen in charge of the work who committed suicide as an act of apology.

They knew they were incurring a heavy responsibility, because the actual expense exceeded the original estimates by a considerable sum. The daimyo of Satsuma was ordered by the Tokugawa shogunate government to perform the work in which nearly a thousand Satsuma men were employed.

Nagashima Spa (13B3), a new recreation area with hot springs, called "Grand Spa," is located in the heart of the Suigo Prefectural Park on a strip of land between the Kiso and Nagara Rivers. The magnificent view of the park which can be seen from the area pleases the tourists. The total accommodation capacity of the establishments is 2,000 persons. Through bus service is available from Meitetsu Bus Center (50 min.) in Nagoya.

Tado Shrine, near Tado Station on the Yoro Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway, is 8.6 km. from Kuwana. Founded in the 5th century, it is remarkable for its architectural beauty and picturesque surroundings. The shrine preserves 30 bronze mirrors, which are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The great shrine festival held from May 4 to 5 features the ancient sport of *yabusame* (horseback archery).

Yokkaichi (13B4), pop. 236,000, 37.2 km. from Nagoya, is the junction for the Kinki Nippon Railway's Yunoyama Line leading to Yunoyama Spa, 15.4 km., and the Kinki Nippon Railway's Nagoya Line running to Kashikojima, 107.2 km. via Uji-Yamada and Toba. The city is noted for its petrochemical industry, represented by such large firms as Mitsubishi Chemical Industries, Mitsubishi Monsanto Chemical Co., Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Daikyo Oil Co., Showa Oil Co., etc. Having good port facilities and vast tracts of land available for the construction of new factories, Yokkaichi now forms the nucleus of the Northern Ise Industrial Zone.

Other flourishing industries include glass, cotton fabrics and *Banko-yaki* (a kind of porcelain). With Kuwana and Suzuka Cities in the vicinity, Yokkaichi is steadily growing as a seaport. It imports raw cotton, crude petroleum, raw wool, etc., and exports porcelain, titanium oxide, refined oil, etc.

The annual festival of the Suwa Shrine from September 26 to 27 highlights a *daimyo-gyoretsu* (feudal lord's procession) staged by people clad in ancient costumes.

There are many popular seaside resorts within 15 to 40 min. by rail from Yokkaichi.

Yunoyama Spa, the W gateway to the Suzuka Prefectural Park, is the most famous resort in this district.

Mt. Gozaisho (13B3), alt. 1,210 m., is the highest peak of the Suzuka mountains which can be ascended in 2 hrs. on foot or

in 18 min. by a ropeway from Yunoyama Spa. The ropeway, 2,159 m. in length, is among the longest of its kind in Japan. An up-hill ride in the 13-seat aerial cable car gives one the thrill of viewing the fantastic rock formations far below. Some 6,000 people are carried up daily.

The summit of the mountain forms a recreational ground provided with bungalows, huts, a youth hostel, and a modern hotel. The mountain offers good skiing in winter. From the summit one can enjoy a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and even Ise Bay in the distance.

Suzuka Quasi-National Park, on the boundary between Mie and Shiga Prefectures, is a vast mountain park formed by the Suzuka mountains. It includes such lofty peaks and passes with an average altitude of 1,000 m. as Suzuka Pass, Mt. Kamagatake, Mt. Gozai-sho, Happu Pass, etc. This park offers good mountain climbing, casual hiking and skiing in season.

Suzuka, pop. 130,000, 47.5 km. from Nagoya, is an agricultural and industrial center on Ise Bay. The city is especially known for its production of stencil paper for dyeing *kimono*. The time-honored process has been designated as an "Intangible Cultural Property." In and about the city are such places of interest as the Shirokoyama Kannon Temple, Kasado Shrine, Inatomi Shrine, Tsubaki Shrine, Yasuzuka Park, the Nakanogawa River embankment—noted as a cherry-blossom viewing place—and the site of the old Kambe Castle.

Suzuka Circuit, at Ino in the city, is the newest and largest auto speedway in the world. This international racing course has a total area of 1,330,000 sq. m. and a total length of 6 km. It can accommodate about 200,000 spectators. The international event of the first Japan Grand Prix auto race was held here in May 1963.

Isenoumi Prefectural Park is a long stretch of sandy beach on Ise Bay between Yokkaichi and Tsu. The park is visited by seashell collectors in spring and bathers in summer. The beaches, accessible in 15 to 40 min. from nearby cities, include Tsutsumigaura, Chiyo-zaki, Akogigaura and Gotemba. The last-named beach is particularly noted for the sport of hand-catching fish at low tide.

Kameyama, pop. 32,000, 59.9 km. from Nagoya, 11.5 km. from Tennoji in Osaka, is the junction for the 384.2-km. Kisei Main Line, which runs to Wakayama via Shingu. From Kameyama, Iseshi—seat of the Jingu Shrines—can be reached by the Kisei Main Line and the Sangu Line via Taki. The 58.5-km. JNR bus line also connects Kameyama with Kusatsu on the Tokaido Main Line. The city's main industry is the production of green tea.

Ishinden, 72 km. from Nagoya, is famous for the Senshuji Temple. It was erected in 1465, after being removed from its former site at Takata in Tochigi Prefecture. The chief image of the temple, Amida, is noted for once having received the personal homage of Emperor Sakuramachi (1710-1750). The Nyoraido housing the image and 14 other items are now registered as "Important Cul-

tural Properties." The temple also preserves an autograph of Shinran (1173-1262), the founder of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism. This calligraphic signature is listed as a "National Treasure."

Tsu (13B4), pop. 134,000, 75.4 km. from Nagoya, situated on Ise Bay, is the administrative center of Mie Prefecture and the former headquarters of Lord Todo. **Tsu Park** (Kairakuen), 100 m. E of the station, the former villa of the Todo family, is bordered with azaleas, trellises of wisteria and cherry trees and commands a fine view of Ise Bay. In the park stands a prefectural museum. The site of **Tsu Castle**, 2 km. S of the station, 7 min. by bus, has a three-story turret reconstructed in 1958 and a municipal library. In Tsu there are two universities—Mie National University with the Faculties of Education and Agriculture and Mie Prefectural University with the Faculties of Medicine and Fisheries.

The city has two large temples—**Kannonji** and **Shitennoji**. The former is in the amusement quarter in the middle of the city. The latter, founded by Prince Shotoku and rebuilt in 1615, is near the station. It preserves many treasures, such as the "Portrait of Prince Shotoku," "Portrait of Lord Todo" and "Wooden Image of Yakushi"—all registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The Yuki Shrine at the S end of the city is dedicated to Munehiro Yuki (d. 1338), one of Emperor Godaigo's generals. Two fine beaches are in the vicinity of Tsu—Niezaki, about 3.2 km. from the station, and Akogigaura, farther S.

Matsusaka (16F3), pop. 106,000, 94.5 km. from Nagoya, is the junction for the JNR's Meisho Line (to Ise-Okitsu, 43.5 km.). A 10.6-km. toll road connects it with the city of Ise. Matsusaka is noted for its cotton industry and succulent beef called Matsusaka beef. Equipped with a modern harbor, the city flourishes as a mart for agricultural products and timber from the surrounding areas. Recently a modern textile industry has emerged in the city, as some leading spinning companies have built their mills here. With a 400-sq.-km. area fit for industry around the harbor, Matsusaka has a bright future as an industrial city.

Matsusaka Park, 1 km. SW of the station, is the site of the old castle. The house in which Norinaga Moto-ori (1730-1801), a great scholar and poet, lived has been moved to the park. It now serves as a museum for some of his possessions—a scroll containing his portrait, with a eulogy written by himself; an old bell which he prized highly (he called his house *Suzu-no-ya*, which means "House of the Bell"); original manuscripts, etc.

Norinaga Moto-ori, a native of Matsusaka, was one of the great scholars who worked for the revival of Shintoism and helped to bring about the Imperial Restoration. The 44 volumes of his elaborate commentary on the Kojiki (Record of Ancient Matters)—the greatest of his numerous works—form an excellent encyclopedia of ancient Japanese lore.

Kahada Gorge Prefectural Park (16E4) is reached in 50 min. from Matsusaka by bus. It extends E to W for about 40 km. along the Kushida River between Oishi, the entrance to the gorge, and Mt. 594

Takami on the boundary of Mie and Nara Prefectures. The park is featured by the extensive stretch of virgin forests on either side of the river, fantastic rock formations and lovely cascades. This picturesque section is also noted for the beauty of its crimson maple leaves in autumn.

Taki, 102.4 km. from Nagoya, is the terminal of the Sangu Line leading to Toba (29.1 km.). Travelers wishing to visit the Kumano area from the Ise and Toba districts must travel by the Kisei Main Line from Taki to Kumano City.

Owase, pop. 33,000, 183.2 km. from Nagoya, on the Kumano Nada Sea, is the fishing center of the district.

Kumano (16E5), pop. 27,000, 217.5 km. from Nagoya, is noted for its grotesque rock formation called **Onigajo** (Castle of Demons), which lies on a stretch of seacoast 1 km. from the station. It contains a grand cave which, it is calculated, is capable of seating hundreds of persons, and below which the waves rush in and break with a thunderous roar.

A fine road runs from Shingu on the opposite side of the Kumano River to the city of Kumano via Narukawa for a distance of 26.2 km. For the most part, the road winds through a pleasant pine grove that skirts the seashore called Shichiri-Mihama.

Shingu, see Route 28.

Route 20. Ise-Shima National Park

Ise-Shima National Park is a sea park noted for the shrine and a pearl farm. Having a total area of 52,036 ha., this park covers the larger part of the Ise and Shima districts in the S extremity of Mie Prefecture. Many interesting geological features can be found in the coastal area and adjoining islands, since the districts have a Rias coast marked by many narrow inlets, their depth gradually diminishing as they enter inland.

With the Grand Shrines of Ise, the most venerated of all the Shinto shrines in Japan, as its central feature, the park boasts of truly magnificent seascapes in and around the bays of Matoba, Ago, Gokasho and the Kumano Nada Sea, which indent the coastline of exceptional length. The bays are dotted with lovely pine-clad islands, while the shores are luxuriantly covered with *hamayu* and other subtropical plants.

Equipped with modern accommodation facilities, Ise-Shima as a national vacation land offers ideal opportunities for angling and boating.

ISE JINGU SHRINES

The routes from Japan's chief cities to the Ise Jingu Shrines at Ise are as follows:

From Tokyo to Iseshi (Ise City) via Nagoya and Taki (change trains here) on the Kisei Main Line. By the Tokaido Shinkansen,

however, Nagoya can be reached in 2 hrs. From Nagoya the Kinki Nippon Railways express is available to Uji-Yamada in Ise, 1 hr. 18 min.

There is a route from Minatomachi (Osaka) via Kameyama, where the traveler must change cars (172.7 km., 5 hrs. 2 min.). The quicker route from Uehommachi (Osaka) is by the frequent electric car service offered by the Kinki Nippon Railway via Yagi, Hasedera, Nabari, Matsusaka, Ise-Nakagawa, etc., in 1 hr. 52 min.

From Kyoto two JNR through trains run daily to Iseshi via Kusatsu and Tsuge (136.1 km.).

From Nara the route is via Kizu, Tsuge and Kameyama (130.7 km.) by the JNR's Kansai Main Line and Kisei Main Line. Ise, pop. 105,000, 117.4 km. from Nagoya, is the main entrance to the Ise-Shima National Park.

The city of Ise, where the Ise Jingu Shrines are situated, consists of Uji and Yamada—formerly separate towns but later amalgamated into one municipality. Ainoyama forms the boundary between the two, Uji lying to the E and Yamada to the W. Among the public buildings are the Jingu Shicho (Shrine Office), the Jingu Library with its many rare books on Shinto, the Shinto Library, the Chokokan (Museum of Antiquities) and the Nogiyokan (Museum of Agriculture).

Ise Jingu Shrines (16F4), consist of Kotaijingu, or the Naiku (Inner Shrine), and Toyouke-Daijingu, or the Geku (Outer Shrine). Situated 6.2 km. apart, the two are connected with each other by bus. The Naiku (Kotaijingu) is dedicated to the Sun Goddess, Amaterasu-Omikami, while the Geku (Toyouke-Daijingu) is dedicated to Toyouke-Omikami, the Goddess of Farms, Harvest, Food and Sericulture.

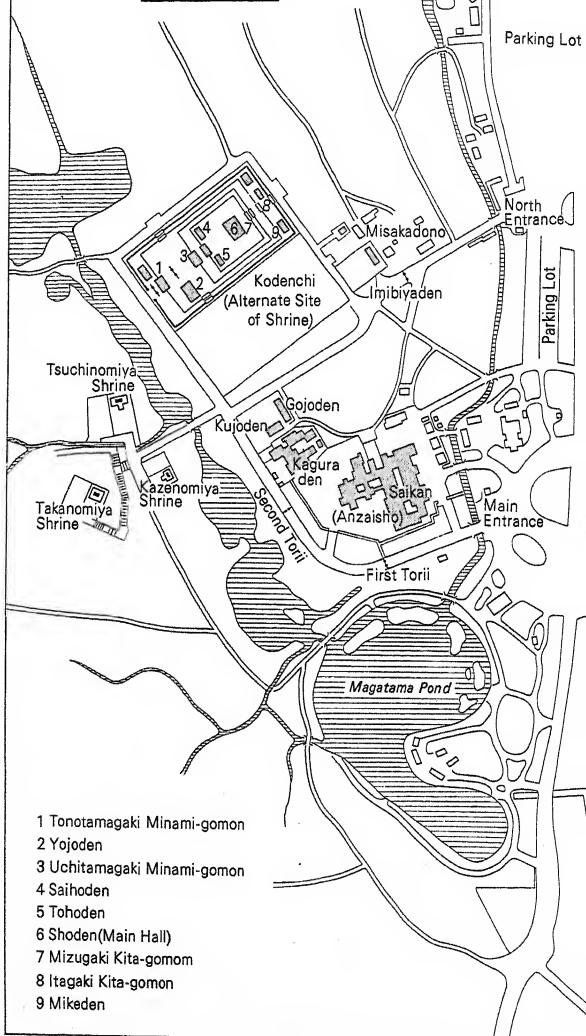
These shrines are constructed of plain *hinoki* wood (Japanese cypress) obtained from the state forests in the Kiso mountains. In form they represent the archaic Japanese style that prevailed before the introduction of Chinese architecture, with the cross-beams on the roof and the wooden frames on top patterned after prehistoric Japanese structures.

On such auspicious occasions as New Year's Day, hundreds of thousands of people make pilgrimage to the shrines to pray for good health and prosperity. Before the Meiji Restoration (1868), no Buddhist priest or nun was permitted to enter the sacred precincts. Most Shinto shrines were influenced, more or less, by the Buddhist principles of the Ryobu-Shinto philosophy (Double-Aspect Shinto). It was only at Ise and Izumo that Shinto succeeded in keeping its traditions pure.

From very early times it has been the custom to raze the shrines every 20 years and erect new ones on adjacent plots reserved for the purpose. The last such ceremony, called *Sengu-shiki*, took place in October 1973. Among the regular annual festivals held by the shrines the most important are *Kannamesai* in October, *Kammiso-no-Matsuri* in May and October, and *Niinamesai* in Nov.

GEKU(OUTER SHRINE) OF ISE JINGU SHRINES

0 50 100m



The Geku, a short walk from the station, is situated in a magnificent grove of age-old Japanese cedars. The tradition is that this deity, accompanying Prince Ninigi-no-Mikoto, came down to earth by order of Amaterasu-Omikami and was originally enshrined at Manai in Tamba Province (Kyoto Prefecture). In accordance with a revelation of Amaterasu-Omikami which he imparted to Emperor Yuryaku, however, the shrine was moved to its present location in 478. This shrine has always been regarded with almost the same reverence as the Naiku; the same head-priest or priestess serves in both.

The grounds of the Geku cover about 89 ha. After crossing the bridge in front of the first *torii* or gateway, the visitor sees on the right *Kiyomori-no-Kusu*—a large camphor tree, the trunk of which is about 6 m. in circumference. There is a story that when the famous general Kiyomori Taira (1118–1181) visited the shrine as an imperial messenger, his ornamental coronet got caught in a branch of the tree. He became so angry that he ordered the branch cut off.

On the right after entering the first *torii*, the visitor will find the Anzaisho (Imperial House of Sojourn)—the Emperor rests here when he visits the shrine—and the Sanshujo (Place of Assembly), which is the resting house for the other members of the Imperial family. After entering the second *torii* the visitor comes to the Kaguraden, where sacred dances are performed. Adjacent to it are the offices where *ofuda* (amulets) are sold, several other houses and the Haiden (Hall of Worship).

The visitor then comes to the Main Hall, which is enclosed by four fences. The outermost fence is called *itagaki* and is in the shape of an irregular oblong. Besides the main entrance at the front, there are three other entrances—one on each of the other three sides. The fence is made of unvarnished Japanese cedar wood. The second fence, *soto-tamagaki*, is composed of alternate long and short logs of Japanese cedar with horizontal rails. There is a thatched gateway at the S entrance, closed with a white curtain. Only Imperial personages and Imperial envoys are permitted to proceed beyond this gate.

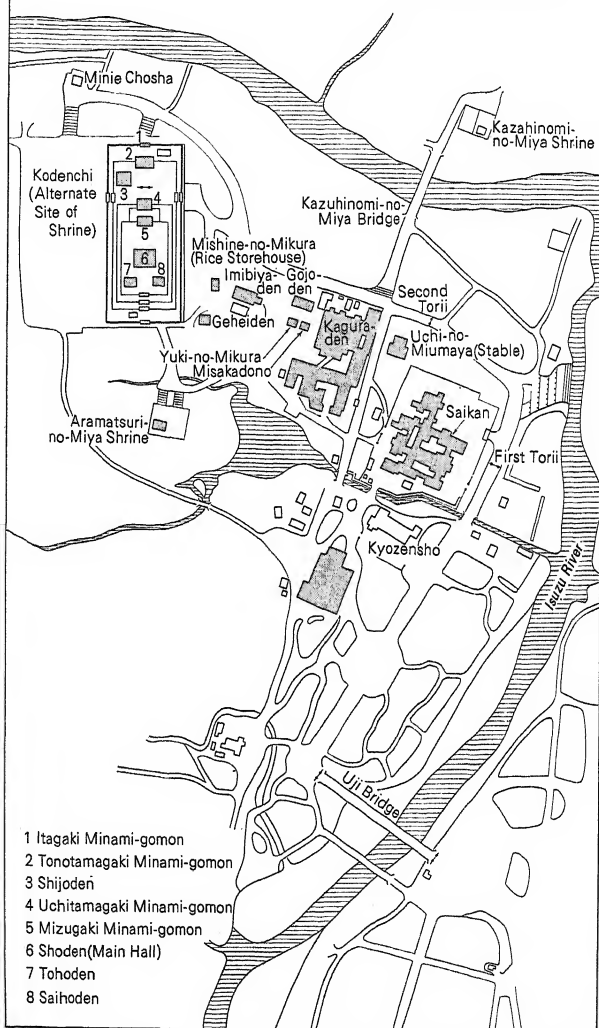
The third fence is called *uchi-tamagaki*. Composed of a palisade of planks, it has another thatched gateway. The innermost fence, *mizu-gaki*, is also a wooden palisade, with an entrance on the S side. Inside this fence is the Shoden (Main Shrine), which measures 10.2 m. in depth, 5.8 m. in width and 6.1 m. in height. It has a thatched roof. The wood used in its construction is of unpainted *hinoki* (Japanese cypress), with only a few metal ornaments.

Other buildings are the Mikeden on the E side of the shrine—between the first and second fences—where food offerings are set out twice daily; the Hoden or Treasuries—one on each side of the front gate of the innermost fence, and the Shijoden—inside the gateway of the second fence.

There are a number of affiliated shrines, including Kazenomiya,

NAIKU (INNER SHRINE) OF ISE JINGU SHRINES

0 50 100m



dedicated to the Deities of Wind who protect the crops from typhoons.

The *Geku-Jin-en* (Sacred Park), covering 4.5 ha., lies between the S gate of the Geku and the foot of Mt. Takakura.

The Naiku closely resembles the Geku in its general arrangement. After crossing Uji Bridge and then entering the first *torii*, pilgrims customarily proceed to the banks of the Isuzu River—19.2 km. in length—where they wash their hands and rinse their mouths with its crystal-clear water. This is done in preparation for worship at the shrine. From the second *torii* an avenue of centuries-old Japanese cedars leads up to the Shrine Office and the Kagura Hall. Farther on are other buildings inside the fences surrounding the Shoden. The land surrounding the Naiku covers 66.8 ha. There are also a number of shrines connected with the Naiku.

In the Naiku are enshrined the Mirror (*Yata-no-Kagami*), which is one of the *Sanshu-no-Jingi* (Three Sacred Treasures)—Mirror, Sword and Jewel—constituting the Three Regalia of the Japanese Imperial Throne.

Japanese mythology says that the Mirror was handed by Amaterasu-Omikami to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, her grandson, when the latter came down to earth to reign. According to the instructions of Amaterasu-Omikami, the Mirror was to be kept enshrined at the palace of the Emperor, and this was done until the sixth year of Emperor Sujin (92 B.C.). Then about the 3rd century, for fear that too close contact might possibly desecrate it, the Mirror was moved to Kasanui in Yamato Province (near Nara), where it was placed in a shrine. 88 years afterwards, it was moved to its present site.

Visitors to the Ise Jingu Shrines should bear in mind that the general public is not permitted to proceed farther than the first fence. Moreover, courtesy calls for visitors to remove their hats and overcoats when standing before the shrines.

An ancient dance, called the *Ise-Ono*, performed by girls, can still be seen in the city. This centuries-old dance is accompanied by special music played by an orchestra made up of a *samisen*, *kokyū* (fiddle), etc.

A sacred dance called *kagura* is also performed at the shrines in the halls set apart for this purpose. Before 1868 this dance was performed only in private, but from that year on private performances were prohibited and the dance has since been confined to the shrines. The dancing girls hold twigs of the sacred *sakaki* tree, their number and length of performance depending upon the amount of offering. The orchestra consists of a pair of *hyoshigi* (wooden clappers), *koto* (a string instrument resembling a zither), a flute, *shō* and *hichiriki* (flageolets) and a drum.

Ise-Shima Skyline (16F4), a 16-km. toll road running along the ridge of the Asama mountains, links the Jingu Shrines and Toba City. It affords a diverse panoramic view of the national park

including the Ise Plain, Ise Bay, Toba Bay and the mountains of Shima.

Ise Toll Road runs to the S of Ise-Shima Skyline for a distance of 15 km. from the Ise Jingu Shrines to Isobe on the calm Izonoura Cove, noted for the hatcheries of eels and oysters.

Mt. Asama (16F4) has an altitude of 553 m. lying 8 km. E of Yamada, it is noted for its view. There are various routes to the summit, but the best is from the Naiku-mae bus stop, from where buses are available to the summit (40 min. uphill, 30 min. down). At the summit is a Buddhist temple called Kongoshoji, which belongs to the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism. No one knows when it was founded, but it is dedicated to an image of Kokuza-Bosatsu (a Buddhist deity), said to have been carved by Kobo-Daishi. This image and the Main Hall plus a wooden image of Uho-Doji and a portrait of Yoshitaka Kuki (1542-1600)—a general from Shima Province—are listed as "Important Cultural Properties."

Futamigaura (16F3), 4 km. NE of Iseshi, is celebrated for its two rocks—Meoto-Iwa (Wedded Rocks)—which are likened to Izanagi and Izanami, the creators of Japan according to Japanese mythology. The two rocks, on the larger (9 m. high) of which stands a *torii*, are joined by a large straw rope, which is replaced every year on January 5 with great ceremony. The view from the beach at sunrise is famous for its solemnity and under very favorable conditions occasionally includes a glimpse of Mt. Fuji.

Wedded Rocks Paradise, located 200 m. E of the Wedded Rocks, is a large recreational center housing an aquarium—recommended by the Ministry of Education—Tropical Garden, Sea-lion House, Marine House featuring demonstrations by *ama* or women divers, feeding fish at fixed times, and a 240-year-old replica of a so-called *gassho-zukuri* house from Shirakawago (a three or four-story wooden house with a huge steep-sloping roof).

At Ikenoura near Futamigaura a recreation center called "Beachland" has been opened with good accommodations and amusement facilities. It is on the bus route from Futamigaura to Toba.

Futamigaura is reached by the Sangu Line (6.4 km.) or by bus from Iseshi.

Toba (16F4), pop. 30,000, is 131.5 km. from Nagoya, a thriving port city 14.1 km. E of Ise. It is the starting point of tours to the central and inner parts of the national park. The city, reached in 20 min. by train or 30 min. by bus along the Ise-Shima Skyline from Ise, boasts a fine view of numerous islands dotting the blue waters of the bay.

Close by the station stands a 48-m.-high observation tower which can be climbed by an elevator. From atop one can get a panoramic view of the bay. The best known islands in the bay are Mikimoto Pearl Island and Irukajima or Dolphin Island. Making the circuit by boat from one island to the next is very enjoyable (about 2 hrs.). On June 11 by the lunar calendar, *Shirongo* 302

Matsuri is held. In this festival more than 200 *ama* clad in white costumes dive into the sea to gather abalone.

Hydrofoil vessels ply between Nagoya and Toba. Traversing Ise Bay at a speed of 70 km. per hour, the marine sightseeing express connects the two cities in 1 hr. 5 min., enabling passengers to admire the natural beauty of the islands in the Ise-Shima region. Mt. Hiyori, 51 m. high, and Hinoyama Park, both near Toba Station, afford magnificent views of the island-dotted bay as well as Mt. Fuji far in the distance. On the summit of Mt. Hiyori is the Ruskin Library, containing books concerning John Ruskin collected by the Mikimotos. An elevator is available to the observatory on Mt. Hiyori.

Toba Tourist Center, about 500 m. SE of the station, is a seven-story air-conditioned shore establishment for rest and relaxation. It is provided with an observation platform, a movie theater, conference halls and an arcade.

Pearl Island is a small island in Toba Harbor where Kokichi Mikimoto first succeeded in producing a cultured pearl around 70 years ago. On the island (easily reached by a 63-m.-long bridge) is a model pearl farm where the process of pearl culture is demonstrated. The output of cultured pearls from this district yearly amounts to 71 percent of the national total production.

Kokichi Mikimoto was born the son of a poor noodle-maker at Toba in 1858. When he was 33 years old, he saw tiny seeds of pearls sold at exorbitant prices at Yokobama. This inspired him to cultivate pearls in Ago Bay on the S side of the Shima Peninsula. After many failures, he finally succeeded in 1893 in artificially producing the first semispherical pearl in an oyster. And then in 1905 he made the first perfectly spherical pearl at the present site of Pearl Island. Until he died in 1954 at the age of 96, he devoted himself to the culture of pearls. Cultured pearls are produced by introducing an irritant inside the ovary of a live oyster, causing it to secrete the nacre from which a pearl is formed. It takes about seven years for a pearl to become fully developed by this method. Needless to say, Mikimoto pearls have achieved an international reputation.

Mikimoto Pearl Museum in Toba City was built by K. Mikimoto, Inc. It contains a 1.2-m.-high "Pearl Pagoda" comprised of more than 10,000 pearls. The pagoda was exhibited at the U.S. Independent Memorial Trade Fair held in 1926. Also noteworthy is a "Liberty Bell," one-third the size of the original, richly decorated with 12,250 pearls and 336 diamonds with 16.9 kg. of silver. The bell was exhibited at the New York Exposition in 1939.

Toba Aquarium near the pier contains large water tanks. Here women divers demonstrate their diving techniques while feeding dolphins.

Irukajima (Dolphin Island) is an island occupied by a recreation garden with marineland, aquarium, UNESCO village, etc. Monkeys, deer and peacocks are allowed to roam freely around the island. Here, too, women divers exhibit their skill.

Kashikojima is 25 km., 55 min. from Toba. From Toba, the Kinki Nippon Railway's Shima Line runs to Kashikojima on Ago Bay.

Buses are also available from Ise-shi, 46.2 km., 1 hr. 20. min. via Toba, or 1 hr. via Isobe along the newly constructed Ise Toll Road.

Kashikojima and Ago Bay are regarded as the highlights of the Ise-Shima National Park. The regular sightseeing steamer circling Ago Bay (1 hr.) is enjoyable. The National Pearl Research Institute is situated in Kashikojima. In Ago and the neighboring bays around Kashikojima are many beds for cultivating pearls.

Ama (women divers) are the outstanding feature of this district. They work principally off Sugashima Island, a short sail from Toba Port. At present, there are about 7,000 women divers in the Shima region. When they dive, they wear a tight white cotton suit, a cap and a face mask. They collect some 60 percent in value of the total marine products of the region. Besides pearls, their catch includes abalones, lobsters and seaweed.

Shima Marineland, located close to Kashikojima Station, is a fancy-shaped building modeled after a fossil ammonite, housing an aquarium and an "Ocean Hall" equipped with the most up-to-date facilities. Demonstrations by women divers are performed daily.

From Toba, buses are available to several points on the coast, such as Anagawa, Ugata, Anori, Wagu, Goza, Hamajima, Gokasho, etc.—all commanding fine views of the sea and the mountains.

Anori, a cape dividing Matoya Bay from the Pacific Ocean, is noted for its scenery and a lighthouse built in 1882. Near Anori is a golf course (18 holes). From Anori, buses run to Ugata via Kokubu (30 min.). The puppet play called *Anori bunraku* is listed as an "Important Cultural Property."

Wadakano is a small, scenic island in Matoya Bay noted for its production of oysters. Camping and fishing may be enjoyed here. The island, with its port of shelter, has been known since olden times as a haven for mariners. It is accessible by boat from Anagawa, midway between Toba and Kashikojima, in 44 min. Direct boat trips are also available twice a day from Toba via Kunisaki and Anori in 2 hrs. 30 min.

Wagu is the main town for women divers in this district, while Nakiri is a town by way of which Cape Daido on the SE extremity of Shima Peninsula is reached. Waves breaking against the cliffs of the cape present one of the most attractive scenes of this national park.

Goza is at the extremity of the Goza Peninsula, S side of Ago Bay. A regular boat service is available from Kashikojima (30 min.) and from Hamajima (20 min.). Buses to Ugata via Wagu and Nakiri (55 min.) are also available. Kōmpirayama Hill (99 m. high), SE of Goza, commands a fine view of the calm, picturesque Ago Bay and a grand sight of the Pacific Ocean.

Hamajima on the N side of Ago Bay is a scenic home port for deep-sea fishermen. The small scenic island Bentejima faces the port. The Prefectural Experimental Institute of Fisheries is situated

at the E end of the town. Buses for Ugata (30 min.) and for Tasoura (30 min.) as well as boats for Kashikojima (50 min.) are available.

Gokasho on Gokasho Bay is noted for its production of mandarin oranges, or tangerines (*Gokasho mikan*) and for its fine landscape. The bay has many inlets. Its mean temperature is 16°C. Buses are available from Iseshi via Tsurugi Pass (1 hr. 30 min.) and from Isobe (30 min.). A boat to Tasoura takes 40 min.

Section III. West Central Honshu

This section includes a description of the major portion of the Kinki District (a district surrounding Kyoto) and the E half of the Chugoku District. The Kinki District, also called the Kansai District, is the cradle of Japanese civilization and today the industrial and cultural center of W central Honshu. It is integrated into the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area.

The district consists of the seven prefectures of Hyogo, Kyoto, Mie, Nara, Osaka, Shiga and Wakayama. In consideration of the convenience of railway and other means of transportation from Nagoya, however, the major portion of Mie Prefecture and part of Shiga Prefecture are omitted here and treated instead in Section II.

As for the Chugoku District, which comprises the five prefectures of Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimane, Tottori and Yamaguchi, the description in this section is limited to Tottori Prefecture and the E portion of Shimane Prefecture—both on the Japan Sea, and the greater portion of Okayama Prefecture facing the Inland Sea, because these regions are connected with Osaka and Kyoto by frequent railway service.

Route 21. Osaka and Vicinity

Osaka (16D3), pop. 2,807,000, is the seat of the Osaka Prefectural Government and the second-largest city in Japan. It is also the commercial and industrial as well as the administrative center in the W part of Honshu, sharing control over the Japanese economy with Tokyo. The city is built on the deltas formed by the Yodo River and the former Yamato River, both running into the NW part of Osaka Bay. Its port is open toward the W and the land is generally flat. Administratively, the city is divided into 26 wards—Abeno, Asahi, Fukushima, Higashi, Higashi-Nari, Higashi-Sumiyoshi, Higashi-Yodogawa, Hirano, Ikuno, Joto, Kita,



Konohana, Minami, Minato, Miyakojima, Naniwa, Nishi, Nishi-Nari, Nishi-Yodogawa, Oyodo, Suminoe, Sumiyoshi, Taisho, Ten-noji, Tsurumi and Yodogawa.

Osaka is criss-crossed by rivers and a number of canals. These waterways have played an important part in bringing about the present prosperity of Osaka as a commercial city.

Access: Osaka is a transportation and communication center in the Kinki District. The main lines of the Japanese National Railways, private railways, highways, airlines and steamship lines converge on the city.

By Rail: The JNR Tokaido Shinkansen connects the city with Tokyo (515 km.) in 3 hrs. 10 min., Nagoya (186.6 km.) in 1 hr. 7 min. and Kyoto (39 km.) in 17 min. The Shinkansen also links Osaka and Kobe (36.9 km.) in 16 min., Himeji (91.7 km.) in 43 min., Okayama (180.3 km.) in 1 hr. 8 min., Hiroshima (342.2 km.) in 1 hr. 56 min. and Hakata (623.9 km.) in 3 hrs. 49 min. In addition to the Shinkansen, the Tokaido and San-yo Main Lines lead W to Shimonoseki and connect Osaka with the above-mentioned cities on the Inland Sea.

By Air: Osaka has an international airport at Itami, 14.4 km. NW of JNR's Osaka Station, about 25 min. by bus or 20 min. by car. The Japan Air Lines and the All Nippon Airways provide frequent, direct-flight services connecting Osaka with Tokyo and Fukuoka in 55 min. each.

Travelers arriving in Japan by ship at Kobe can reach Osaka in about 30 min. by a JNR train.

History: The site where Osaka now stands was originally called Naniwa (Rapid Waves), presumably because of the difficulties of anchorage. The name is still applied to the city in a poetic sense. It seems to have been recognized in the 4th century as a suitable site for a city, as Emperors Ojin and Nintoku both built palaces on the hill where Osaka Castle now stands. It was the latter Emperor who is recorded as having noticed that the village fires were burning low—a sign of hard times, and who, accordingly, suspended tax collection for three years. Emperors Kotoku (597–654), Temmu (631–686) and Shomu (701–756) also had palaces in Naniwa, where they entertained envoys from Korea. These palace sites in the present Hoensakamachi, Higashi Ward, have been designated as "Places of Historical Importance." It was under the leadership of Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536–1598), however, that Osaka grew to be a great commercial city. Not content with building the greatest castle in Japan on the hill where the former palaces had stood, he also persuaded the merchants of Sakai, S of Osaka, and Fushimi, now a part of Kyoto, to move into the city and carry on their business there. Throughout the 265 years of the Tokugawa shogunate until the Meiji Restoration of 1868, Osaka continued to grow as the distribution center for the products turned out by the country. Osaka was organized as a municipality in 1889 with a population of 472,000, and has since added considerably to its area by absorbing neighboring towns and villages. Its growth reached a peak in 1940, when it had 3,252,000 people—nearly seven times the population of the city when it was granted a charter. Since the end of World War II, Osaka has remarkably regained its former place as the foremost industrial and commercial center of Japan. Shopping

and amusement quarters surpass in scale those of prewar days, while restaurants, hotels, cabarets, movie theaters and other facilities have enormously increased in line with the city's flourishing business activity.

Industry and Trade: Osaka is thriving with the heavy and chemical industries along with the textile, food processing and printing industries. According to official statistics, there were 29,333 factories in Osaka in 1971, with a total output valued at 3,321,900 million yen.

Osaka handles about 40 percent of Japan's exports. Formerly, Osaka's foreign trade was conducted through Kobe, but with the improvement of its harbor facilities, direct foreign trade has annually increased. At present, imports mostly consist of raw materials, while exports are the goods manufactured from these materials. The staple manufactured goods include iron and steel, fabrics, textile goods, ships, light machinery, metal goods, chemicals and sundry goods. Osaka merchants are widely known for their skill in commercial activities. Nearly 30 percent of the stores in Osaka are run by traditional wholesalers. They form their own blocks, each specializing in a certain kind of goods.

TRANSPORTATION

Osaka has an extensive network made up of the JNR Loop Line, suburban lines, and subway and bus lines as well as private railway lines connecting the city center with the suburban cities. The following lines are operated by JNR:

Loop Line and Sakurajima Line: As the city's rapid-transit service, the 21.7-km. Osaka Loop Line is operated by JNR in a circle from Tennoji and back again to Tennoji via Osaka Station. The train covers the distance in about 40 min. The 4.5-km. Sakurajima Line leading to Sakurajima, NW of the city, branches off at Nishi-Kujo on the Loop Line. The distance is covered in 6 min.

Katamachi Line: 26.7 km., between Katamachi and Nagao via Kyobashi on the Loop Line, is covered in 20 min.

Hanwa Line: 61.3 km., between Tennoji on the Loop Line and Wakayama, which connects with the Kisei Main Line to Kameyama on the Kansai Main Line. Wakayama Station is the starting point for the Wakayama Line to Takada on the Sakurai Line.

In addition, electric trains on the Tokaido and San-yo Main Lines shuttle between Kyoto and Nishi-Akashi (98.7 km.) via Osaka and Kobe.

Subways: The Osaka Municipal Transportation Bureau operates the following six lines in the city and its suburban districts: (The minimum fare for each line is ¥50, with a maximum addition of ¥50 according to the distance traveled.)

Midosuji Line (19.5 km.) links Senri-Chuo and Abiko via Shin-Osaka and Umeda Stations (Osaka); Tanimachi Line (7.5 km.) between Higashi-Umeda (Osaka) and Tennoji; Yotsubashi Line (11.6 km.) between Nishi-Umeda (Osaka) and Suminoe; Chuo Line (12.3 km.) between Osakako (Osaka Port) and Fukaebashi;

Sennichi-mae Line (10.1 km.) between Noda-Hanshin and Shin-Fukae, and Sakaisuji Line (6.6 km.) between Tenroku (Tenjimbashisuji-Rokuchome) and Dobutsuen-mae (in front of the zoological garden).

Buses: The city is extensively covered with 124 different bus routes providing a very complete service. Routes connecting the city and its environs are included. The fare is ¥50 for any distance.

Taxis: Cruising taxis are plentiful in the city. As of November 1, 1974, fares are ¥280 for the first 2 km. or less and an extra ¥50 for each additional 455 m. An additional fare of 20 percent is charged from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Suburban Railways: Besides the aforementioned JNR lines, the following lines radiate from Osaka:

Fukuchiyama Line (partly by way of the Tokaido Main Line) from Osaka to Fukuchiyama via Amagasaki, Itami and Takarazuka, 116 km.

Kansai Main Line from Minatomachi to Nagoya via Tennoji and Nara, 175.1 km.

Kisei Main Line from Wakayama to Kameyama on the Kansai Main Line, by way of the Hanwa Line as far as Wakayama from Tennoji, 442.2 km. The line makes a coastal circuit of the Kii Peninsula. Through trains between Tennoji and Nagoya via this line are available.

Interurban Private Electric Railways: The following private electric railways connect the city center with its suburban districts:

Hanshin Electric Railway from Hanshin-Umeda to Hanshin-Motomachi (Kobe) via Koshien, 32.2 km., with the following branch lines: Kokudo Line from Hanshin-Noda to Higashi-Kobe, 26 km.; Kita-Osaka Line from Hanshin-Noda to Tenroku (Osaka), 4.3 km.; and Nishi-Osaka Line from Nishi-Kujo to Hanshin-Amagasaki, 6.3 km.

Keihan Electric Railway from Yodoyabashi to Keihan-Sanjo (Kyoto) via Hirakatashi, 49.2 km., with the following branch line: Katano Line from Hirakatashi (NE of Osaka) to Kisaichi, 6.9 km.

Hankyu Electric Railway: Kyoto Line from Hankyu-Umeda to Kawaramachi (Kyoto), 47.7 km.; Kobe Line from Hankyu-Umeda to Hankyu-Sannomiya, 32.3 km., with the following branch lines: Senri Line from Tenjimbashisuji-Rokuchome (Osaka) to Kita-Senri, 13.6 km.; Takarazuka Line from Hankyu-Umeda to Takarazuka, 24.6 km.; Mino-o Line from Hankyu-Ishibashi to Mino-o, 4 km., etc.

Kinki Nippon Railway (Kintetsu) operates the following lines leaving Osaka: From Kintetsu-Namba to Kintetsu-Nagoya via Ise-Nakagawa, 189.8 km.; from Kintetsu-Namba to Kashikojima via Uji-Yamada and Toba, 177.7 km.; from Kintetsu-Namba to Kintetsu-Nara, 32.8 km.; from Kintetsu-Namba to Kyoto, 63 km.; from Osaka-Abenobashi to Yoshino via Kashiharajingu-mae, 65 km., and from Uehommachi to Ise-Nakagawa via Yamato-Yagi and Nabari, 109 km. Besides the above lines, the Kintetsu operates

a number of branch lines.

Nankai Electric Railway from Namba to Wakayamako (Port), 67.2 km., with the following branch lines: Koya Line from Namba to Koyasan, 65.2 km.; Shiomibashi Line from Shiomibashi to Sumiyoshi-Higashi, 6.6 km.; Tennoji Line from Tennoji to Tenga-chaya, 2.4 km.; Uemachi Line from Tennoji-eki-mae to Sumiyoshi-Koen; Hankai Line from Ebisucho to Hamadera-eki-mae; and Hirano Line from Ebisucho to Hirano.

Airlines: Regular air services through Osaka International Airport are provided by the Japan Air Lines, All Nippon Airways and Toa Domestic Airlines. Bus service between the airport and Umeda (Osaka) is available.

Japan Air Lines: Osaka-Tokyo, 55 min.; Osaka-Sapporo, 1 hr. 45 min.; Osaka-Fukuoka, 1 hr.; Osaka-Okinawa, 2 hrs. 5 min.

All Nippon Airways: Osaka-Tokyo, 55 min.; Osaka-Sapporo, 1 hr. 45 min.; Osaka-Fukuoka, 1 hr.; Osaka-Okinawa, 2 hrs. 5 min.; Osaka-Tottori, 55 min.; Osaka-Takamatsu, 40 min.; Osaka-Matsuyama, 45 min.; Osaka-Kochi, 55 min.; Osaka-Kita-Kyushu, 1 hr. 30 min.; Osaka-Nagasaki, 1 hr. 50 min.; Osaka-Oita, 55 min.; Osaka-Kumamoto, 1 hr. 5 min.; Osaka-Miyazaki, 1 hr.; Osaka-Kagoshima, 1 hr. 5 min.

Toa Domestic Airlines: Osaka-Niigata, 1 hr. 35 min.; Osaka-Hiroshima, 1 hr. 5 min.; Osaka-Yonago, 1 hr.; Osaka-Izumo, 1 hr.; Osaka-Nanki-Shirahama, 35 min.; Osaka-Ube, 1 hr. 20 min.; Osaka-Kochi, 55 min.; Osaka-Tokushima, 30 min.; Osaka-Amami-Oshima, 2 hrs. 45 min.

Steamship Lines: Osaka Port, with an industrial zone in Osaka's hinterland at the E end of Osaka Bay, is a great trading port with a large number of foreign vessels coming in and going out. It also plays an important role as the starting point for sightseeing boats plying the Inland Sea. The following are regular steamship services:

Kansai Steamship Co.: Osaka-Kobe-Sakate (Shodo Island)-Takamatsu-Niihama-Imabari-Matsuyama-Beppu, 14 hrs. 20 min.; Osaka-Kobe-Sakate-Takamatsu, 3 hrs. 10 min. (by hydrofoil boat); Osaka-Kobe-Komatsushima-Kannoura, 10 hrs. 10 min.

Kato Steamship Co.: Osaka-Kobe-Tonosho-Takamatsu, 7 hrs. 20 min.

Muroto Steamship Co.: Osaka-Kobe-Hiwasu-Kannoura-Muroto, 13 hrs. 30 min.

In addition, several ferryboat services are available from Osaka Minami (South) Port to Hiroshima, Tokushima and Kochi on Shikoku and Hyuga on Kyushu.

Highways and Expressways: A network of highways and roads has been developed in and around Osaka. The following are the main national highways:

Highway No. 1 (Tokaido Highway): Osaka (Joto Ward)-Kyoto-Nagoya-Shizuoka-Yokohama-Tokyo, 558.2 km.

Highway No. 2: Osaka (Joto Ward)-Kobe-(Hanshin Highway)-

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Okayama-Hiroshima-Shimonoseki, 540.8 km.

Highway No. 25: Osaka (Naniwa Ward)-Nara-Sekicho in Mie Prefecture, 129.1 km.

Highway No. 26: Osaka (Namba, Minami Ward)-Wakayama, 64.5 km.

Highway No. 43 (Second Hanshin Highway): Osaka (Nishi-Shijo, Nishi-Nari Ward)-Kobe, 30 km.

Highway No. 176: Osaka (Umeda, Kita Ward)-Takarazuka-Fukuchiyama, 112.2 km.

Hanna Expressway (toll road): Daito City (E of Osaka City)-Nara, 17.8 km.

Chugoku Expressway (toll road): Suita City (N of Osaka City)-Takarazuka, 16.6 km.

Kinki Expressway (toll road): Suita City-Kadoma City (NE of Osaka City), 11.2 km.

Nishi-Meihan Expressway (toll road): Osaka (Sumiyoshi Ward)-Tenri, 27.4 km.

Hanshin Expressway's Osaka Ikeda Route (toll road): Osaka International Airport-Asahimachi (Abeno Ward), 25.4 km.

Meishin Expressway (toll road): Nishinomiya-Toyonaka (N of Osaka City)-Kyoto-Komaki City in Aichi Prefecture, 189.7 km. Regular express bus services are maintained on this expressway between Osaka and Nagoya in 3 hrs. 10 min. by JNR and two private bus companies.

Sightseeing Bus Tours: The following two sightseeing bus tours for foreign tourists are operated by the Japan Travel Bureau, Inc. The tours are accompanied by English-speaking guides, and provide a pick-up service at major hotels in the city. Detailed information is available at hotel desks, and booking can be made at hotels as well as with leading travel agents.

Osaka Afternoon Tour, operated daily from March 16 to November 15. Bus leaves hotel at 1 p.m. and returns to hotel at around 5 p.m. Principal places visited on the tour are the former EXPO' 70 site, Osaka Castle and the Rainbow Town Underground Shopping Center.

Osaka Golden Night Tour, operated daily in April and May, and from September 16 to November 15. Bus leaves hotel at 7 p.m.; tour lasts 4 hrs. This tour features an exciting series of different floor shows at a good nightclub and two outstanding cabarets as well as the night scenery illuminated by colorful neon lights.

Besides the above bus tours in Osaka City, the Japan Travel Bureau, Inc. operates the following tour from Osaka to Kyoto;

Afternoon Tour to Kyoto, features 3 hrs. of sightseeing in Kyoto, accompanying stereo-taped commentary. Tour participants leave Osaka Station at 1:15 p.m. by JNR train and return to Shin-Osaka Station at 6:15 p.m. by the Shinkansen, with sightseeing by bus in Kyoto. Participants are required to check in at the Japan Travel Bureau's Umeda Office at 1 p.m.

Industrial Tour: Osaka and its vicinity constitute one of the major industrial centers of Japan, where many factories and plants with up-to-date equipment and a high level of technology are located. To give foreign visitors a chance to have a look at Japanese factories and plants, the Osaka Municipal Government sponsors industrial bus tours on Mondays and Fridays from February through November, except in June and September. Applications are accepted at the Osaka City Tourist Information Office. Tel. (06) 345-2189 or 345-6020.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Though a thriving modern industrial city, Osaka abounds in traditional festivals handed down from generation to generation, while some modern festivals have also been added. The following is a selected list of the most popular annual events of the city:

January 9-11: *Toka Ebisu* at Imamiya Ebisu Shrine (Naniwa Ward). Thousands of people pray for success in the new year's business, Ebisu being the patron deity of business and good fortune. The festival features a procession of women in colorful *kimono*, carried in palanquins called *hoekago*, through the main streets.

January 14: *Doyadoya* of Shitennoji Temple (Tennoji Ward). This is the last day of the *Shusho-e* rituals observed during the first two weeks of the New Year. Two groups of half-naked youths jostle each other around the central pillar of the Rokujido Hall, with the winners said to be blessed with good harvests for the year.

April 8: *Hana Matsuri*, Buddha's birthday ceremony, at Shitennoji Temple.

April 22: *Shoryo-e* Buddhist Service, often called *Oshorai*, at Shitennoji Temple. The service commemorates the demise of Prince Shotoku (574-622), the founder of the temple. Classical court music and dances are performed.

April-May (dates differ from year to year): *Osaka International Festival* at the Osaka Festival Hall (Nakanoshima, Kita Ward) and other theaters and halls. World-famous artists from various countries as well as Japan participate in the festival. The best in musical culture of both Occidental and Oriental is presented.

April-May (dates differ from year to year): *Osaka International Trade Fair* is held on even years at the site of the Osaka Port Festival near Osaka Harbor and other fair sites. Merchandise from various countries is exhibited. The annual trade fair is held alternately in Tokyo and Osaka.

June 14: *Otaue Matsuri* (Rice-Planting Festival) at Sumiyoshi Shrine (Sumiyoshi Ward). Rice-seedlings are transplanted ceremoniously in the shrine's paddy-fields by selected maidens in traditional costumes to the accompaniment of rice-planting folk songs. The Sumiyoshi dance and other rustic dances are also presented within the shrine precincts.

July 9: *Summer Festival* of Ikutama Shrine (Tennoji Ward).

July 15: *Osaka Port Festival* in commemoration of the opening of the port on this day in 1868.

July 24-25: *Tenjin Matsuri* of Temmangu Shrine in Kita Ward is one of the three biggest festivals in Japan. On the evening of the 25th, a fleet of sacred boats carrying a portable shrine proceeds upstream on the Yodo River escorted by many other boats decorated with various historical figures. The night sky is lighted up by fireworks and torchlight.

July 30-August 1: *Sumiyoshi Matsuri* (Palanquin or Summer Festival) of Sumiyoshi Shrine in Sumiyoshi Ward. This winds up Osaka's gay summer festivals. A gala parade of shrine palanquins carried by youngsters across the Yamato River and a fish market open in the evening are among the festival's attractions.

Early August: *Inter-High School National Invitational Baseball Tournament* starts at the Koshien Stadium at Nishinomiya City. The playoffs last 10 days.

August 11-12: *Osaka Takigi Noh* at Ikutama Shrine in Tennoji Ward. *Noh* is performed in the evening on a stage set up in the precincts of the shrine, illuminated by torchlight.

November 22-23: *Shinno Festival* at Sukunahikona Shrine at Doshomachi (Higashi Ward), the pharmaceutical wholesalers' district. The shrine is dedicated to *Shinno*, legendary Chinese king of medicine, and Sukunahikona-no-Mikoto, Japanese god of medicine. The festival originated in 1822 when cholera broke out and pharmacists distributed pills and *papier-mâché* tigers among the public at the shrine. *Papier-mâché* tigers are still distributed during the festival.

PLACES OF INTEREST

YODOGAWA AND HIGASHI-YODOGAWA WARDS

Shin-Osaka Station (17C1), 3.8 km. N of Osaka Station, is the terminal of the Tokaido Shinkansen and the starting station for the San-yo and Kagoshima Main Lines (Shinkansen) to Okayama and Hakata (Fukuoka). Through trains between Tokyo and Hakata are available. Some of the "Hikari" and all of the "Kodama" trains start from this station for Tokyo to the E and Okayama and Hakata to the W. Since it is also on the Tokaido Main Line, many trains leave this station for western Japan. The Midosuji Line of the municipal subway connecting Senri-Chuo with Abiko stops at the station.

KITA WARD

Osaka Station (17C2), the front gate to Osaka, with a daily traffic volume of some 307,000 passengers, is one of Japan's largest railway stations. The area around the station is called **Umeda**. It is Osaka's business and amusement center, popularly known as **Kita** (N Quarter), with department stores, office buildings, theaters, restaurants, etc. It is also the city's traffic hub, where many terminal stations of interurban electric railways, city bus and long-distance express bus lines are located. The **Umeda Underground**

Center here forms a bustling market in itself. Lined with various stores and restaurants, it connects Osaka Station with a dozen big buildings, Umeda Subway Station, and the Hankyu and Hanshin Department Stores. It also links the terminals of two private rail-ways of the Hankyu and Hanshin, from which journeys to Kyoto, Kobe, Takarazuka and neighboring tourist attractions can be made.

Midosuji Boulevard (17C3) is a 44-m.-wide main thoroughfare, cutting through the central part of Osaka for a distance of about 4 km., from Umeda in the N to Namba in the S. This street is lined with beautiful ginkgo and plane trees as well as neat rows of modern, multi-storied buildings.

Nakanoshima, the civic center of the city, is situated on a small delta island between the Dojima and Tosabori Rivers, both effluents of the Yodo River. In this district are the City Office, Prefectural Library, Central Public Hall, Bank of Japan (branch), the Asahi Shimbun (newspaper), Hotel Osaka Grand, Osaka Royal Hotel, Osaka Festival Hall, Osaka University (Faculties of Science and Medicine), etc. The E end of the area forms **Nakanoshima Park**—the oldest park in Osaka, having opened in 1891. **Temmangu Shrine (17C3)**, N of Nakanoshima Park, was founded in 949 in honor of Michizane Sugawara (845-903). The present shrine building was rebuilt in 1901. The festival of the shrine is called *Tenjin Matsuri* and is held annually on July 24 and 25. It is regarded as one of the three greatest festivals in Japan, the others being the Gion Festival in Kyoto and the Sanno Festival in Tokyo.

The main attraction of the festival is a boat procession on the Yodo River. On the 25th at 4 p.m., the sacred palanquin is carried on the shoulders of young men from the shrine to the banks of the river at Tenjimbashi-Kitazume. At 6:30 p.m., the palanquin is placed on a decorated boat, which goes upstream to Sakuranomiya Bridge, accompanied by a large flotilla of 130 elaborately decorated craft. Songs and dances are performed on the lantern-lit boats, as flares and bonfires illuminate the waterway. Both banks of the river along the entire route are crowded with spectators, for whose amusement there are many sideshows. On a watery platform erected in Sakuranomiya Park near the bridge, dances and a puppet show are offered. Finally, the palanquin makes the return journey along the same route, arriving at the shrine at 9 p.m.

The Mint (17D3) on the Yodo River E of the Temmangu Shrine was established in 1870 to unify the coinage system in Japan. Coins and decorations of honor in Japan are still minted here. The Mint has a museum that exhibits thousands of coins, from ancient times to present-day Japan; coins from foreign countries are also on display. Part of the grounds of the Mint along the river is turned into a public thoroughfare for about a week during the cherry-blossom season, providing one of the best places for viewing double cherry blossoms.

MIYAKOJIMA WARD

Sakuranomiya Park is a riverside park on the E bank of the Yodo River, offering many sports facilities and a Japanese landscape garden. The park affords a fine view of Osaka Castle.

HIGASHI WARD

Osaka Castle (17D3), 500 m. E of the Ote-mae bus stop, was originally built in 1586 by Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598), renowned military ruler of Japan, after three years of construction work. The castle is noted for its magnificent scale as well as the immense granite stones used in the construction of its walls. In building the castle, Hideyoshi requisitioned the material from his generals, one of whom, Kiyomasa Kato (1562-1611), is said to have furnished from Shodo Island the largest stone. Known as Higo-Ishi, it measured 5.9 m. in height, 14.5 m. in length and 82 sq. m. The castle was almost completely destroyed in 1615 by the Tokugawa clan, who had fought against the Toyotomi clan for power.

The Tokugawa *shoguns* later reconstructed the castle to exhibit their prestige. The castle survived until 1868—the year of the Meiji Restoration, when it was set on fire by Tokugawa troops before they made their retreat. The present five-story donjon (eight stories inside), a ferroconcrete building completed in 1931, is a reproduction of the original. It towers 42 m. high on a stone rampart (14 m. high), and commands an extensive view of the city and its surroundings. It contains various exhibits of historic interest in connection with the Toyotomi family and old Osaka. The land around the donjon has been converted into a park containing the Municipal Museum and the Hokoku Shrine, which is dedicated to Hideyoshi and his family. At night, the entire donjon is illuminated in brilliant relief.

Municipal Central Gymnasium (17D3), SW of Osaka Castle, is a three-story ferroconcrete building completed in 1959. With accommodations for an audience of some 6,000 persons, it has facilities for gymnastics, basketball, tennis, volleyball, boxing and other sports.

Also located around Osaka Castle are the Prefectural Office, Prefectural Police Headquarters, branches of government agencies, the NHK Building and other public institutions.

Osaka Merchandise Mart, a huge 22-story building with four basement floors, was constructed in 1969 to provide convenient and efficient facilities for the display and purchase of all types of merchandise at the wholesale level. Situated on the S side of the Yodo River, it is one of the largest showcases in the world and a new landmark in Osaka.

Semba Center Buildings and the Central Main Highway: With the redevelopment of the Semba wholesale district, a row of 10 buildings was constructed to link the textile wholesaling complex with the expressway system. All 10 buildings are connected at the basement level by a promenade leading to various subway stations.

On top of the 10 buildings runs the 80-m.-wide, 12-lane expressway linking Osaka Port with Higashi-Osaka.

NISHI WARD

Municipal Electric Science Museum (17C3), established in 1937, stands on the E side of the Yotsubashi junction. It displays various kinds of electric apparatus for heating, lighting and generating power. Visitors are permitted to test the demonstration equipment. It also features exhibits on nuclear energy and radio-wave communication. The planetarium on the 6th floor of this building is the first of its kind in Japan.

MINATO WARD

Scientific Transportation Museum (17B3), situated in front of Bentencho Station on the JNR Loop Line, has been open since 1962 under the management of the Kotsu-Bunka Shinko Zaidan (Foundation for Promotion of Transportation Culture). Its purpose is to provide the public with scientific information on rail and road transportation and the modernization of the Japanese National Railways as well as air and sea transportation. On display are models of the Shinkansen "bullet train," other types of electric trains, ships, automobiles and airplanes.

Osaka Port (17A4) is accessible from Osakako (Osaka Port) Subway Station. The harbor was formerly situated at the mouth of the Ajikawa River, but since this site was unfit for accommodating large ships because of the accumulation of earth and sand, the present 10-m.-deep harbor was completed to the E of the old one.

There are eight piers, and if Ajikawa Harbor is included, the total length of the piers comes to 4,281 m., with a capacity for accommodating 30 vessels at one time.

Opened to foreign trade in 1868, the port primarily handles export and import freight, but the Benten Pier—completed in 1965—is the starting point for sightseeing boats plying the Inland Sea. This pier is 482 m. long, 5 m. deep and can berth four 3,000-ton-class passenger liners at the same time. It has a two-story ferroconcrete building that houses restaurants, shops and waiting rooms for passengers. Today, Osaka Port is the nation's third-largest trading port after Yokohama and Kobe. The annual port festival takes place on July 15.

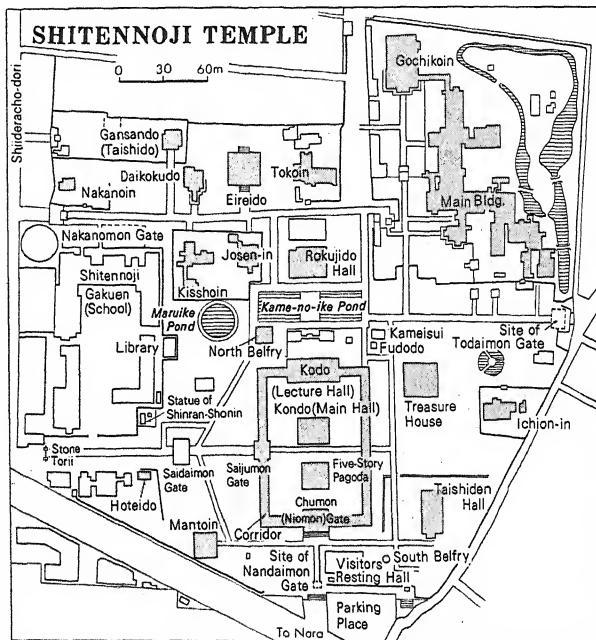
Osaka Minami (South) Port, adjacent to Osaka Port, has piers for ferryboats that connect cities on the Inland Sea and Kyushu.

TENNOJI WARD

Tennoji Station (17C4) of the Japanese National Railways is another traffic hub in the S part of Osaka. Handling 185,000 passengers daily, it is an important junction on the Kansai Main Line, starting from Minatomachi Station in the heart of the city and leading to Nagoya; it is linked to the Osaka Loop Line. It is also the starting point for the JNR Hanwa Line connecting with the Kisei Main Line at Wakayama, leading to such places of tourist interest as Shirahama and Shingu situated along the scenic coast of the Kii Peninsula. The modern five-story station building, part

of which is used as the Osaka Miyako Hotel, was completed in 1962. Connected with the JNR station are Municipal Subway's Tennoji Station, Nankai Electric Railway's Tennoji Station and Kinki Nippon Railway's Abenobashi Station, the starting point for trains to Yoshino in Nara Prefecture and to Kawachi-Nagano in Osaka Prefecture.

The area around the station, often called Abeno as well as Tennoji, is one of the leading amusement and shopping centers of the city.



Shitennoji Temple (17C4), popularly called Tennoji for short, is situated near Shitennoji-mae Subway Station on the Tanimachi Line within walking distance of Tennoji Station. It was founded by Prince Shotoku (573-621) in 593, earlier than Horyuji Temple near Nara. The temple has been repeatedly destroyed by fire and nothing remains of the original buildings. However, the Kondo (Main Hall), Kodo (Lecture Hall), Taishiden Hall, five-story pagoda, corridor and other edifices were rebuilt after World War II according to the original plan. These buildings were added to the several structures dating from 1623 and the stone *torii*—the oldest of its kind in Japan. Built in 1294, the *torii* stands at the

main entrance. These old structures have escaped the disasters of history and are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." At present, the Shitennoji Temple is the headquarters of the Washu sect of Buddhism, its precincts covering an area of 9.6 ha. The temple has a large number of valuable treasures, including the Hokekyo sutra—copied in the late Heian period (897–1192) and Prince Shotoku's swords. These and other articles have been designated as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

The main festivals or ceremonies of the temple are *Shusho-e* or *Doyadoya* on January 14, *Higan-e* rituals on Vernal and Autumnal Equinox Days and *Shoryo-e* function on April 22.

Tennoji Park, SW of the Shitennoji Temple, opened in 1909. The second-oldest park in Osaka, it is located next to Nakanoshima Park, with an area of 250,000 sq. km. In the park are the Municipal Art Museum, Municipal Zoological Gardens, Tennoji Botanical Gardens with greenhouses, flower-beds, a stone garden, and other cultural and sports facilities.

Municipal Art Museum (17C4), open since 1936, has on display a wide variety of art objects, both ancient and modern.

Municipal Zoological Gardens, one of the largest zoological gardens in Japan, was established in 1915. It contains about 300 rare specimens of animals. A total of some 22,000 animals are maintained in conditions resembling their natural habitats.

Chausuyama Hill, part of Tennoji Park, is a prehistoric burial mound. It is also celebrated as the site of Ieyasu Tokugawa's camp during the siege of Osaka Castle in 1614.

Keitakuen Garden, situated on an eminence S of the hill, is a typical stroll-type Japanese garden with a pond. The garden formerly belonged to the late Baron Sumitomo, who presented it to the municipality.

Ikutama Shrine, near Tanimachi-Kyuchome Subway Station of the Tanimachi Line, is dedicated to two Shinto deities: Ikushima and Tarushima. Reconstructed after World War II, the shrine is situated on a hill commanding an outstanding view of the city. Its summer festival takes place on July 9.

MINAMI WARD

Shinsaibashisuji (17C3) is the long street running E of and parallel to Midousuji Boulevard. The S section, extending between the former Shinsaibashi Bridge and Ebisubashi Bridge over the Dotombori Canal, is the most bustling shopping center of Osaka. It is lined with two department stores—Daimaru and Sogo—and a great number of elegant specialty shops. The N section is partly occupied by wholesale dealers in clothing and sundry goods.

Ebisubashisuji, extending S of Shinsaibashisuji from Ebisubashi Bridge to Namba, is another bustling amusement and shopping street together with Shinsaibashisuji. Many small shops and restaurants are located along the street.

Namba (17C3) is another thriving center in Osaka that includes

the Takashimaya Department Store and the Shin-Kabukiza Theater. The Kinki Nippon Railway (Kintetsu) maintains train service from here to Nagoya, Uji-Yamada, Toba and Nara. The Nankai Electric Railway has a terminal station in this district that serves as the starting point for trips to Wakayama and the Koyasan Monastery.

The area including **Namba**, **Dotombori** and **Sennichi-mae** is often referred to as **Minami** (S Quarter) and is regarded as the liveliest entertainment district in Osaka.

Shin-Kabukiza Theater (17C3), situated along Midosuji or in a diagonal direction from the Takashimaya Department Store, is a magnificent, five-story ferroconcrete structure built in the Momoyama style of Japanese architecture for the presentation of *kabuki* plays. It is equipped with the latest facilities and has a seating capacity of about 2,000. In recent years, however, *kabuki* plays have seldom been performed here despite the name of the theater.

Dotombori (17C3), running from E to S along the S side of the Dotombori Canal, has been one of the busiest and most popular amusement quarters of Osaka for more than 350 years. Construction of the canal was started in 1612 by Doton Yasui (d. 1615), after whom the canal was named. A wide variety of Japanese stage art can be seen in this quarter at such old theaters as the Asahiza, Kadoza, Nakaza, etc. *Bunraku* and *yoruri* are performed several times a year at the **Asahiza Theater**. At night, the dazzling neon signs reflecting on the waters of the canal add to the gaiety of the quarter.

Sennichi-mae, another amusement quarter contiguous to Dotombori and Namba, is now thronged with pleasure seekers in sharp contrast to a century ago, when it was a lonely place with Buddhist temples and a burial ground for executed criminals. This quarter is full of movie theaters, restaurants, cabarets and bars.

Namba Underground Shopping Center, located in Namba and completed in 1957, is the oldest of its kind in Japan. The concourses of the underground shopping center link Namba Station on the Midosuji Subway Line and Namba Station on the Nankai Electric Railway. Its floors are mostly occupied by clothing shops and grocery stores.

Minami Underground Shopping Center, completed in 1971, connects Minatomachi with Namba, Ebisubashi, Sennichi-mae and Nippombashi. A new point of interest in Osaka, it is one of the largest and newest underground shopping centers in Japan. Called "Rainbow Town" (Niji-no-Machi), the underground center contains many plazas with uniquely arranged lights, fountains and plants. Some 300 modern shops, coffee houses and restaurants line the concourses.

Kozugu Shrine (17C3), at Kozumachi Ichibancho, is a Shinto shrine dedicated to the 16th Emperor, Nintoku, who held his court in Osaka. The original main hall was burnt down in World War II, and the present hall was built in 1961. Kozu Park and a histori-

cal stone lantern are in the precincts of the shrine, which commands a good view of the city.

Tomb of Monzaemon Chikamatsu, once located in the Homyoji Temple, is now found 200 m. N of the temple. Chikamatsu (1653-1724), an Osaka-born playwright, is often referred to as the Shakespeare of Japan. Many of his works are still performed on the *kabuki* and *bunraku* stages.

NANIWA WARD

Minatomachi Station (17C3), the terminal of the JNR Kansai Main Line for Nagoya via Tennoji on the Loop Line and Nara, is located near Namba, which is connected with Osaka and Shin-Osaka Stations by subway.

Osaka Stadium, situated S of the Nankai Electric Railway's Namba Station, is a large baseball stadium constructed in 1950, with a capacity of 35,000 persons.

Shin-Sekai, W of Tennoji Park and near Dobutsuen-mae Station on the Midosuji Subway Line, is a popular amusement quarter. Constructed after the design of Coney Island in the U.S., it includes restaurants, theaters and other places of entertainment.

Tsutenkaku Tower (17C4), 103 m. high, stands in the Shin-Sekai quarter. Standing 91 m. high is an observation platform, from which one can get a panoramic view of the city. An elevator carries visitors to and from the observation platform.

Osaka Prefectural Gymnasium was built in 1952 by the Osaka Prefectural Government. One of the six annual *sumo* (Japanese traditional wrestling) tournaments, attracting some 10,000 spectators on each of the 15 days, is held here.

Imamiya Ebisu Shrine (17C4), 300 m. W of the Ebisucho bus stop, is dedicated to the Sun Goddess and other gods of good fortune. The present shrine was rebuilt with Japanese cypress in 1956. The main festival of the shrine takes place from January 9 to 11, attracting thousands of worshipers seeking good luck.

SUMIYOSHI AND HIGASHI-SUMIYOSHI WARDS

Sumiyoshi Shrine (17C5), close to Torii-mae Station (Hankyu Line) or Sumiyoshi-Koen Station on the main line of the Nankai Electric Railway, is a popular Shinto shrine said to have been founded in 202. Along its approach are many stone lanterns, which have been donated by sailors and shipowners since the shrine is dedicated to four Shinto deities, three of whom are worshiped as guardians of sea voyagers. The arched bridge in the grounds is said to have been contributed by Yodogimi, the consort of Hideyoshi Toyotomi in the Keicho era (1596-1615). Four main shrine buildings, reconstructed in 1810 and designated as "National Treasures," are built in the Sumiyoshi style of architecture. The *Otaue Matsuri* (Rice-Planting Festival) on June 14 and the *Sumiyoshi Matsuri* (Summer Festival) from July 30 to August 1 are celebrated here.

Sumiyoshi Park (17C5), W of the Sumiyoshi Shrine, is one of the most popular parks in Osaka and is noted for its huge pine and

camphor trees. The pines once grew right on the beach, but are separated from it now by reclaimed land. The park contains a pond, flower-beds, promenades, children's playgrounds and a baseball field. On the E bank of the Jusangenbori Canal are the remains of the base of a tall stone lantern, which once served as a lighthouse for seafarers sailing along the coast.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

—Along the Kinki Nippon Railway Lines—

The Kinki Nippon Railway has two terminals in Osaka City—Kintetsu-Namba and Osaka-Abenobashi. From Kintetsu-Namba the main lines run to Nagoya (189.8 km., 2 hrs. 20 min. by limited express), to Nara (32.8 km., 35 min. by express) and to Kashikojima (177.7 km., 2 hrs. 30 min. by limited express) via Uji-Yamada (139.3 km., 1 hr. 50 min. by limited express) and Toba (152.5 km., 2 hrs.). Osaka-Abenobashi Station is the starting point for the Minami-Osaka Line to Yoshino (65 km., 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express) and the Nagano Line to Kawachi-Nagano (30.9 km., 45 min. by express). These lines pass through many satellite cities and places of interest to the E and SE of Osaka.

Higashi-Osaka (17D3), pop. 493,000, was formed in 1967 following the annexation of the three minor cities of Fuse, Hiraoka and Kawachi. The city's main station is Fuse on the Kinki Nippon Railway, 10 min. from Kintetsu-Namba. By taking advantage of its easy access to the city center of Osaka, it serves as a bedroom community for Osaka.

Hiraoka is situated at the SW foot of Mt. Ikoma in the Kongo-Ikoma Quasi-National Park, which makes up the E part of the city. It is a popular holiday resort with Osaka residents.

Hiraoka Shrine in the city is an old shrine regarded as the fountainhead of the Kasuga Shrine in Nara. Several old trees grow in the precincts of the shrine, including many pine trees in an area noted as the **Hiraoka Pine Grove**. Behind the shrine on the W slope of Mt. Ikoma is Hiraoka Park. It commands a panoramic view of the Kawachi Plain and Osaka City. The park is celebrated for its wisteria, azaleas and bush clovers.

Kongo-Ikoma Quasi-National Park (16D4), area, 15,625 ha., covers a vast mountain district extending over Osaka and Nara Prefectures. The N end of the park includes Mts. Ikoma and Shigi, and provides a good recreation area. The S part, centering around Mt. Kongo (alt. 1,112 m.), is popular with hikers and campers. The park as a whole is not only an ideal place for recreation, but also appeals to tourists since it is richly blessed with natural beauty and places of historical interest.

The park is easily reached from Osaka. A toll road called the Hanna Highway runs through the N part between Osaka and Nara.

Mt. Ikoma (16D4), alt. 642 m., is reached by cable car from Ikoma Station (20 min. by express from Kintetsu-Namba). The summit

can also be attained by a highway branching off from the Hanna Highway. The mountain marks the border between Osaka and Nara Prefectures, with its summit providing a splendid view of the Osaka Plain and the Nara Basin, dotted with cities and towns below. There is a large recreation area with a rotary observatory, an astronomical museum, NHK and five other TV transmission stations on the summit. It is an hour's pleasant walk down the W side to Hiraoka Park.

Hozanji Temple, popularly known as Ikoma Shoten, is situated on the E slope of Mt. Ikoma and is reached by cable car from Ikoma Station. Near the Main Hall is the Shotendo Hall, dedicated to Shoten or Kangiten—the guardian deity of Buddhism, who it is believed can bestow many virtues on the faithful.

Shigi-Ikoma Skyline, the 20.9-km. toll road traversing the ridge of the Ikoma mountains, was opened in 1964 by the Kinki Nippon Railway. The road branches off to the S from the Hanna Highway linking Osaka and Nara, and leads as far as Takayasuyama Station on the cable-car line at the foot of Mt. Shigi. It winds up the W side of Mt. Ikoma and along the ridge of the mountains via Kuragiri, Narukawa and Jusan Passes. This highway affords drivers a splendid panoramic view of the surrounding districts from a height of 400 to 500 m. above sea level. The entire distance can be covered within 30 min.

—Along the Nankai Electric Railway Line—

The Nankai Electric Railway provides train service from Namba—its terminal in Osaka—to Wakayamako (67.2 km., about 1 hr. by express), Koyasan (65.2 km., 1 hr. by limited express), Shirahama (173.2 km., about 3 hrs. 20 min.) and Shingu (268.4 km., about 5 hrs. 30 min. by express) on the JNR line.

Sakai (16C3), pop. 663,000, 12 min. by express from Namba—the second-largest city in Osaka Prefecture—lies S of Osaka across the Yamato River. It is an ancient trading port frequented by Chinese and other foreign ships from the 1460's. In the 16th century, Sakai prospered from its exports of swords, armor, fans, copper, sulphur, etc. When foreign trade was banned in the mid-17th century, the city began to decline and received a further blow from a change in the course of the Yamato River in 1704, resulting in the silting up of the entrance of the port. With the dredging of its harbor and the reclamation of 2,300 ha. of land, however, Sakai is now thriving with the production and export of iron and steel, cutlery, bicycles, dyestuffs and other chemicals, farm and general machinery, textile goods, and rugs and carpets. In fact, the city is currently being renovated as a coastal industrial complex of the electric power, shipbuilding, iron, steel and petrochemical industries.

Myokokuji Temple (16C3), 500 m. SE of Myokokuji-mae Station on the Hankai Line, is a famous Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect noted for its large Japanese fern palm—6 m. in height and 17 m. in circumference at the base, registered as a "Natural Monument."

Nanshuji Temple, 200 m. E of Goryo-mae Station on the Hankai Line, is a noted Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï sect founded in the 16th century.

Mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku, also called "Daisenryo," is located W of Mikunigaoka Station on the Koya Line, 20 min. from Namba. Built in the earliest stage of Japan's history, it is rectangular in front and circular at the rear, and surrounded by a treble concentric moat. It is the largest of its kind in the world, measuring 48 ha. in area and 35 m. at its highest point.

Hamadera Park, W of Hamadera-Koen Station on the Main Line of Nankai Railway, was a popular swimming beach with numerous pine trees before the reclamation of land. It now has large swimming pools and an amusement park, providing the public with a good health center.

BETWEEN OSAKA AND KOBE

JNR maintains frequent electric train service on the Tokaido Main Line between Osaka and Kobe via Amagasaki, Nishinomiya and Ashiya (33.1 km., 33 min.).

The Hanshin Electric Railway runs from Umeda in Osaka to Motomachi in Kobe (32.1 km., 35 min. by limited express) along a route closer to the coast than the JNR line.

The Hankyu Electric Railway runs from Umeda in Osaka to Sannomiya in Kobe (32.3 km., 28 min. by limited express), with two branch lines leading to Takarazuka (24.6 km., 34 min. by express) via Toyonaka.

Amagasaki (16C3), pop. 537,000, 7.7 km., 8 min. from Osaka by JNR, is an important heavy and chemical industrial city adjoining Osaka across the Kanzaki River. Besides producing iron and steel, machinery, metal goods and electric appliances, the city has a thermal power station of the Kansai Electric Power Co.

Itami (16C3), pop. 161,000, an industrial city N of Amagasaki, is reached in about 20 min. from Osaka by the Fukuchiyama Line, or 30 min. from Hankyu-Umeda, Osaka, by the Hankyu Electric Railway. The city includes **Osaka International Airport**—the aerial gateway to the Kansai District. Bus service is available to the airport from Osaka Station (25 min.) and Sannomiya Station in Kobe (55 min.)

Koshien, easily reached from Koshien Station of the Hanshin Electric Railway and 300 m. S of JNR's Koshienguchi Station, is a big sports and recreational center in the Hanshin district. Operated by the Hanshin Electric Railway, Koshien embraces within its area the Koshien Stadium, swimming pools and an amusement park. **Koshien Stadium**, with an area of 4 ha. and a seating capacity of 70,000 people, is noted for the Inter-High School National Invitational Baseball Tournament held twice a year in March and August. In addition, many Japanese professional baseball games are held here, since it is the home field of the Hanshin Tigers of the Central League. On the W side of the stadium is a swim-

ming pool measuring 50 m. in length and 25 m. in width, and a diving pool—25 m. long, 18 m. wide and 5 m. deep. Koshien Hanshin Park is a typical amusement park in the district, providing a zoo, swimming pools, a planetarium, etc. Many exhibitions and attractions are staged there.

Nishinomiya (16C3), pop. 373,000, 15.4 km., 17 min. from Osaka by JNR, W of Amagasaki, is a noted *sake*-distilling center. It enjoys a reputation for turning out good-quality products related to water such as *sake*, beer, whisky, soft drinks, etc. It also has a thriving heavy industry. Nishinomiya is famous as the seat of the Nishinomiya Shrine, celebrated for its popular festival known as *Toka Ebisu*, which takes place from January 9 to 11.

Nishinomiya Sports Center, near Nishinomiya-Kitaguchi Station of the Hankyu Electric Railway's Kobe Line, consists of the **Nishinomiya Stadium** with a capacity of 55,000, rugby and soccer grounds, and a gymnasium.

Koyoen Park, close to the terminal (Koyoen) of the Koyo Line branching off from Shukugawa on the Hankyu Electric Railway, is a natural amusement park lying at the S foot of Mt. Kabuto (alt. 309 m.). The park includes a playground, swimming pool, zoological and botanical gardens, etc.

Nikawa Picnic Center, 40 min. on foot from Nikawa Station on the Hankyu Imazu Line, is a picnic park lying at the N foot of Mt. Kabuto. It is an ideal recreation area, with a valley, crags, a pond and a path commanding a panoramic view of the surroundings.

Kannoji Temple, popularly called the Kabutoyama-Daishi, stands halfway up thickly-wooded Mt. Kabuto (alt. 309 m.), 1.4 km. N of Koyoen. The mountain is in striking contrast to the almost treeless range of E Rokko. The temple is said to have been founded by Kobo-Daishi and belongs to the Shingon sect. It houses a seated wooden figure of Nyoirin Kannon (chief object of worship) carved in the late Heian period (897-1192), and three other images of Buddhist deities—all counted among the temple's "Important Cultural Properties." There are several edifices in the precincts, which are noted for the numerous cherry trees and a fine view of Nishinomiya City and Osaka Bay beyond.

Ashiya (16C3), pop. 72,000, 19.2 km., 20 min. from Osaka by JNR, is a residential town. Blessed with a mild climate and a picturesque location at the foot of Mt. Rokko, the city is the best residential area in the Hanshin district, commanding a scenic view of the surrounding area. It is connected with Arima Spa in Kobe by a 10.6-km. toll road called Royu Highway.

Toyonaka, pop. 370,000, 20 min. from Hankyu-Umeda by the Hankyu Electric Railway's Takarazuka Line, is a residential section N of Osaka. **Hattori Ryokuchi Park**, in the city, is a spacious prefectural park with lawns, ponds and flower-beds. **Toyonaka Folk Museum**, in the park, contains a farmhouse that was moved from Shirakawago in Gifu Prefecture, a rice granary from Dojima

in Osaka and a raised godown from the Amami Islands (closed on Mondays).

Mino-o (16C3), pop. 66,000, 17.8 km., 30 min. from Hankyu-Umeda by the Hankyu Electric Railway's Takarazuka Line, is a scenic city formed in 1956 by integrating Mino-o Town and the three villages of Kayano, Todoromi and Toyokawa. The city includes within its city limits the **Meiji-no-Mori** (Meiji Woods)—**Mino-o Quasi-National Park** with an area of some 10 sq. km. The park is well known for its fresh, green beauty in spring and the autumnal tints of its big maple trees. 1 km. up the valley from the park entrance is the Ryuanji Temple of the Tendai sect of Buddhism, dedicated to Benzaiten—goddess of beauty. The **Insect Museum** in front of the temple has on display 5,000 specimens of some 3,500 species of insects. At the head of the valley is a 48-m.-high waterfall. The neighborhood is inhabited by many wild monkeys.

Nose Myoken, a famous Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect on top of Mt. Myoken (alt. 662 m.), is reached by the Nose Electric Railway running from Kawanishi-Nosoguchi of the Hankyu Electric Railway's Takarazuka Line. From the terminal, a cable car is available to the top of the mountain. The temple, founded in the 11th century, is dedicated to Myoken-Bosatsu—deification of the Great Bear—and has a large number of fine buildings.

Takarazuka (16C3), pop. 142,000, is 24.8 km., 34 min. by express from Hankyu-Umeda by the Hankyu Electric Railway or 25.5 km., about 30 min. by express from Osaka by the JNR Fukuchiyama Line. It is the most popular pleasure resort in the Osaka-Kobe district. Takarazuka Spa with many *ryokan* and restaurants as well as the Family Land mentioned below line the banks of the Muko River running through the city.

Takarazuka Family Land, operated by the Hankyu Electric Railway, is a 15-ha. recreation center on the left bank of the river. It includes a big opera house, a variety theater, movie theater, health center, zoological and botanical gardens, etc. A science amusement park is equipped with a 600-m.-long Skyway, with gondolas each accommodating four passengers.

The opera house is one of the largest of its kind in the Orient, with a seating capacity of 4,000 people. Its programs include musical renditions of Japanese and foreign stories, revues, modern adaptations of foreign light operas, etc., alternately performed by four troupes of female players, trained in the Takarazuka Music School attached to the opera house. Operas in the classical Western sense are not performed here, however.

BETWEEN OSAKA AND KYOTO

Osaka and Kyoto are connected with each other by JNR Tokaido Main Line, Keihan Electric and Hankyu Electric Railways.

The Keihan Electric Railway runs from Keihan-Yodoyabashi in Osaka to Keihan-Sanjo in Kyoto via Hirakatashi and Yawatacho in 45 min. by limited express (49.2 km.). The line runs

underground between Yodoyabashi and Temmabashi in the urban district of Osaka, and then leads NE along the E side of the Yodo River.

The Tokaido Main Line and the Hankyu Electric Railway's Kyoto Line run along the W side of the Yodo River.

JNR express trains cover the distance of 42.8 km. between Osaka and Kyoto Stations in about 30 min., while the Hankyu limited expresses run from Hankyu-Umeda, Osaka, to Kawaramachi, Kyoto (47.7 km.), in about 45 min. Crossing its Kyoto Line at Awaji, Hankyu's Senri Line runs 13.6 km. from Tenjimbashi-suzi-Rokuchome, Osaka, to Kita-Senri.

Hirakata (16D3), pop. 260,000, 21.8 km., 24 min. by express from Keihan-Yodoyabashi in Osaka by the Keihan Electric Railway, is a residential city in the suburbs of Osaka. The city includes Hirakata Park, with an area of 17 ha. Besides a recreation area, a theater and flower-beds, the park is full of cherry trees and azaleas, attracting many viewers when they bloom. In addition, the chrysanthemum doll show held in autumn is one of the park's biggest attractions. About 5 min. on foot from Hirakatashi are the ruins of the Kudara Temple, founded in the 8th century ("Outstanding Place of Historical Importance").

Suita, pop. 273,000, 10 min. from Osaka by JNR, is contiguous to the N part of Osaka. Suita Station is known for its large marshaling yard. There is a large brewery in the city, which is known throughout the country as the site of the EXPO'70 World Exposition held in 1970.

Senri New Town, pop. 150,000, 15 km. N of Osaka, was born in 1962 from the development of 1,160 ha., extending over both Suita and Toyonaka Cities. A satellite city with a population of 38,000, affords an ideal residential area on the outskirts of Osaka. The town is connected with Osaka City center by the Midosuji Subway Line and the Hankyu Senri Line.

EXPO Memorial Park, Suita City, is the site of the former World Exposition held in 1970. After EXPO'70, the grounds were left to form the basis of a large recreation and amusement center, and reopened in 1972 as a memorial park, as seen today. With a vast area of 264 ha., it contains the Japanese Garden, the Japan Folk Art Museum, EXPO Memorial Hall, EXPO Land, etc. The park is accessible by bus from Senri-Chuo or Minami-Senri Stations, both on the municipal subway line.

Takatsuki (16D3), pop. 291,000, 21.2 km., 26 min. from Osaka by JNR, is a garden city on the Yodo River. It also has many factories. The Settsukyo Valley, N of the station, is good for picnicking because of the rapid stream, cherry blossoms and autumnal tints.

Site of Sakurai-no-Eki, 500 m. NW of Minase Station on the Hankyu Electric Railway's Kyoto Line, is where the final parting between Masashige Kusunoki (1294-1336) and his son Masatsura (1326-1348) took place in 1336. Masashige was on his way to

Hyogo to fight his last battle for Emperor Godaigo; see Route 24: Minatogawa Shrine.

Minase Shrine, about 1 km. NW of Oyamazaki Station on the Hankyu Electric Railway's Kyoto Line, is dedicated to three Emperors—Gotoba, Tsuchimikado and Juntoku. The shrine marks the site of the detached palace of Emperor Gotoba, built in the 13th century. The shrine office building and the tearoom are designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine (16D3), founded in 859, 4 min. uphill by cable car from Yawatacho Station on the Keihan Electric Railway, is one of the oldest Shinto shrines in Japan.

The Honden (Main Hall), dedicated to Emperor Ojin and two Shinto deities, is richly decorated. Almost all of the buildings are listed as "Important Cultural Properties." On the festival day of September 15, the participants wear court costumes of the Heian period (794–1192) and set fish free in the shrine pond. In back of the Main Hall is a monument to Thomas Edison, erected in April 1934. It commemorates his successful application in 1880 of bamboos selected from the groves at Iwashimizu as material for the filaments in his first electric bulb.

The view from the top of Otokoyama Hill on which the shrine stands is an extensive one, including the four rivers of Yodo, Kizu, Uji and Katsura.

Yamazaki, 28.7 km. from Osaka by JNR, near Tennozan Hill, commands a wide-ranging view of the Osaka Plain. The hill was the scene of the battle in 1582 between Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Mitsuhide Akechi (1526–1582), in which Mitsuhide was utterly defeated and slain. Mitsuhide is the traitor who surprised and slew Nobunaga Oda (1534–1582), his lord, at the Honnoji Temple in Kyoto.

Myokian, adjacent to Yamazaki Station, formerly a dwelling, was remodeled into a Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï sect. It possesses two architectural treasures: one is a *shoin*, ancient-style residence, built during 1469–1487; the other is a tearoom designed by Senno-Rikyu (1521–1591), celebrated master of the tea ceremony, and often visited by Hideyoshi. The tearoom is now protected as a "National Treasure."

Hoshakuji Temple, halfway up Tennozan Hill, is a temple of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. The temple, where an image of the Eleven-headed Kannon is enshrined, is said to have been founded by Priest Gyoki (670–749). The three-story pagoda in the precincts, presumably built in the Momoyama period, is listed as an "Important Cultural Property."

Muko (16D3), pop. 41,000, situated N of the Kyoto Basin, is 36.4 km. from Osaka or 6.4 km. from Kyoto by JNR. It is the site of the Imperial capital (784–794) established by Emperor Kammu (737–806). A monument in a bamboo grove now marks the spot where the Daigokuden (Great Hall of State) once stood.

Route 22. Kyoto and Vicinity

Kyoto, pop. 1,442,000, was the capital of Japan and the center of the nation's civilization for more than 10 centuries, from 794 to 1868. It is naturally regarded by the foreign tourist as the most important objective of his visit to Japan. Teeming with historical and religious traditions and noted as the birthplace of those arts and crafts of old Japan which have won the world's admiration, Kyoto has won for itself a unique name among the great cities of the world. Picturesquely nestling among the surrounding mountains, it still exudes old-world atmosphere. In spite of various signs of material progress, this ancient center of Buddhism seems to be a place apart from the busy world, where the spirit of old Japan still holds sway.

Imposing shrines and temples, and palaces with elaborately designed gardens attest to the glory and splendor of Kyoto. In all, the city has over 200 Shinto shrines and some 1,500 Buddhist temples. Of the latter, 30 serve as the headquarters of various Buddhist sects. Kyoto is also a city of festivals. Colorful fetes fill Kyoto's calendar from New Year's Day to the end of the year.

Kyoto today, however, is not a mere repository of the old culture of Japan. The city, 610 sq. km. in area, ranks as Japan's fifth-largest city and one of the country's most important industrial centers. It is provided with well-organized transportation facilities and hotel accommodations. Kyoto is also the education center of western Japan. The present enlarged city still benefits from the original checkerboard design of streets and avenues laid out more than 1,100 years ago.

The municipal area is divided administratively into nine wards—Fushimi, Higashiyama, Kamigyo, Kita, Minami, Nakagyo, Sakyo, Shimogyo and Ukyo.

The climate in Kyoto is mild. The mean temperatures in centigrade for the four seasons are: spring (April)—13.1°, summer (July)—26.1°, autumn (October)—16.7°, winter (January)—3.5°. **Access:** (1) By the "Hikari" on the Tokaido Shinkansen from Tokyo, 2 hrs. 53 min. (513.6 km.); from Nagoya, 50 min. (147.6 km.). (2) By the "Kodama" on the same Shinkansen from Tokyo, 3 hrs. 53 min.; from Nagoya, 1 hr.

History: For many centuries after the foundation of this country, the capital was traditionally shifted to a new place at the beginning of each reign. It was not till 709 that a permanent capital was founded at Nara. This lasted until 784, when the capital was transferred to Nagaoka and from there in 794 to a spot NE of Nagaoka called Uda. It was here that the city was built, from which the present-day Kyoto has developed. It was at first poetically described as the Heian-Kyo (Capital of Peace), but later was referred to as Miyako (Imperial Capital), or simply Kyoto (Capital City).

The new city, which was completed in 805, was laid out in accordance with Chinese concepts. It had nine large streets running from E to W, beginning with Ichijo, or First Street, on the N, and ending with Kujo, or Ninth Street, on

the S. These streets were intersected by a series of broad avenues, beginning with Kyogoku on the E and ending with Nisbi-Kyogoku on the W. The city was surrounded by a low earthen wall and ditch, pierced by 18 gates connecting with the main thoroughfares.

The new city, thus inaugurated, did not long escape calamity. In 960 the Imperial Palace, which was situated between Ichijo and Nijo, burned down for the first time, and in 1177 its successor suffered the same fate. In 1221 the city was occupied by the Kamakura shogunate, and after 1336 it became the scene of constant conflict.

A short interval of peace followed, but from 1467 to 1474 the city was again ravaged by the encounters between the rival forces of Yamana and Hosokawa. From this time forth for the next 100 years, the court was reduced to an extremely unfavorable state. Nobunaga Oda founded Kyoto in a deplorable condition when he entered it with his forces in 1569. One of his first projects was the rebuilding of the Imperial Palace, a work which was completed by Hideyoshi. Hideyoshi also restored the temples, laid out the streets anew and did much to bring back the old glory of the capital.

Under the Tokugawa shogunate, with the administration of the country transferred to Edo (now Tokyo), Kyoto lost much of its brilliance. Nevertheless, it remained the classical capital of the country, a position which it still retains, for it is here that the enthronement ceremony of emperors takes place.

INDUSTRIES

Kyoto is the center of the traditional industries of the country, but several modern industries have also been developed.

Nishijin Silk Weaving: This industry dates back to the founding of the city in 794, receiving encouragement from the Imperial Court. Later, Chinese artisans brought to Japan introduced improved methods. These were quickly seized on by Kyoto weavers, who began to turn out gauzes, brocades, damasks, satins and crêpes. The civil strife of the 15th century prevented the development of the industry for a time, but the restoration of peace during the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) enabled renewed progress to be made.

Early in the 17th century, figured satins after the Chinese style and velvets patterned after Dutch velvets were produced. By requiring that all silk fabrics used by the Imperial Court and the nobles should be made at Nishijin, the Tokugawa shogunate government did much to foster the industry. The present value of the annual output amounts to 94,000 million yen, while the export volume is increasing year by year. The fabrics are used for *obi*, table-cloths and neckties. In recent years, woolen and synthetic fibers have been used as the basis for fabrics. Products include shawls, scarfs, women's dress materials and curtains.

Dyeing Industry: The dyed fabrics known as *Yuzen-zome*, or *Kyo-zome*, are a specialty of Kyoto. By means of a stencil process, various patterns and designs are printed on silk in a very artistic manner, the skill of the designer being cleverly combined with the artistry of the dyer. The process is said to have been created

by Yuzen Miyazaki, an artist of the late 17th century. However, it has become extremely mechanized recently. Scarfs and handkerchiefs as well as *kimono* are popular at home and abroad. The value of the annual output amounts to 80,000 million yen.

Embroidery, introduced from China and Korea, was used for decorating court robes, often in combination with printed designs. The greatest impetus was given to this country on the opening of the country for foreign intercourse in 1854, when the beauty of these products attracted the attention of the outside world.

Porcelain Ware produced in Kyoto (*Kiyomizu-yaki* and *Awata-yaki*, collectively known as *Kyo-yaki*), is noted for its elegance. It first gained national fame owing to the excellent workmanship of Ninsei Nonomura in the 17th century. Many improvements have since been introduced by other potters. The fine-quality ceramics are for use in the home as well as for tea ceremonies and other functions. The value of the output amounts to 4,000 million yen a year.

Kyoto Lacquer Ware is well known for its good quality and elegance, especially gold or silver lacquer work called *maki-e*; that is, ware with designs produced by means of gold or silver dust mixed with lacquer. Created in the Momoyama period (1573-1598), this elaborate type of lacquer ware was greatly favored by the Imperial Court and the nobles, all of whom encouraged the progress of the art. In the 17th century a new departure in the art of *maki-e* was introduced by the master hands of Koetsu Hon-ami (1558-1637) and Korin Ogata (1658-1716). The foundations for today's refined and tasteful ware were established in those early days.

Dolls: Kyoto dolls, representative products of the city, are the most graceful of all dolls made in Japan. The total productive value of Kyoto dolls comes to 800 million yen a year.

Shippo (cloisonné): Cloisonné technique was introduced from China, with the first cloisonné ware being produced in the Nara and Heian periods. *Shippo* products include cigarette cases, jewelry boxes, vases and compacts. A large portion of the products is exported or sold to foreign visitors as souvenirs.

Sensu (folding-fans): Kyoto produces about 60 percent of the total production of *sensu* in Japan, some of which are exported. Originally produced in the Heian period, *sensu* possess the beauty customarily found in objects of artistic handicraft.

Among other traditional products of Kyoto are wood-block prints, *zogan* (damascene work), Buddhist altar fittings, bamboo ware and many others.

Machinery and Metal Industries: On completion of the first hydroelectric power plant in 1891, the electric machinery industry sprang up in Kyoto. Today, Kyoto is a center for electric machinery, producing generators, transformers and batteries.

With the development of the textile and dyeing industries, Kyoto has achieved a reputation for the production of high-quality dye-

ing and spinning machinery. Among other machinery products are machine tools, radiographic equipment, scales, medical instruments and precision apparatus. These products are highly valued in foreign markets as well as at home.

Kyoto's metal industry includes copper rolling, which boasts a history of 1,000 years dating back to the Heian period, when copper Buddhist altar fittings were produced. The main products are copper bars, copper wire and copper plates. These items are used as construction materials and in the production of electric appliances, rolling stock, ships and other kinds of goods. The products are exported primarily to South America and India.

The machinery and metal industries in Kyoto record an annual output valued at some 300,000 million yen.

Foodstuffs: The *sake* distilling industry developed in the S part of Kyoto in the Fushimi district, which is favored with fine-quality water. Fushimi is one of the major *sake* distilling districts in Japan. A brewery was recently established in Kyoto. The city is also famous for its traditional cookies and pastries, with the annual output of the foodstuff industry amounting to 85,000 million yen.

Chemical Industry: Medicines, soaps, dyestuffs and plastics are the main products of Kyoto's chemical industry. The annual output is valued at 63,000 million yen.

Other industries in Kyoto include printing, paper processing, furniture, religious utensils and toys.

TRANSPORTATION

Japanese National Railways: Kyoto is a center of railway traffic in the Kinki District, being conveniently situated at the junction of the Tokaido Main Line, Tokaido Shinkansen, San-in Main Line and Nara Line.

Kyoto is the starting station of the San-in Main Line leading to Shimonoseki, 678.9 km. distant, at the W tip of Honshu. For the most part, the line skirts the Japan Sea coast.

The Nara Line runs from Kyoto to Nara via Uji and Kizu, covering the 41.7 km. in 1 hr. 10 min.

Private Interurban Electric Railways: Kyoto also boasts an excellent network of interurban electric railway lines, running to Osaka, Nara, Otsu and other places of interest.

Hankyu Electric Railway: The Kyoto Line runs from Kawaramachi to Hankyu-Umeda (Osaka), 47.7 km., 50 min. by limited express; the Arashiyama Line from Katsura to Arashiyama, 4.1 km., 7 min.

Keihan Electric Railway: The Keihan Main Line runs from Keihan-Sanjo to Keihan-Yodoyabashi (Osaka), 49.2 km., 45 min. by limited express; the Uji Line from Keihan-Sanjo to Keihan-Uji, 17.3 km., 40 min.; the Keishin Line from Keihan-Sanjo to Hamamatsu, 11.1 km., 23 min. by express; the Ishiyama and Sakamoto Line from Sakamoto to Ishiyamadera, 14.1 km., 32 min.

Keifuku Electric Railway: The Arashiyama Main Line runs

from Shijo-Omiya to Arashiyama, 7.2 km., 21 min.; the Eizan Main Line from Demachiyanaagi to Yase-Yuen (Playland), 5.6 km., 14 min.; the Kurama Line from Demachiyanaagi to Kurama, 12.6 km., 30 min.; the Kitano Line from Kitano-Hakubaicho to Katabiranotsuji, 3.8 km., 12 min.

A cable line between Yase-Yuen and Cable Hiei (1.3 km., 9 min.) and a ropeway between Cable Hiei and Hiei-Sancho (Summit of Mt. Hiei) (500 m., 3 min.) are also maintained by the Keifuku Electric Railway.

Kinki Nippon Railway (Kintetsu): The Nara Line runs from Kyoto to Kintetsu-Nara, 39 km., 33 min. by limited express; the Kyoto Line from Kyoto to Kintetsu-Namba, 63 km., 59 min. by limited express; the Kashihara Line from Kyoto to Kashihara-jingu-mae, 58.4 km., 50 min. by limited express; the Toba-Shima Line from Kyoto to Kashikojima, 196 km., 3 hrs. 10 min. by limited express.

Bus and Streetcar Services: Municipal bus lines cover every section of the city, and even several streetcars are still in operation, although they are gradually being replaced by buses. The fare for both is ¥50 per person per trip, regardless of the distance.

Taxis: Since taxis are plentiful in Kyoto, one can find a taxi almost any place. As of November 1, 1974, fares are ¥280 for the first 2 km. or less and an additional ¥50 for each 460 m. From 11 p.m. to 5 a.m., 20 percent is added to the daytime fares.

National Highways: For the motorist's information, mention should be made of the system of highways radiating from Kyoto in various directions. First of all, Highway No. 1 (Tokaido Highway) connects Kyoto with Tokyo to the NE and with Osaka to the SW. It is 513.3 km. from Kyoto to Tokyo (Nihombashi) by this highway, which touches en route at such cities as Otsu, Yokkaichi and Nagoya. From Kyoto to Osaka by this highway it is 44.9 km.

Highway No. 8 leads from Kyoto (Shimogyo Ward) to Niigata—a distance of 576.5 km., passing en route Otsu, Hikone, Tsuruga, Fukui and Kanazawa.

Highway No. 9 leads from Kyoto (Shimogyo Ward) to Shimonoseki, running for the most part along the Japan Sea coast through the San-in District for a distance of 647.8 km. En route, it passes through Fukuchiyama, Tottori, Yonago, Matsue, Izumo and Yamaguchi.

Highway No. 24 connects Kyoto (Shimogyo Ward) and Wakayama via Uji, Nara and Gojo. It is 141.1 km. long.

Highway No. 162 connects Kyoto (Ukyo Ward) with Obama, 105 km. distant.

Arashiyama-Takao Parkway runs 10.7 km. from Arashiyama-Kitaguchi to Takaoguchi, where the Parkway meets Highway No. 162.

Highway No. 171 leads from Kyoto (Minami Ward) to Kobe via Takatsuki for a distance of 52 km.

Higashiyama Parkway runs through Higashiyama from N to S for a distance of 3.3 km.

Mt. Hiei Parkway, 8.1 km. long and 7 m. wide, runs from Tanoya-Toge (Pass) to the top of Shimegatake.

Oku (Inner) Hiei Drive, 11.9 km. long, runs from the Kompon Chudo on Mt. Hiei to the National Highway 161 at Katata on the W shore of Lake Biwa.

Meishin (Nagoya-Kobe) Expressway extends from E to SW of Kyoto, passing through Higashiyama, Fushimi and Minami Wards en route.

Regular Sightseeing Bus Tours: There are various bus tours for foreign travelers operated by such travel agencies as the Fujita Travel Service, the Japan Travel Bureau and the Kinki Nippon Tourist. All the tours are accompanied by English-speaking guides and offer a pick-up service at major hotels in central Kyoto. Applications for the tours are made at major hotels or at their Kyoto offices listed below:

Fujita Travel Service Co. Ltd. Tel. 222-0121.

Japan Travel Bureau, Inc. Tel. 361-7241

Kinki Nippon Tourist Co. Ltd. Tel. 771-7111 Ext. 364 222-1224

The package tours conducted by these agencies include several main tourist points. Tour names are as follows:

Kyoto Good Morning Tour (Fujita Travel Service): from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, operated daily.

Kyoto Morning Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 9:30 to 12:30 p.m., operated daily.

Kyoto Morning Tour (Kinki Nippon Tourist): from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, operated daily.

Kyoto Garden Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., operated every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from April to October.

Kyoto Good Afternoon Tour (Fujita Travel Service): from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., operated daily.

Kyoto Afternoon Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., operated daily.

Ancient Arts and Crafts Tour (Fujita Travel Service): from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, operated daily.

Spirit of Samurai & Gion Corner (Japan Travel Bureau): from 6:45 p.m. to 10:45 p.m., operated daily from April to October.

Kyoto-Nara One-day Tour (Kinki Nippon Tourist): from 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., operated daily.

Nara Full-day Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., operated daily.

Nara Afternoon Tour (Fujita Travel Service): from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., operated daily.

Nara Afternoon Tour (Kinki Nippon Tourist): from 2 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., operated daily.

Cormorant Fishing Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., operated daily from July to August.

Rapids Shooting Tour (Japan Travel Bureau): from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., operated every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from April to October.

Home-Visit Program: This program was organized by the Kyoto Municipal Office to offer foreign visitors a chance to visit Japanese families and learn what real Japanese home life is like.

Applications must be made a few days in advance to the Tourist Industry Section of the Kyoto City Government (Tel. 761-0018), or the Tourist Information Center of the Japan National Tourist Organization (Tel. 371-0480).

ANNUAL EVENTS

January 1: *Okeru Mairi* at Yasaka Shrine (Higashiyama Ward) is held at daybreak. A large number of worshipers visit the shrine, seeking to bring home a flame from the sacred fire kindled at the shrine with which to cook the first meal of the year. The custom is believed to help ward off illness during the coming year.

January 8-12: *Toka Ebisu* (10th-day Festival in Honor of Ebisu) at Imamiya Ebisu Shrine (Kita Ward). On this day, thousands of people, including merchants visit the shrine dedicated to Ebisu, one of the Seven Gods of Fortune and the patron deity of business.

January 9-16: *Ho-onko*, annual memorial service held at Nishi-Honganji Temple (Shimogyo Ward) in honor of Priest Shinran (1173-1262), founder of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism.

January 14: *Hadaka Odori* (Half-naked Dance) at Hokaiji Temple (Fushimi Ward). Two groups of boys and older youths, who have purified their body and mind, gather in front of the Yakushido Hall, naked except for a loincloth. Then they shove and push back to back, holding up their hands and chanting "*Chorai, chorai, chorai.*"

January 15: *Toshiya* (Archery Contest) at Sanjusangendo Hall (Higashiyama Ward). Held in the outer corridor of the Sanjusangendo Hall, this contest dates back to the 16th century. The man who can shoot the largest number of arrows from one end of the hall to the other (120 m.) wins the contest. Daihachiro Wasa, a *samurai* of Kii Province, is recorded as having shot 13,053 arrows in 1696, of which 8,153 went the full length of the ground.

January 21: The year's first religious service at Toji Temple (Minami Ward) is held in honor of Kobo-Daishi, founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism.

February 3 or 4: *Setsubun* marks the last day of winter. On this day most families perform the traditional and unique ceremony of throwing beans and shouting: "In with good fortune, out with the devils!" The festival symbolically invites the year's good fortune into the household and drives out any probable misfortune. The Yoshida (Sakyo Ward) and Kamikamo (Kita Ward) Shrines, and the Mibu (Nakagyo Ward) and Kurama (Sakyo Ward) Temples hold grand-scale ceremonies.

February 25: *Baikasai* (Plum Blossom Festival) at Kitano Shrine (Kamigyo Ward). An open-air tea ceremony and memorial rites for the deity of this shrine are held under plum trees in full bloom.

March 1-3: *Hina Matsuri* (Doll Festival) at Hokyoji Temple (Kamigyo Ward). A collection of old Kyoto dolls is exhibited to the public.

March 15: *Nehan-e*, Buddhist services at Tofukuji (Higashiyama Ward) and Seiryoji (Ukyo Ward) Temples. At the Tofukuji Temple, a picture-scroll of *Nehan-zu*, representing Buddha's entry into Nirvana, is put on exhibit to the public. At the Seiryoji Temple, a ceremony of lighting sacred torches called *Nehan-e* is held in memory of Gautama Buddha, who died on this day at the age of 79.

April 1-May 15 or thereabouts: *Miyako Odori* at the Kaburenjo Theater in Gion (Higashiyama Ward), widely known as the Cherry Dance among foreigners. Before each performance, those holding first- or second-class tickets may take part in the tea ceremony. The dance is very beautiful, consisting of a series of graceful movements done to the accompaniment of an orchestra composed of *samisen*, flutes, drums and sometimes bells. The artistically designed stage scenery is changed for each scene.

Second Sunday of April: *Yasurai Matsuri* at Imamiya Ebisu Shrine (Kita Ward). Parishioners dressed as demons and carrying parasols decorated with flowers, together with musicians and other groups, gather in the shrine. Four "demons" then perform dances, after which a procession is staged. In ancient times—so the legend goes—after spring or after the cherry-blossom season, people often suffered from plague. To placate the spirits of the plague, they offered prayers and dances.

April 13: *Jusan Mairi* (Pilgrimage of 13-year-olds to Horinji Temple, Ukyo Ward). This temple is popularly known as "Koku-zosan," named after the Buddhist divinity enshrined herein, which, it is believed, brings wisdom and good luck to children. Accordingly, youngsters who have reached their 13th year make a pilgrimage to this temple. The girls, in particular, dress up in Japanese *kimono*.

April 15-May 24 or thereabouts: *Kamogawa Odori* (Dance of the Kamo River). Consisting of dances and dance-plays, it is staged at the Kaburenjo Theater at Pontocho (Nakagyo Ward). This dance is similar in many respects to the *Miyako Odori* at Gion.

April 18-25: *Gyoki-e* is an annual memorial service performed in honor of Priest Ho-nen (1133-1212), founder of the Jodo sect of Buddhism. It is held at the Chion-in Temple (Higashiyama Ward) as well as at other Jodo temples in Kyoto.

April 21-29: *Mibu-kyogen* (Medieval Pantomime Farces) are staged at the Mibu Temple (Nakagyo Ward). The program consists of a number of pantomime farces dating back to the 13th century. About 20 of these little plays are shown to the public on every

festive day to the accompaniment of flutes, gongs and drums. Of these time-honored farces, "*Horoku-Wari*," or the Plate Breaking, is the most famous.

In this farce, a drum-seller comes to the place where an official is about to open a fair, and choosing a good location, lies down to sleep. Soon a plate-seller comes along and tries to get the same place for himself, whereupon a quarrel ensues. An official acts as peacemaker, but in vain. The plate-seller, temporarily victorious, stacks his plates on the stage railing, but in the end the drum-seller pushes them all off the railing and breaks them to pieces in the temple yard.

The plates used in the farce are given to the temple the following year at *Seisubun* (February 3 or 4) by people of unlucky ages. The fragments of the broken plates are then carried away by people who believe that the pieces will protect them against illness.

Fourth Sunday of April: *Matsuno-o Matsuri* at Matsuno-o Shrine (Ukyo Ward) is dedicated to the patron deity of *sake* distilling. Six Shinto palanquins are carried on the shoulders of youths in a procession across the Katsura River in accordance with a time-honored custom.

May 5: *Fujinomori Matsuri* at Fujinomori Shrine (Fushimi Ward).

Horse-Riding Ceremony is also held on the same day at the Kamikamo Shrine (Kita Ward). This festival is believed to have originated in 1039, when a horse-riding ceremony was performed for the gods to obtain a good harvest and peace. The horse race takes place in the precincts of the shrine.

May 15: *Aoi Matsuri* at Kamikamo and Shimokamo Shrines. It has become the custom on this day to offer the leaves of *aoi* (hollyhock) to the deities enshrined in both shrines. The origin of the festival is traced back to the 6th century, when it was performed to propitiate the shrine deities, whose supposed anger was manifested in great storms throughout the country. It ceased to be observed during the turmoil of the Muromachi period (1336-1573), but was revived in the Genroku era (1688-1703) and again in 1885.

The festival re-enacts the Imperial processions to the shrines made in feudal days as a sign of homage. Early on the morning of May 15, an Imperial messenger and his suite in full court costumes assemble at the Kyoto Imperial Palace and parade to the shrines. The procession is accompanied by colorfully dressed guards, pages, halberd bearers and other followers marching before and behind a lavishly decorated Imperial chariot drawn by an ox.

At the Shimokamo Shrine, priests perform a ceremony on the arrival of the procession. Another service is performed at the Kamikamo Shrine, where the procession disbands. One of the most famous events of the country, the festival should not be missed by those who take an interest in old Japan.

May 18: *Goryo-e*—the display of palanquins and halberds high-

lights a procession on this day. Among the palanquins taking part, the Omiya palanquin of the Shimokamo Shrine (Nakagyo Ward) is the largest in Japan. It is carried on the shoulders of more than 100 youths wearing formal costumes modeled after those worn in the 9th century coronations.

Third Sunday of May: *Mifune Matsuri* (Boat Festival) of Kurumazaki Shrine at Saga (Ukyo Ward). On this day, the serene atmosphere of the Heian period (794-1192) is vividly recreated on the Oi River, where the Emperor and his courtiers often went to view the fine scenery of Arashiyama. Gaily decorated boats resembling those seen in ancient times again float down the river. Music is played on the two larger craft, the bowsprits of which are fashioned in the shapes of a dragon and a phoenix. This festival is also called *Shuyusai*.

May 21: *Shinran-Shonin Gotan-e* (Birthday of Priest Shinran). An impressive service is held at the Nishi-Honganji Temple (Shimogyo Ward) to celebrate the birthday of Shinran (1173-1262), founder of the Shinshu sect of Buddhism.

June 1-2: *Takigi-Noh* (Torchlight Performance of *Noh*) plays are performed on the stage in the precincts of the Heian Shrine (Sakyo Ward). By the light of flaming firewoods, *noh* dramas are presented after dark under the stars. The enchanting atmosphere adds to the mystic profundity of the *noh* play.

June 20: *Takekiri-e* (Bamboo-Cutting Ceremony) at Kurama Temple (Sakyo Ward). This spectacular ceremony is conducted in front of the temple's main hall. Two groups of four priests dressed as warrior monks rush out with eight large bamboo poles, representing big serpents, and cut the poles into three parts.

July 1-August 31: *Cormorant fishing* is demonstrated every evening at Arashiyama Park (Ukyo Ward).

July 16-24: *Gion Matsuri* of Yasaka Shrine (Higashiyama Ward) is one of the three greatest festivals in Japan. This festival dates back to the 9th century, when the head priest of the famous Yasaka Shrine organized a procession of many people to escort the decorated shrine-wagons as a means of seeking the protection of the gods against the pestilence then ravaging the city. On July 17, gorgeously decorated floats are paraded along the main streets to the accompaniment of flutes, drums, gongs and other musical instruments.

The floats are of two kinds. One is the *yama* which is carried by long poles on the shoulders of several men and is tastefully decorated with figures of legendary interest. The other is the *hoko*, a kind of ornamental tower. Set on four massive wooden wheels, it is topped by a center mast 36 to 40 m. high. In the evening, the "hoko" floats are hung with many paper lanterns.

The procession can be observed on the street anywhere along the route, but covered stands are provided on Oike Street.

July 23: *Otaue Matsuri* (Rice-Planting Festival) at Matsuno-o Shrine (Ukyo Ward). On this day the rice-seedlings, which have

been offered to the shrine, are presented to three maidens gaily attired in colorful costumes. When planted in the fields, the seedlings are believed to act as charms against harmful insects.

August 16: *Daimonji Okuribi* on Mt. Nyoigatake (Sakyo Ward). On the hillside a huge, spectacular bonfire is lighted in the evening. The bonfire is laid out in the shape of the Chinese character “*Dai*,” which means “large.” Other figures are also set alight one after another on four hills surrounding the city. This event is held for the purpose of sending the souls of the dead back to heaven.

August 23-24: *Matsuage* (Fire Festival) at Hanase (Sakyo Ward). Thousands of pine torches are erected along the banks of the river, and a big cypress pole 21 m. high is erected with a bamboo basketful of firewood attached to the top. People then attempt to throw the burning torches on top of the basket to set it afire. It is a thrilling spectacle to watch the many streaks of firelight piercing the dark sky.

August 23-24: *Jizobon* is a festival held in honor of the Buddhist guardian deity of children at each town incorporated in Kyoto.

September 15: Annual Festival of Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine at the town of Yawata, SW of Kyoto.

September 21-27: *Higan-e*, or Equinoctial Services, at all Buddhist temples.

October 1-4: *Zuiki Matsuri* at Kitano Shrine (Kamigyo Ward). Decorated floats parade through the streets. The float carrying the portable shrine is made of *zuiki*, the stalks of taro.

October 10-November 6 or thereabouts: *Kamogawa Odori* is performed at the Kaburenjo Theater at Pontocho (Nakagyo Ward). It is similar to the Gion Cherry Dance in spring.

October 12: *Ushi Matsuri* (Bull Festival), nine-century-old festival held at Koryuji Temple, Uzumasa (Ukyo Ward). At about 8:30 in the evening, a group of lantern-carriers, musicians, torchbearers and other people dressed as local magistrates, together with four Devas and the Madara god, sit astride cows gathered in the temple precincts. Then standing on a temporary stage set up in front of the main temple, the Madara god begins reading Buddhist sutras. At the end of every passage, the four Devas chime in on the chorus.

As soon as the reading is over, all the performers suddenly flee from the scene. Legend says that if any of the spectators should catch one of them in the act of running away, he will be immune from all types of evil throughout the remainder of the year.

October 22: *Jidai Matsuri* (Festival of Eras) at Heian Shrine (Sakyo Ward). This festival is held to commemorate the founding of the ancient capital of Kyoto in 794. It features a unique procession of 2,000 or more people in groups wearing costumes representing the main historical epochs over a period of 1,100 years. This historical pageant, extending more than a mile long, starts from the Kyoto Imperial Palace and ends at the Heian Shrine. It is generally regarded as one of the greatest festivals in Kyoto.

October 22: *Kurama-no-Himatsuri* (Great Fire Festival) of Kurama (Sakyo Ward). At 10 o'clock on the evening of this festival day, long rows of torches are set up 9 to 18 m. apart on both sides of the street leading to the Yuki Shrine. At a signal for the opening of the festival, they are set on fire. In the meantime, many children clad in festive dress trimmed with tiny bells march to the shrine, each carrying a small torch. They are followed by adults bearing larger torches. Thus, the whole district is transformed into a sea of fire. When all the torches have burned out, a priest garbed in an antique costume cuts a rope extending across the entrance of the shrine and the people crowd into the sacred quarters to see the solemn ceremony held in the main shrine building. The final item on the festival program features the parading of two palanquins through the neighboring streets.

Second Sunday of November: *Momiji Matsuri* (Maple Festival) at Arashiyama Park (Ukyo Ward). People decked out in the costumes of the 10th century ride in boats and play ancient music and games in the manner of the nobles of those bygone days.

November 21-28: *Ho-onko* is the annual religious service held in memory of the death of Priest Shinran at the Higashi-Honganji, Bukkoji and Koshoji Temples—all in Shimogyo Ward.

November 26: *Ochatsubo Hokensai* (Tea Container Offering Festival) at Kitano Shrine (Kamigyo Ward). The famous warrior-statesman Hideyoshi Toyotomi held a grand tea ceremony in the precincts of this shrine in 1587. Tea leaves picked during the year are offered to the shrine.

December 1-26 or thereabouts: *Kaomise* (All-Star-Cast *Kabuki* Performances) at the Minamiza Theater (Higashiyama Ward). A troupe of top-ranking *kabuki* actors makes a formal appearance on the stage. This event originated in the 17th century when actors, playwrights and musicians renewed their contract with the theater manager every December.

December 21: *Shimai Kobo* (The year's last service for Kobo-Daishi) at Toji Temple (Minami Ward). A memorial rite dedicated to Kobo-Daishi, founder of this temple, is held on the 21st of every month. The year's last rite draws especially large crowds, who enjoy shopping at the temporary stalls set up in the precincts of the temple.

December 25: *Shimai Tenjin* (Final Tenjin Festival) at Kitano Shrine (Kamigyo Ward). The festival of Tenjin, patron god of scholars, takes place on the 25th of every month. The festival on this day marks the last one of the year. Various booths are set up in and around the shrine precincts where, among other things, people buy dried plums produced by the shrine to take with tea on New Year's Day.

Floral Calendar:

Plum Blossoms: (*Late February—early March*) *Kyoto Imperial Park, Kitano Shrine, Unenomiya Shrine, Nagaoka Temmangu Shrine and Aotani on the Nara Line.*

Peach Blossoms: (*Late March—early April*) Momoyama.

Cherry Blossoms: (*Late March—mid-April*) Hirano Shrine, Daigoji Temple; (*Early April—mid-April*) Heian Shrine, Arashiyama Park; (*Mid-April—late April*) Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion) and environs, Ninnaji Temple.

Azales: (*Late April—May*) Arashiyama, Hozu River, Kiyomizu Temple, Keage, Shoren-in Temple, Omuro.

Japanese Irises: (*June*) Umenomiya Shrine, Toji Temple, Heian Shrine.

Lotus Blossoms: (*July*) Nishi Otani, Toji Temple, Shokokuji Temple, Higashi-Honganji Temple, Nishi-Otani.

Bush Clovers: (*September*) Kodaiji Temple, Hirano Shrine, Hokoji Temple, Nanzenji Temple, Heian Shrine, Okazaki Park.

Chrysanthemum Shows: (*October—November*) Maruyama Park, the Zoo, Daikakuji Temple.

Maple Leaves: (*Mid-October—early November*) Kiyotaki, October—mid-November) Ohara, Takao, Makino-o, Togano-o.

PLACES OF INTEREST

KAMIGYO WARD

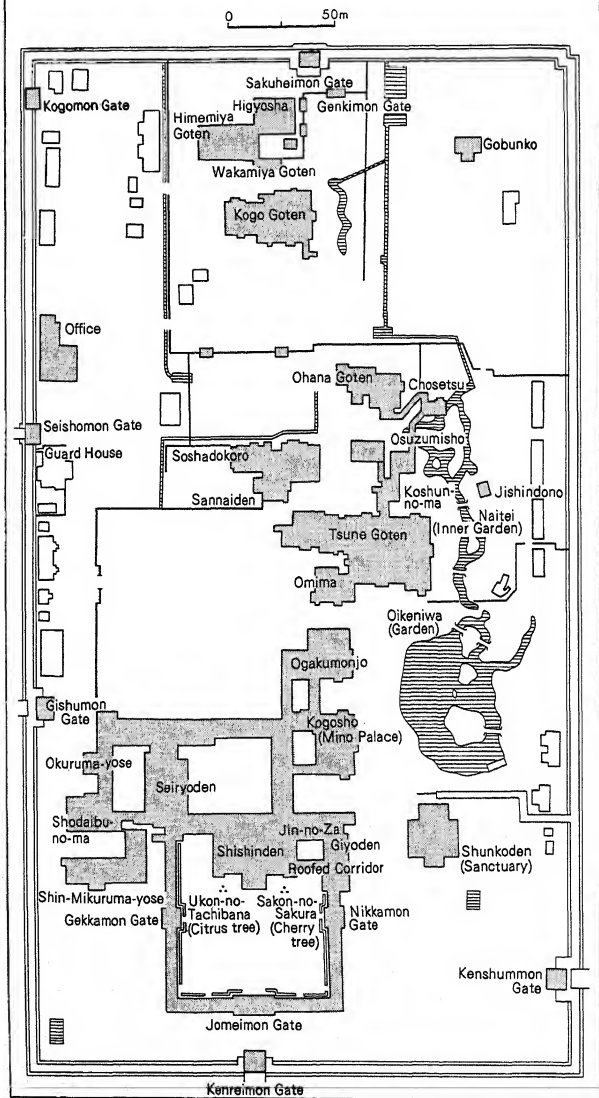
Kyoto Imperial Park, occupying an entire block of about 84 ha. between Teramachi on the E and Karasuma-dori on the W, was formerly occupied by the residences of the Imperial princes and high court nobles. The Kyoto Imperial Palace is situated in the park, surrounded by high walls. The Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency is located in the NW section of the park.

Kyoto Goshō (Kyoto Imperial Palace), 3.5 km. N of Kyoto Station, has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, with the present buildings dating from 1855. The original site of the palace, built in 794 by Emperor Kammu, was in the NW quarter of the city. After the fire of 1788, however, the present site was selected and a new palace, modeled on the old one, was completed in 1790. But this, too, was destroyed by fire in 1854.

The new building replacing it adopted the same style, which is marked by its simplicity. The existing palace comprises a building area of about 11 ha. and is open to the public. Visitors can enter the palace grounds for viewing except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, national holidays and from December 25 to January 5, with permission granted by the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency.

Escorted by a palace guard, who is generally accompanied by an interpreter, visitors usually enter the palace grounds through Seishomon Gate, one of the W gates. After passing through this gate, visitors proceed to Mikurumayose (Carriage Approach), used for the court noblemen of higher rank. The noblemen were also allowed to pass through Gishumon Gate, N of Seishomon Gate, in an ox-drawn carriage. S of Mikurumayose is **Shodaibu-no-Ma** (Room of Dignitaries), which consists of three rooms formerly used as the noblemen's waiting rooms. After Shin-Mikurumayose, which is an entrance for the Emperor, visitors are next led along a covered corridor surrounding the spacious, white-graveled

KYOTO IMPERIAL PALACE



courtyard called Dantei (S Garden). Beyond the courtyard, visitors can see the Shishinden through the three gates—Gekkamon at the W, Jomeimon at the S and Nikkamon at the E—from the corridor. **Shishinden**, also called Shishiiden or Ceremonial Hall, was used for the most important functions of state, such as the enthronement of the Emperor and the New Year's audience. The hall, which faces S, measures 22 m. by 33 m. The throne called *takamikura*, a threefold dais, is placed in the center. It is covered with an octagonal roof topped with a sculpture of the Chinese phoenix, and draped around with rich, silk draperies. On each side are stands intended for the sacred treasures (sword and jewels). The *michodai*, on which the Empress sat, is 10 percent smaller than the *takamikura* and is placed to the rear right of the throne.

On the E side of the front steps of the hall is a cherry tree called *Sakon-no-Sakura*, while on the W side is a citrus tree called *Ukon-no-Tachibana*. The names *Sakon* and *Ukon* were derived from the offices of archers and horsemen posted at these positions in ancient times. The tablet above the entrance bears the three characters "shi-shin-den." The panels inside the hall exhibit paintings of the Chinese sages by Sukenobu Kano, intended to represent the originals, which were created in 888 by Kose-no-Kanaoka (a painter who flourished in the latter half of the 9th century), but were later destroyed. NW of the Shishinden is the **Seiryoden** or "Serene and Cool Chamber," so called from the stream drawn from Lake Biwa, running under the steps. The design of this hall closely adheres to the original.

The hall is partitioned into several apartments. The main apartment contains a matted dais called *michodai*, where the Emperor sat on ceremonial occasions. It is covered with a silk canopy and hangings of red, white and black. To the right and left of *michodai* are stands set up for the Imperial regalia. Two wooden *koma-inu* (a pair of carved mythological lion-like dogs usually found guarding the entrances of Shinto shrines) are set up on each side of the steps leading to the dais.

Seiryoden or Seiroden, is 21 m. long and 16 m. wide. It is built principally of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress). Originally intended as the living room of the Emperor, it was soon set aside for ceremonial use only. In one corner of the hall, the ground is cemented so that the Emperor could stand on the earth, as custom required, when worshiping the Imperial ancestors. The *fusuma* (sliding screens) of the hall are decorated with paintings of the Tosa school, with a Chinese or Japanese poem accompanying each picture. The Imperial crest—the 16-petaled chrysanthemum—is everywhere in evidence.

Visitors are led through the passage of the Giyoden Corridor to a garden called "Oikeniwa" (Pond Garden), so called because of a large pond covering most of the garden. It embraces pine-clad islets, and its W shore is paved with round stones. The area was formerly situated outside of the palace grounds in ancient times, but it was included in the palace grounds at the time of the

reconstruction of the 17th century.

Kogosho (Minor Palace), which consists of three audience chambers, was used for small receptions. This palace burned down in 1954, but was reconstructed in 1958. Its corridor doors and sliding screen paintings were restored in their original form.

Gogakumonjo (Study Hall), designed with a *shinden*-style exterior and a *shoin*-style interior, was used for monthly *waka* (31-syllabled poem) parties.

Visitors are next led through the inner gate of Otsune Goten to the exit. Otsune Goten served as the residence of the Emperor from around 17th century. Emperor Meiji resided here until 1868. The building and its inner garden are sometimes opened to the public on special occasions.

There are many other buildings, large and small, comprising the Empress' palace. They include the residences of the Empress, but are not always shown to visitors. They are located in the midst of an extensive landscape garden.

Doshisha University, N of Kyoto Imperial Palace, is one of the most important seats of Christian learning in Japan. The university was founded in 1873 by Joseph Nijima (1833-1890) and Kakuma Yamamoto (1828-1892) in cooperation with the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Shokokuji Temple (18D2), N of Kyoto Imperial Palace and close to Doshisha University, ranks second among the five chief temples of the Rinzai sect. The site was originally occupied by the Izumoji Temple of the Tendai sect, but Yoshimitsu Ashikaga (1358-1408), third Ashikaga *shogun*, erected this temple in 1393 by order of the Emperor. The original buildings, together with many treasures of the temple, were almost all destroyed by fire during the civil wars of the 15th century.

It was not until more than 100 years had elapsed that reconstruction work was begun on the Lecture Hall by Hideyori Toyotomi (1593-1615), son of Hideyoshi, and the main gate by Ieyasu Tokugawa (1542-1616). After that, however, the buildings were again ravaged by fire. The Lecture Hall, together with the image of Sakyamuni which it enshrines, are all that remain to bear witness to the former glory of the temple. Under the shade of many ancient pines in the spacious grounds are the tombs of Yoshimasa Ashikaga (1435-1490), eighth Ashikaga *shogun*, and Seika Fujiwara (1561-1619), a scholar of Chinese classics in the early Tokugawa days.

Nishijin (18C2) is the name of the silk-weaving district in the NW corner of Kamigyo Ward. The name, which means Western Camp, dates back to the 15th century when fierce internecine strife raged through the city. Now the sound of the looms is heard in the district, for silk-weaving is still a home industry.

Nishijin Textile Museum (18C2), located at Imadegawa Omiya, was established in 1925. Besides the display of a large number of Nishijin products, a *kimono* show is held and *kimono* are sold

on the spot.

Kitano Shrine (18B2), popularly known as Kitano Tenjin, is situated at Kitano in the NW corner of Kamigyo Ward, close to the Nishijin weaving quarters. It is dedicated to Michizane Sugawara, who has been deified under the name of Tenjin. After he had been exiled to Kyushu, his death in 903 was followed by such severe earthquakes and thunderstorms in Kyoto that it was thought advisable to appease his spirit by erecting a shrine in his honor. Established in 947, it was the object of several Imperial visits.

The present buildings were constructed in 1607 by Hideyori Toyotomi and include three gates ("Important Cultural Properties"), a Main Hall and an oratory—both "National Treasures." The roofs, which are covered with cypress shingles, are part of a very complex plan, giving an agreeable variety to the buildings. The shrine is surrounded by an extensive grove of trees, including hundreds of plum trees, said to have been Michizane's favorite trees. Among the treasures of the shrine are nine scrolls containing an illustrated history of the Kitano Tenjin by Yukimitsu Tosa (14th century) and three scrolls presenting an illustrated history of the Kitano Tenjin by Mitsuoki Tosa (17th century). The shrine is noted for *Baikasai* held on February 25, *Kitano Matsuri* on August 4 and *Zuiki Matsuri* held from October 1 to 4; see Annual Events. **Site of the Daigokuden**, the Great Hall of State of the original palace, is marked by a stone monument NW of Nijo Castle. It was erected in 1895 to commemorate the 11th centenary of the founding of the city. There were plans at one time to erect a replica of the Daigokuden on this site, but eventually it was set up in Okazaki Park as part of the Heian Shrine.

Go-o Shrine (18C3), W of Kyoto Imperial Park, is a Shinto shrine dedicated to Wake-no-Kiyomaro (733-799), a famous loyal court noble. Kiyomaro was exiled and nearly murdered because he refused to assist a would-be usurper to gain Imperial power. He was eventually recalled and his enemy exiled. He was subsequently appointed Minister of Public Works by the Emperor in connection with the founding of the new capital, Heiankyo, better known as Kyoto.

KITA WARD

Hirano Shrine (18B2), located near the Kitano Shrine, consists of four shrines rebuilt in the first half of the 17th century and registered as "Important Cultural Properties." Its oratory, made of joined timbers, attracts the keen attention of students of architecture. The grounds of the shrine are famous because they contain more than 80 varieties of cherry blossoms, some extremely rare. Since olden days the viewing of these cherry blossoms at night has been a very popular event known as *Hirano-no-Yozakura*. **Tojiin Temple** is a few minutes' walk from Tojiin Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway. It was established in 1341 by Takauji Ashikaga (1305-1358), founder of the Ashikaga shogunate. The present temple structures, however, were rebuilt

in 1818.

In the Main Hall are enshrined a fine image of Jizo-Bosatsu, attributed to Dengyo-Daishi, and statues of all the Ashikaga *shogun* except the fifth and 10th. The sliding screens of the Main Hall were painted in India ink by Sanraku Kano (1559-1635). The temple has a beautiful landscape garden.

Kinkakuji Temple (18B2) or Gold Pavilion, is situated at the foot of Kinugasa Hill, NW of the Hirano Shrine. A famous structure of the Muromachi period (1392-1573), it was originally designed as the villa of a court noble named Kintsune Saionji. However, it was greatly improved by its second owner, the third *shogun* Yoshimitsu Ashikaga (1358-1408), who spent the latter part of his life there in retirement from the cares of state. Yoshimitsu built the Gold Pavilion and laid out the garden in 1394. His son and successor, Yoshimochi, in obedience to his father's will, turned the villa into a Buddhist temple by the name of Rokuonji.

Though the garden remains to attest to the refined and artistic life of the *shogun* five centuries ago, most of the buildings erected at that time have been destroyed by repeated fires, culminating in the tragic loss through the willful arson of the treasured Gold Pavilion in July 1950. However, a new building—an exact reproduction of the original—was erected on the same spot in October 1955.

Visitors to the Kinkakuji Temple come first to the Chumon Gate. After passing along a path shaded by many tall pine and maple trees, they reach the garden. Beyond the pond the three-story Gold Pavilion with a bronze phoenix on the top comes into view. The walls of the pavilion are completely covered with gold foil. On the right of the path along the pond is the Main Hall of the temple, housing three Buddhist divinities—Kannon, Benten and Taishakuten—as well as the images of Yoshimitsu Ashikaga and Muso-Kokushi. At the small court of the Main Hall is a 500-year-old pine tree grown in the shape of a sailing ship.

Up a zigzag path beside the brook is an arbor called the Sekka-tei, built during the time of ex-Emperor Gomizuno-o, but renovated in 1874. The post at the side of the alcove is made of nandin wood, while the shelves are made from the stems of *hagi* (bush clover). The stone lantern, basin and seat were brought from the *shogun's* Muromachi Palace. On emerging through the rear gate, visitors will come across a temple dedicated to Fudo-Myo-o and his attendants.

Daitokuji Temple (18C2), at Murasakino in the N part of the city, is one of the chief temples of the Rinzaï sect. Founded in 1324, it was famous for its magnificent buildings. However, they were all destroyed by fire in 1453 and 1468, the present ones being of a later date. The Chokushimon or Gate of Imperial Messengers was originally the S Gate of the Kyoto Imperial Palace, but it was transferred to the temple in 1640 as a gift from Empress Meisho. However, it is closed to the general public. The Karamon (Chinese

Gate; "National Treasure"), boasting some excellent carvings, was brought here from Hideyoshi's Fushimi Castle. It is a fine specimen of art of the Momoyama period (1573-1598).

The Sammon (Two-Story Main Gate) was erected in 1589 by Sen-no-Rikyu (1522-1591), a noted master of the tea ceremony. The upper story contains images of Sakyamuni, Anan, Kayo and the Sixteen Rakan. The last-named images were brought from Korea by Kiyomasa Kato and presented to the temple. There is also a statue of Rikyu, which he sculpted himself. The dragon on the ceiling of the lower story and other ornamental pictures in color are the work of the master artist Tohaku Hasegawa (1539-1610).

The Butsuden or Daiyuden (Main Hall) was built in 1664. It contains images of Sakyamuni and his two disciples, Anan and Kayo as well as Daito-Kokushi—the first superior of the temple. The Hatto (Lecture Hall), which was rebuilt in 1636 at the rear of the Butsuden, presents distinctive features of Chinese-style architecture. NE of the Lecture Hall is Hojo (the Superior's Residence; "National Treasure"). The tablet inscription, meaning the "Peerless Temple of the Zen Sect," was written by Emperor Godaigo. The decorations on the sliding screens are from the brush of Tan-yu Kano. His egrets and the rustic with his performing monkey are especially admired. The garden was planned by Enshu Kobori, an outstanding landscape garden designer.

Shinjuan, which is famous as the former residence of Priest Ikkyu (1394-1481), contains a statue of this celebrated priest and a tablet with his writing. The paintings on the sliding screens were created by Jasoku Soga (d. 1483). An application in advance is required for a visit to the Shinjuan. The Daisen-in, W of the Shinjuan, contains paintings by Motonobu Kano (1476-1559) on its sliding screens. The garden is believed to have been designed by Shuko Kogaku (1465-1548), the 77th abbot of the temple. It is reputed to be the highest achievement of artistic gardening in Japan.

The Jukoin, W of the superior's quarters, holds the tomb of Sen-no-Rikyu. In the precincts of Soken-in, W of Jukoin, are found the tombs of Nobunaga Oda and his sons together with that of Hideyoshi's wife. The Kohoan in the W part of the precincts has seven ceremonial tearooms designed by Enshu Kobori. The garden is also famous as one of his representative works. In the SW corner are located the tombstones of the Kobori family.

Daitokuji Temple is full of priceless art objects. Among these are included a portrait of Kannon, with a crane and a monkey on the right and left, by Mu Ch'i (Mokkei; "National Treasure"); a painting of a dragon and a tiger by the same artist; the image of Kannon by Gekko; an autograph of Emperor Godaigo ("National Treasure"); a picture of demons by Mitsunobu Tosa (c. 1434-1525), and a small portrait of Sakyamuni in meditation by Jasoku Soga. The temple grounds extend over some 110,000 sq. m.

Kamikamo Shrine (18C1), situated about 2 km. N of Daitokuji Temple, is a Shinto shrine equally as famous as the Shimokamo Shrine, both having been founded at the same time, long before the foundation of the capital. A historic horse race on May 5 and *Aoi Matsuri* on May 15 are held at this shrine every year.

SAKYO WARD

Botanical Gardens (18D1), extending over 24,000 sq. m. on the left bank of the Kamo River, were opened in 1923 to commemorate the enthronement of the late Emperor Taisho. The gardens contain a Memorial Hall, a library and various hothouses.

Shimokamo Shrine (18D2), a Shinto shrine at Shimokamo, was partly rebuilt in 1628, although its Main Hall dates from 1863. The main festival of the Shimokamo and Kamikamo Shrines is held annually on May 15 and is best known as *Aoi Matsuri*. See "Annual Events."

Shugakuin Rikyu (Shugakuin Imperial Villa) (18E1), a 30-min. walk from Shugakuin-mae Station on the Eizan Line of the Kei-fuku Electric Railway, is situated at the SW foot of Mt. Hiei at a spot where the Shugakuin Temple once stood. It consists of three large gardens, each containing a villa called Ochaya. It was originally laid out by the Tokugawa shogunate as a retreat for ex-Emperor Gomizuno-o. The grounds cover an area of 28 ha. The Upper and Lower Villas were completed in 1659, while the Middle Villa is a later addition, originally built as a palace for Princess Ake—daughter of the ex-Emperor. The palace was then converted into a temple called Rinkyuji when the princess became a nun. In 1885, part of the temple was designated as the Middle Villa.

The three villas are somewhat separated from one another. The Lower Villa is approached through its front gate. A small trap door opening in the polished bamboo door panel is used by ordinary visitors. Inside the gate, a path covered with fine pebbles leads to the Miyukimon, the gate for the Emperor. Visitors enter the garden through a side gate on the N side, then come to the Chumon—the second gate. A path leads straight into the inner garden. To the left is an elegant porch on top of a ramp, built in tiers. It has a paper screen, whose white contrasts impressively with the Indian red of the wall of the building.

Another garden path leads to the right, across a pond to the Jugetsukan—a replica of the Imperial chamber used by ex-Emperor Gomizuno-o. There are two stone lanterns along the path—a sleeve-shaped lantern and a Korean lantern. The Jugetsukan contains four rooms laid out in the shape of the letter "L", with a veranda surrounding the rooms. Under the eaves of the first room hangs a tablet reading "Jugetsukan," the letters on the tablet being attributed to the ex-Emperor.

The first room has 15 mats, of which three in a corner are raised and framed as the Emperor's seat. On the sliding door is the picture of "Three Laughing Sages at Kokei." Next to the third room is a five-mat room with windows facing the pond. The

sleeve-shaped lantern accentuates a naturalistic view of the garden from the window.

From the E gate (back gate) of the Lower Villa, the visitor steps out into a plaza with an open view of mountain ranges far in the distance. As he proceeds along the alley flanked by pine trees, it branches off in two directions. The one on the right leads to the Middle Villa and the other on the left to the Upper Villa.

The Middle Villa covers about half of the old site of the Rinkyuji Temple. The temple is seen on the left, while two buildings in the center belong to the villa. The larger one is the Kyakuden (Reception Hall) and the smaller is called the Rakushiken (House of Bliss), originally a building of the Rinkyuji Temple. The building faces a pond on the S, with a veranda extending from the rooms. It is decorated with many fine paintings, including one on a sliding-door of the procession floats (*yama* and *hoko*), still used in the Gion Festival. It is attributed to Gukei Sumiyoshi (1631-1705), as are the carp painted on both sides of a wooden door. Legend says that the carp escaped from the picture night after night to swim in the pond until they were finally penned in by the nets added by Okyo Maruyama, a famous 18th century artist. The Rinkyuji Temple has a fine landscape garden consisting of a pond, a narrow waterfall and a hill with an arbor on one side.

The Upper Villa has the largest and finest garden of the three. It is entered through the front gate standing at the end of an avenue of pines. Approaching the gate, one can see the great hedge called *Okarikomi* up toward the left. A four-tiered mass of shrubs covers the slope. These well-kept shrubs offer an impressive sight. Turning to the right, the visitor comes to a stone lantern at the foot of the hill. On top of the hill is a small, two-room summer house known as the Rin-untei. Since it was expressly built to provide a good view, it commands an extensive panorama of the city and the surrounding area.

Descending the steps again and crossing a bridge onto an islet, the visitor comes to another summer house known as the Kyusuitei (the two characters on the tablet representing this name were written by ex-Emperor Gomizuno-o). On another island (Ban-sho-u) is an arbor, on the roof of which is a gilt bronze phoenix. Walking along Nishi-Hama (W shore) of the lake, the visitor returns to the exit, completing his tour of the Upper Villa.

Tourists can visit the Shugakuin Rikyu, except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, national holidays and the period from December 25 to January 5, by presenting written permission obtained in advance from the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency. **Kyoto International Conference Hall** (18E1), with a total floor space of 27,885 sq. m., is a six-story building with four wings. Completed in April 1966, it is located at Takaragaike Pond, W of Takaragaike Station on the Eizan Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway. The building incorporates the cream of modern Japanese architectural techniques and is equipped with all the facilities

required to make any international conference a success. The large conference hall, capable of accommodating 800 delegates, is the third in scale only to the Palais des Nations in Geneva and the United Nations Buildings in New York.

Yase and **Ohara**, two suburban districts situated at the W foot of Mt. Hiei, have certain customs to distinguish them from the neighboring districts. One is that the women carry heavy loads on their heads, giving them a very fine bearing. Their dress is also unusual. They wear narrow *obi* (sashes), cover their heads with kerchiefs and wrap white cotton cloth around their arms and legs.

Sanzen-in is an old temple of the Tendai sect at Ohara, located about 5 km. N of Yase-Yuen—terminal of the Eizan Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway. It owes its origin to the illustrious priest Dengyo-Daishi (767-822). In 860, Priest Joun rebuilt the temple buildings at the command of Emperor Seiwa, who installed an image of Yakushi-Nyorai there. It was the second prince of Emperor Horikawa who became the first Imperial abbot of the temple under the title of Saiun.

The Main Hall, called Ojo-Gokurakuin or Hall of Paradise in Rebirth, is a famous structure built by the great priest Eshin (942-1017) in 985 in accordance with the wishes of Emperor Kazan. The other buildings were reconstructed from the materials of the Shishinden (Ceremonial Hall) in the Imperial Palace during the Keicho era (1596-1615). One of the special features of the Main Hall is its ceiling. Shaped like the bottom of a boat, it depicts the Twenty-five Bosatsu. The walls are decorated with Eshin's paintings of the Mandalas of *Kongokai* and *Taizokai*.

Jakkoin (16D2) is a nunnery built in a place of perfect seclusion, a few minutes' walk to the W of the Sanzen-in Temple. It is well known as the place where Empress Dowager Kenreimon-in, mother of the infant Emperor Antoku, became a nun in 1185. She spent the rest of her life there after her Imperial son shared the fatal end of the Taira clan at Dannoura (near Shimonoseki). Her tomb is situated on a hill behind the temple.

Mt. Kurama (16D2), alt. 750 m., N of Kyoto, can easily be reached from Demachiyana by an electric train (30 min.). The **Kurama Temple**, founded in 770 by Priest Kantei, is situated halfway up the mountain. Its original buildings have been reduced to ashes by repeated fires, leaving nothing of the temple's former grandeur. The present buildings were rebuilt in 1872, but the Main Hall was destroyed by repeated fires in 1945.

The Bamboo-Cutting Ceremony and *Daimonji Okuri-bi* are the two famous events in Kurama. See Annual Events. Among the treasures of the temple is a painting of a demon by Motonobu Kano. About 1.6 km. NW of the present Main Hall is a dale called Sojodani, where legend says Ushiwakamaru—later Yoshitsune Minamoto (1159-1189)—learned the art of fencing from a *tengu*, a kind of goblin.

Ginkakuji Temple (18E2) or Silver Pavilion, also called Jishoji, is

situated at the NE end of the city. It was originally built in 1482 by Yoshimasa Ashikaga as a country villa, but on his death it was converted into a temple. The Pavilion ("National Treasure") was never actually covered with silver, as was intended. Accordingly, the name is really a misnomer, although it is still retained. In the upper story of the building is a gilt image of Kannon.

The Butsuden (Hall of Buddha) contains an image of Buddha, while the Togudo ("National Treasure"), E of the Hall of Buddha, holds an effigy of Yoshimasa in the garb of a priest. In the NE corner of the same building is a tiny tearoom, four-and-a-half mats in size, which is said to be the oldest tearoom in Japan. A corridor leads from here to two rooms called the Roseitei—reproductions of the rooms used by Yoshimasa for his incense-burning parties. The garden, attributed to Soami, is one of the most attractive in Kyoto.

Shisendo Temple, N of Ginkakuji Temple, was founded in 1631 as a retreat by Jozan Ishikawa (1583-1672)—a poet and scholar of the Edo period. In the Shisen (poet) room 36 portraits of Chinese poets decorate the walls.

A white sand garden, lined with pruned azaleas and surrounded by a forest, imparts a calm beauty in every season, especially in autumn when the maple leaves turn varied shades of crimson.

Kyoto University (18D2) is located W of the Silver Pavilion. Founded in 1897, it is the second oldest as well as one of the largest state universities in Japan. It includes the Faculties of Law, Economics, Medicine, Pharmaceutics, Literature, Education, Science, Engineering and Agriculture. Each faculty offers a post-graduate course. Of these, the Education Faculty, the Medical and Pharmaceutical Faculties together with a hospital, and the Agricultural and Science Faculties are located separately at three different sites. The museum of the Faculty of Literature exhibits many ancient relics and documents for students of history, archaeology and geography.

The three-story **Yukawa Memorial Institute** was completed in 1952. Most of the funds for the construction were donated by Hideki Yukawa from his 1949 Nobel Prize in physics.

Chionji Temple, N of the university, is popularly called the Hyakumamben (One Million Times) because in 1331, when an epidemic was raging, the presiding abbot held a service at which the Buddhist prayer of *Namu-Amida-Butsu* was recited one million times in succession. Founded by Priest Ho-nen (1133-1212), the temple includes among its treasures two scrolls ("Important Cultural Properties") painted by Yen Hui (Ganki)—a skillful artist of the Yuan Dynasty of China.

Shinnyodo is located SW of the Silver Pavilion. A noted temple of the Jodo sect, it was removed from Mt. Hiei about 900 years ago. The present temple structures were rebuilt about two-and-a-half centuries ago. A well-known religious service called the *Juya*, or Ten Nights, takes place from the evening of November

5 to the morning of November 15.

Okazaki Park (18D3) was opened as a public park in 1904. It covers an area of about 8.7 ha. along the canal leading from Lake Biwa. In the park are the Kyoto Prefectural Central Library, the Public Hall, the Kyoto Municipal Modern Art Gallery, a stadium and the Municipal Zoological Gardens.

The present library building, established in 1872, is as old as the Ueno Library in Tokyo. It contains some 130,000 books, including numerous volumes and documents preserved from ancient times. On the premises of the library is a monument to Gottfried Wagner, a German who was invited to Kyoto in 1878 to give instructions and make improvements in the traditional dyeing and ceramic arts of Kyoto.

The art gallery was built in 1933, while the zoo was opened in 1903. There are many cherry and maple trees growing in the zoo grounds, presenting a beautiful scene in spring and autumn. **Heian Shrine** (18E3), located in Okazaki Park, is a famous Shinto shrine dedicated to Emperor Kammu—founder of the Heian capital (Kyoto) and Komei—the last Emperor in Kyoto, when it was still the capital. The shrine was built in 1895 to commemorate the 1,100th anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto. It consists of the E and W Honden (Main Halls), Daigokuden (Great Hall of State), two pagodas, the Otemmon (Main Gate) and a large ferro-concrete *torii*. Except for the *torii*, these brightly colored buildings are a replica, on a reduced scale, of the first Imperial Palace built in 794.

The Otemmon, a two-story gate, is painted in bright crimson and has blue roof tiles. The annual festival is held on April 15, but there is another festival on October 22 that has become one of Kyoto's most spectacular fetes—*Jidai Matsuri*. See Annual Events. The garden at the rear of the shrine is well known for its weeping cherry trees, maple trees, azaleas, irises and waterlilies. **Nanzenji Temple** (18E3), the headquarters of the Nanzenji school of the Rinzaï sect, is situated in a pine grove E of the Heian Shrine. It was founded in 1293, but the buildings have been destroyed by fire twice. Some of the structures erected by Ieyasu still remain, however. Two gates stand before the Main Hall. The Sammon, the gate nearest the temple, was erected in 1628, and is widely known for its connection with a legend about the notorious robber Goemon Ishikawa. The ceiling of its upper story is decorated with paintings of angels and birds, attributed to great artists of the Tosa and Kano schools.

The Main Hall is a modern structure replacing the one destroyed by fire in 1895, but the larger suite of the superior's quarters, called Daihojo ("National Treasure"), was originally a part of the Seiryoden of the Imperial Palace. The Daihojo was donated to the temple when the reconstruction of the palace buildings was undertaken in 1611. The paintings on the sliding screens are by artists of the Kano school. The smaller suite of the

superior's quarters (Shohojo) once formed part of Hideyoshi's Fushimi Castle. The painting of "Tigers in a Bamboo Grove" on gold leaf on the sliding screens is by Tan-yu Kano (1602-1674). There is a lovely landscape garden attached to the superior's quarters, said to have been laid out early in the 17th century. It is one of the most celebrated gardens in Kyoto.

There are 12 subordinate temples in the precincts. One of them is the Nanzen-in, known as the temporary abode of Emperor Kameyama (1249-1305). It has an ancient landscape garden, initially laid out in the 14th century. Another subordinate temple, called Tenjuan, contains several tombs of eminent persons, including Daimei-Kokushi—founder of the Nanzenji Temple, and Yusai Hosokawa (1534-1610)—a poet. The landscape garden belonging to the Konchiin, also a subordinate temple, is said to have been designed by Enshu Kobori in 1632.

Murin-an Villa, located near Nanzenji Temple, is a villa once owned by Aritomo Yamagata—a noted statesman of the Meiji period. The villa has an authentic Japanese-style teahouse and a main dwelling besides a Western-style building erected in the Meiji period. The villa's garden creates a tranquil atmosphere in a setting of small brooks, waterfalls and ponds, with Higashiyama in the background. The villa is now owned by the Kyoto Municipal Office and a written application for permission to visit the villa should be made to the office in advance.

Zenrinji Temple (popularly called **Eikando**) (18E3), N of the Nanzenji Temple, was reconstructed during the 15th century. The Main Hall contains an image of Amitabha, better known as the *Mikaeri-no-Amida* (Backward-looking Amitabha), because the head of the image is turned halfway around to the left. Legend says that when the priest Eikan was saying his prayers, he heard his name being called and looking around, saw that the image had turned its head toward him.

Mt. Nyoigadake, actually a hill behind the Eikando, is famous for the large bonfire that is set ablaze on the slope facing the city at the close of the *Bon* Festival on August 16 of every year. See Annual Events.

Ho-nen-in, a modest temple at the foot of Mt. Nyoigadake, is known for its quiet surroundings and attractive garden.

NAKAGYO WARD

Shin-Kyogoku (18D3), known to foreign visitors as the "Arcade," E of Teramachi and extending 500 m. from Sanjo-dori to Shijo-dori, is Kyoto's main entertainment district. A number of restaurants, souvenir shops, movie theaters and various kinds of shops are located here. At night, the brightly lit street presents a very lively and interesting sight to visitors.

Nishiki-no-Ichiba (Nishiki Market), located on Nishiki-koji Alley, N of Shijo-dori, is a food market extending 400 m. from E to W. It is popularly known among local residents as "Nishiki." More than 100 stores dealing in fresh fish, fruit and groceries stand

side-by-side along the arcade. The market is noted for its abundant, good-quality food products.

Pontocho is an alley running between the Sanjo and Shijo Bridges along the W bank of the Kamo River. Many bars, cabarets, restaurants, *ochaya* (teahouse or genuine Japanese-style restaurant for *geisha* party), etc. line the alley, constituting a fashionable amusement quarter. The celebrated cherry dance, known as *Kamogawa Odori*, is held here yearly at the Kaburenjo Theater. See Annual Events.

Sanjo O-hash Bridge (18D3) was originally built in 1590 by order of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, but the only original portions of the present structure are *giboshi* (bronze ornaments on the railings), which were presents from different *daimyo* under Hideyoshi. The street leading from the front of the Miyako Hotel, via Sanjo Bridge to the W boundary of the city, is an important thoroughfare known as Sanjo-dori. In feudal days, all distances from Kyoto were measured from this bridge.

Honnoji (18D3), in Teramachi Oike, is one of the head temples of the Nichiren sect. It is particularly well known in connection with the assassination of Nobunaga Oda in 1582 by Mitsuhide Akechi, one of his generals. The original temple where the assassination took place stood S of Rokkakū, which is not far off. The temple was repeatedly destroyed by fire, however, and finally the buildings were removed here. A monument of Nobunaga stands on the grounds.

Myomanji, in Teramachi Oike, is one of the chief temples of the Nichiren sect. It is famous for its bell, which is said to be the original of the Dojoji bell celebrated in dramas.

Rokkakudo (Hexagonal Hall) (18C3) is the popular name for the **Choboji Temple**, which is situated E of Karasuma-dori at Rokkakū. Said to have been founded in 587 by Prince Shotoku, it enshrines the golden image of Nyoirin-Kannon. In 1201 Shinran (1173-1262), founder of the Jodo-Shinshu sect of Buddhism, made a daily pilgrimage for 100 days to this temple from Mt. Hiei. A family whose members have long been regarded as authorities on flower arrangement lived behind the hall in a house called Ikenobo. The special method of floral arrangement called *Ikenobo* was created by Senkei Ikenobo, a priest of the temple in the middle of the 15th century.

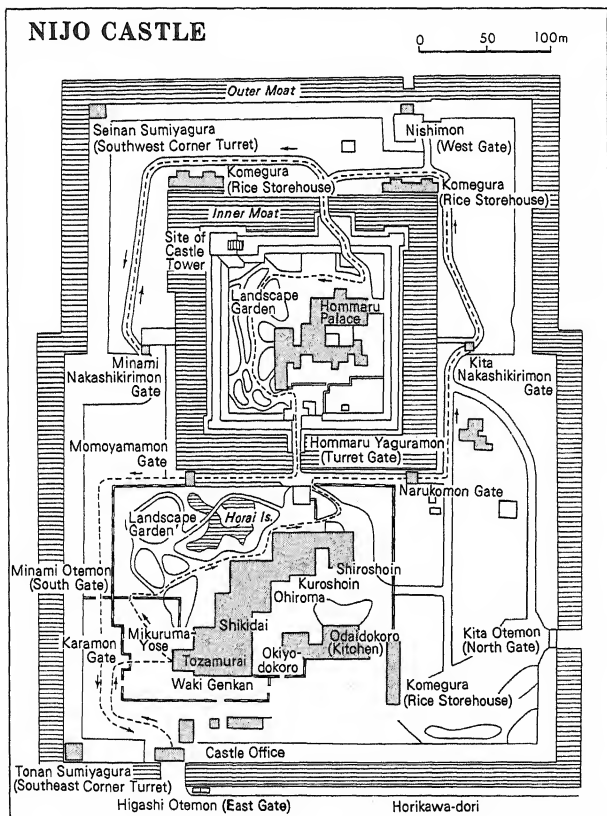
Mibu Temple (18C4), at the W end of Shijo-dori, is a temple of the Ritsu sect. Founded in 991, the temple is famous for its religious play called *Mibu-kyogen*. See Annual Events.

Shinsen-en Garden (18C3), located S of Nijo Castle, is all that remains of the Heiankyo Palace grounds of 11 centuries ago. Of the palace buildings there is not a trace. The grounds, originally extending from Nijo to Sanjo, were associated with the gay life of the court for many centuries. But when the palace burned down in 1177, the residence of the Emperor was shifted to Fushimi in Kobe and later to the site of the present Imperial Palace in 652

Kyoto. For several centuries afterwards the grounds received little attention until the Tokugawa shogunate gave permission for a temple to be built on the site. The garden has been restored and the original plan, which reflects the Chinese influence, can still be traced.

Nijo Castle (18C3) once belonged to the Imperial House, but was given to the city of Kyoto in October 1939. Situated W of Nijo-Horikawa, it was originally built in 1603 by Ieyasu—the first Tokugawa *shogun*—to serve as his residence whenever he visited Kyoto. At the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the castle was made the temporary seat of government. It was from here that Emperor Meiji issued the edict abolishing the shogunate.

Between 1871 and 1884, when the castle was used as the Kyoto



Prefectural Office, almost incredible damage was done to the priceless objects of art housed in the castle. Since it was made one of the Imperial Villas, however, much has been done to restore the old splendor, but some things were damaged beyond repair. The Imperial crest—the 16-petaled chrysanthemum—has been substituted for the Tokugawa crest of the *aoi* (hollyhock) leaves wherever possible.

In 1893, the Palace of Prince Katsura, until then situated within the grounds of the Kyoto Imperial Palace, was removed to the site of the main keep of Nijo Castle, which had repeatedly been destroyed by fire in the 18th century. It was in the Katsura Palace that the great banquet, which formed part of the Enthronement Ceremony of 1928, was held.

The castle is registered as a "Place of Historical Importance" and its Ninomaru Palace as a "National Treasure." They were chosen because of their splendid architectural beauty and gorgeous interior decoration.

The castle grounds, which cover an area of about 28 ha., are surrounded by stone walls, with turrets at the corners and moats outside. Visitors are admitted at the Eastern Otomon Gate—a typical castle entrance. From this point they can reach the Karamon, also called the Shikyakumon Gate. Decorated with beautiful wood carvings and exquisite metal work, it once formed part of Hideyoshi's Fushimi Castle. Inside the gate is a spacious courtyard planted with pine trees. After crossing the court, visitors reach the Mikurumayose (Carriage Approach), the upper panel of which represents tree peonies and phoenixes carved in wood, attributed to Jingoro Hidari. This noted sculptor also carved *Nemuri-neko* (sleeping cat) in the Toshogu Shrine in Nikko.

The First Building is the largest structure in Nijo Castle and consists of numerous chambers. The paintings on the sliding screens, attributed to Tan-yu Kano (1602-1674) and his school, are remarkable works of art.

The main chamber, Jodan-no-Ma, known as the "Imperial Messenger's Chamber," boasts some beautiful carvings on the shelves and cabinet next to the alcove. The ceiling is coffered and highly decorated. In the Ni-no-Ma (Second Chamber) and next chamber, Tozamurai-no-Ma, are some interesting paintings of bamboo with tigers and leopards. When anyone walks on the wooden floor of the corridor, it makes a somewhat squeaky sound; hence its nickname—*uguisubari* (bush warbler floor). It is one of the alarm devices designed to protect the castle from intruders.

The Second Building, reached by a gallery from the First Building, consists of three chambers. The central one was set up for the ministers of the *shogun* when they attended him on his visits to Kyoto.

The Third Building consists of the Great Hall and four other chambers. The Great Hall constituted the audience chamber of the *shogun*, including the raised seat where he sat above the

daimyo, who took their seats far below. The floor of the hall consists of a single piece of *keyaki* (zelkova) wood—5.5 m. in length and 18 cm. thick. The shelves and cabinet are highly decorated, while the sliding doors have paintings of immense pine trees on them. The ceiling also has elaborate designs painted on a gold background.

The second chamber's transom on the N side features some carved openwork pine and peacocks attributed to Jingoro Hidari. The wood on which the carvings are made is 35 cm. thick. The last chamber, known as the Sotetsu-no-Ma, has a painting of cypress on the sliding doors, which are made of Japanese cedar.

The Fourth Building (Kuroshoin) has a chamber, with wild geese and brown-eared bulbuls painted on the sliding doors. The shelves by the alcove show signs of early cloisonné work. In the Tamari-no-Ma (Waiting Room), the wooden door on the E side is decorated with a painting of a heron perched on the edge of a boat, attributed to Naonobu Kano (1607–1650).

The Fifth Building contains the private apartments of the *shogun*, called Shiroshoin, where the decorations of mountain scenery in black and white are subdued, yet refined.

The garden of Nijo Castle lies SW of the Great Audience Hall. Originally, there were no trees since falling leaves were a painful reminder to warriors of the mutability of things. The trees growing there now were planted in recent years, quite changing the original aspect.

HIGASHIYAMA WARD

Gionmachi (18D3), on the E bank of the Kamo River across Shijo Bridge, is one of the traditional *geisha* quarters of Kyoto. Near the river bank stands the Minamiza Theater, while on one of the side-streets of Hanami-koji is the Kaburenjo Theater. *Miyako Odori* (Cherry Dance) is held annually at the Kaburenjo in spring. See Annual Events. The Minamiza Theater, established in the early years of the 17th century, is the oldest theater in Japan. All-Star-Cast *Kabuki* Performances are held here every December. See Annual Events.

Maruyama Park (18D3), the principal public park of Kyoto, is a beautiful landscape garden laid out at the foot of Higashiyama Hill at the E end of Shijo. Several temples were once located there, but most of them have been destroyed by fire. In 1871 the grounds, which cover about 9.7 ha., were turned into a public park. One of the highlights of the park is its display of cherry trees. When the trees are in bloom, they are illuminated at night, attracting thousands of viewers. Called *Gion-no-Yozakura* or Night-viewing of Cherry-Blossoms, it provides one of Kyoto's most charming attractions.

Shogunzuka, located on a hill behind Maruyama Park, marks the spot where the statue of a giant soldier—2.4 m. tall—was buried, completely armed, to symbolically protect the city. It is popularly believed that when danger threatens the city, a great noise can

be heard from the mound. The spot is celebrated for its night view of the city.

Yasaka Shrine (18D3), commonly called Gion Shrine, is situated at the E end of Gionmachi. The shrine is dedicated to the Shinto deities of Susano-o-no-Mikoto and his consort Inadahime-no-Mikoto together with their sons. According to an ancient document, the seat of these mythological deities was transferred here in 876 from the Hiromine Shrine (now in Himeji City) in Harima Province.

The present buildings were erected in 1654 in the old residential style by order of the *shogun*. The stone *torii* on the S side—measuring 9.5 m. in height—is said to be one of the largest in Japan. The main shrine is a single-story building with a half-hip and half-gable roof covered with shingles of *hinoki* (Japanese cypress) wood and constructed in what is called the *Gion* style.

Among the chief treasures of the shrine are wooden *koma-inu* (a pair of carved mythological lion-like dogs usually found guarding the entrances of Shinto shrines; “Important Cultural Properties”), attributed to the celebrated sculptor Unkei of the 12th and 13th centuries. *Gion Matsuri* and *Okeru Mairi* are the most noteworthy festivals of Kyoto. See Annual Events.

Gion Corner (18D4), set up by the Kyoto Visitors Club at the Yasaka Kaikan, Gion, in April 1962, offers foreign tourists a chance to enjoy the traditional Japanese arts. Presented twice a day are tea ceremony, flower arrangement, *bunraku* (puppet play), *Kyomai* (Kyoto-style Japanese dance), *koto* music, *gagaku* (court music) and *kyogen* (classic farce). Tickets are available at hotels and travel agencies as well as at the Gion Corner. Information is available at the Gion Corner (Tel. 561-1115), Kyoto City Tourist Association (Tel. 771-6051) and at the Tourist Information Center of the Japan National Tourist Organization (Tel. 371-0480).

Chion-in Temple (18E3) is located at the N end of Maruyama Park. It is the grand headquarters of the Jodo sect erected in 1234 by Priest Genchi, a disciple of Ho-nen (1133-1212)—the distinguished founder of the sect. The ultimate aspiration of members of the Jodo sect is to be reborn in Jodo (Pure Land) or the Western Paradise of Amitabha in order to enjoy happiness after death by relying upon faith in him. For this purpose, followers of Amitabha must recite, day and night, the prayer-formula *Namu-Amida-Butsu* as many times as possible.

Chion-in is one of the largest, most famous temples, not only in Kyoto but in all Japan. The grounds cover an area of 14.5 ha. Fires have repeatedly ravaged the temple buildings, but of those still standing—the Main Hall, the superior's quarters, etc.—date back to 1633-1639. From among an immense number of trees felled in the Kiso forests, the best were selected for building this temple.

The Sammon, a two-story gate 24 m. high, is considered to be the most imposing of all temple gates in Japan. The inscription

on the tablet over the entrance is the signature of Emperor Reigen. The Hondo (Main Hall) is dedicated to Ho-nen, whose self-carved effigy is housed in an impressive shrine behind the hall.

The corridor behind the Main Hall, leading to the Assembly Hall and the superior's quarters, is so constructed that at every step the floor emits a sound resembling the song of *uguisu* (Japanese bush warbler). This structural phenomenon is attributed to the famous sculptor Jingoro Hidari. The Assembly Hall is popularly known as the Hall of One Thousand Mats, although it actually has only 360 mats. Beyond are located the superior's quarters, the sliding screens of which are decorated with beautiful paintings of the Kano school. The garden attached to the superior's apartments is the work of Enshu Kobori (1579-1647).

On the S side of the temple across a spacious area is a house where tea is served, while to the SE on an eminence stands the famous belfry. The huge bell was cast in 1633, and is the largest of its kind in Japan—5.4 m. in height, 2.7 m. in diameter and 74 tons in weight. The sound of this bell may be heard during the week, beginning April 19 (*Gyoki-e*), when daily services are held in commemoration of Ho-nen.

The Kyozo (Sutra Library) SE of the Main Hall was built in 1616. It contains more than 5,600 volumes of the *Issaikyo* (a complete collection of Buddhist Sutras) printed in China during the Sung Dynasty. Among other structures of interest are the Seishido—situated on a hill NE of the scripture house, the tomb of Ho-nen and the Karamon Gate, built in 1633. The temple contains many objects of art, including 48 volumes of an illustrated biography of Ho-nen, registered as a "National Treasure."

Shoren-in (18E3) is popularly called Awata Palace. Located N of the Chion-in, it is well known for having been the residence of the head abbot of the Tendai sect, who, in pre-Restoration days, held the rank of Imperial prince. The present buildings date from 1895. The sliding screens of the Main Hall are decorated with paintings by Mitsunobu Kano, Motonobu Kano, Gukei Sumiyoshi, etc. The garden, designed partly by Soami and partly by Enshu, is regarded as one of the best landscape gardens in Kyoto. **Kenninji Temple** (18D4) S of Giomachi was founded in 1202 by Priest Eisai (1141-1215) after his return from a second visit to China under the Sung Dynasty. It is the cradle of the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism in Japan as well as the headquarters of its Kenninji school. The original buildings, however, were destroyed by fire, with the exception of the Chokushimon Gate for Imperial messengers, which dates back to the establishment of the temple.

The Butsuden (Main Hall) and other structures were rebuilt in 1763. The superior's apartments are said to have been built by the first Ashikaga *shogun* Takauji (1305-1358) at the Ankokuji Temple in Aki Province (present Hiroshima Prefecture) and were later moved here.

The Kenninji Temple houses many treasures, including several

scroll paintings by Yusho Kaiho (1533–1615) and a folding-screen entitled “*Fujin Raijin-Zu*” (Demons Creating Wind and Thunder) by Sotatsu Tawaraya, who flourished in the early 17th century. Designated as a “National Treasure,” the screen is now exhibited in the Kyoto National Museum.

Rokuharamitsuji Temple, SE of the Kenninji Temple, was founded in 963 by Priest Kuya (903–972). He was an eminent priest who installed an image of the Eleven-headed Kannon, carved by himself, in the temple to stop a pestilence then raging in Kyoto. The original temple buildings were destroyed by fire with the Main Hall—rebuilt in 1463—as the only surviving ancient structure. The temple contains many pieces of sculpture, including images of the Maharajas (Four Heavenly Guardians) by Unkei and statue of Kiyomori Taira (1118–1181)—the masterful head of the Taira clan. Both are designated as “Important Cultural Properties.”

Yasaka Pagoda, SE of Kenninji Temple, is a five-story pagoda—39 m. high—erected in 1440 by *Shogun* Yoshinori Ashikaga. It was repaired in 1618 by Katsushige Itakura, governor of Kyoto at that time.

Kodaiji Temple (18D4), N of the Yasaka Pagoda, was built in 1606 by the widow of Hideyoshi in memory of her late husband. The temple has been ravaged by repeated fires, but the Kaisando (Founder's Hall) is in a splendid state of preservation. It includes ornamental pillars and walls, painted by artists of the Tosa and Kano schools, as well as decorated ceilings.

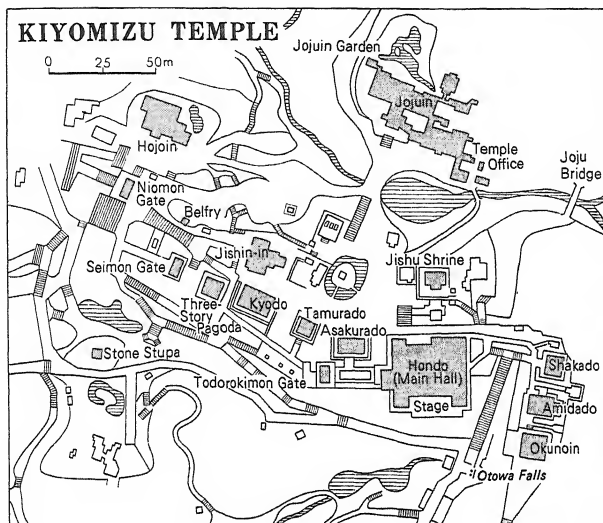
E of the Founder's Hall is the mortuary chapel. Built in 1606, it is noted for its raised lacquer work, *tatamaki-e*. The Omotemon (Front Gate) of the temple was brought from Fushimi Castle together with the two summer houses standing on the hill behind the chapel.

The landscape garden of the temple was designed by the celebrated Enshu Kobori and is counted among the “Places of Historical Importance and Outstanding Scenery.”

Ryozen Kannon, located in the precincts of the Kodaiji Temple, is a 24-m.-high seated image in concrete erected in 1955 in memory of the war dead. One can enter the statue's body, in which is enshrined the Eleven-headed Kannon, the principal image of worship.

Higashi-Otani (18D4) is situated N of the Kodaiji Temple. Established in 1671, it is the burial place of the abbots of the Higashi-Honganji Temple. Halfway up the slope, enclosed by granite posts, is a mortuary chapel dedicated to Priest Shinran, founder of the Jodo-Shinshu sect.

Kiyomizu Temple (18E4) stands SE of the Yasaka Pagoda on Otowa Hill, surrounded by many fine trees. It is dedicated to the Eleven-headed Kannon, the image of which is registered as an “Important Cultural Property.” The temple was established in 798, with the old Shishinden Hall of the Imperial Palace at Nagaoka constituting the nucleus of the buildings. The present temple struc-



tures were subsequently re-erected in 1633 by order of the third Tokugawa *shogun*, Iemitsu. The two-story W gate serves as the main gateway. Statues of Kongo-Rikishi stand in niches on both sides of the gate. Nearby are a belfry and a three-story pagoda, while to the E are the Scripture Hall and the Founder's Hall. Near the Founder's Hall is the Asakura Hall, erected by Sadakage Asakura (1473-1512)—a devout believer. The Middle Gate is in the immediate vicinity.

The Main Hall ("National Treasure") stands on a cliff. There is a wide, wooden veranda in front, from which a panoramic view of Kyoto and the surrounding area can be obtained. It is quite thrilling to look down the deep valley just below the wooden veranda. *To Jump from the Balcony of Kiyomizu* is a Japanese saying often used when one is challenged to do something daring.

N of the Main Hall is the residence of the superior, while the Shakado and the Amidado are situated on another cliff E of the first one. The Shakado collapsed due to a landslide after a heavy rainfall in July 1972, but it was reconstructed in 1975. At the foot of the second cliff is Otowa Waterfalls, where pious believers are often seen offering prayers to Fudo-Myo-o, who is believed to have the power to punish wicked beings. The three-story pagoda, standing on a hill on the opposite side of the valley, lends its charm to the lovely scenery.

Nishi-Otani (18D4), SW of Kiyomizu Temple, is a mortuary for the abbots of the Nishi-Honganji Temple. It contains the remains

of Priest Shinran, founder of the Jodo-Shinshu sect. The wooden image of Amitabha stands in the Main Hall. In 1867 the old buildings were destroyed by fire, but they were rebuilt three years later. Surrounded by aged trees, these buildings impart an atmosphere of great sanctity to the vicinity.

Hokoji Temple, also called "Daibutsuden" (Great Buddha Hall), is situated SW of Nishi-Otani. In 1586, Hideyoshi Toyotomi ordered the construction of the Daibutsuden to house a huge image of Buddha on the grand scale of the one in Nara. The first image was made of wood and designed in a sitting posture. It measured 19.1 m. in height. But both the hall and the Buddha were destroyed by an earthquake in 1596. In 1612 and 1843 bronze Buddhas were made, but they were destroyed by repeated fires. Only the name "Daibutsuden" remains.

A large bronze bell, measuring 4.4 m. high and 2.8 m. in diameter, hangs in the belfry outside the temple.

Historically, it is famous for its inscription, but the writing is now obliterated. The inscription consisted of four characters: koku-ka an-ko, meaning "Be in a State of Peace," Ieyasu, however, claimed that since the second and fourth characters standing for his name (ka for Ie and ko for yasu) are separated, the inscription was therefore directed against him. Hideyori, son of Hideyoshi, built the temple and cast the bell.

Hokoku Shrine or Toyokuni Shrine is situated S of Hokoji Temple. It is dedicated to Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598), whose tomb is located E of the shrine on an eminence called Amidagamine. The original Shinto shrine was erected in 1599 by order of Emperor Goyozei, but fell into ruin during the Tokugawa period. Its reconstruction was commenced soon after the Meiji Restoration in 1868 and was completed 10 years later. The Karamon Gate ("National Treasure") was once a part of Hideyoshi's Fushimi Castle at Momoyama in the S part of Kyoto.

Kyoto National Museum (18D4), SE of Hokoji Temple, was erected in 1897 by the Imperial Household as a safe repository for art objects and other treasures possessed by Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines as well as by individuals. The museum is divided into three departments—history, fine arts and handicrafts. The 17 exhibit rooms include some 2,000 rare and valuable art, historical and religious objects. The museum is open daily throughout the year except on Mondays and from December 26 to January 3.

Myohoin is a Tendai-sect temple standing across the street from the museum. Originally located in the precincts of the Enryakuji Temple on Mt. Hiei, it was later transferred to its present site. Its great reception hall, consisting of two compartments, is said to have been the Ume-no-Ma or Plum Chamber of Empress Dowager Tofukumon-in at the Imperial Court. It is decorated with beautiful paintings by Eitoku Kano (1543-1590) and Shoen Kano (1519-1592). The Treasure House features exhibits of valuable carvings, paintings, etc., mostly connected with Hideyoshi.

Hokokubyo or Tomb of Hideyoshi (1536-1598), on the Amidagamine eminence E of the Hokoku Shrine, is reached by a long flight of more than 500 stone steps. The tomb was neglected throughout the Tokugawa regime, but a huge five-story pagoda, together with the mortuary shrine, was restored in 1897 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of his death.

Chishakuin Temple (18D4), S of the Myohoin, is the headquarters of the Chizan school of the Shingon sect. It includes, as one of its affiliated temples, the Shinshoji (popularly known as Naritano-Fudo) of nationwide reputation. The Chishakuin Temple was founded in Kii Province (Wakayama Prefecture), but was re-established by Ieyasu at the present site in 1598. Unfortunately, most of the old buildings erected in those days were completely destroyed by fire in 1947, causing the loss of some treasured sliding screens painted by Eitoku and Sanraku (1559-1635) of the Kano school.

The garden, however, which is attributed to the skillful design of Sen-no-Rikyu (1522-1591), the great ceremonial tea master of the Momoyama period, retains a vestige of its former glory.

Sanjusangendo (18D4), S of the museum, is the popular name given to the Rengeoin Temple, which, in turn, belongs to the Myohoin Temple. It was so named because of the *sanju-san* (33) spaces between the pillars in the elongated structure. The original temple, erected in 1164 by order of ex-Emperor Goshirakawa, was destroyed by fire in 1249 but rebuilt in 1266. It has been designated as a "National Treasure." Its chief image is the wooden Thousand-handed Kannon in a sitting posture ("National Treasure"). It is 3.3 m. in height and was carved in 1254 by Tankei, son of the noted Unkei and a sculptor of the 13th century. He was 82 years old at the time.

The Kannon is accompanied by the 28 faithful followers ("National Treasures") plus a thousand and one smaller images of the same Kannon, all sculpted by Unkei, Tankei and their assistants. The smaller images are "Important Cultural Properties." The former elaborate decorations on the pillars and walls have almost entirely disappeared. The area behind the temple was once used as an archery range. A *Toshiya* (Archery Contest) is held there every January. See Annual Events. The Great S Gate of the Sanjusangendo was rebuilt in 1600.

Sennyuji Temple, 1.6 km. SE of the Sanjusangendo, served as the mortuary chapel of the emperors for six centuries after the reign of Emperor Shijo in the 13th century. Many Imperial tombs are behind the temple. The present temple buildings were erected in 1668.

Tofukuji Temple (16D5), near the Sennyuji, is the headquarters of the Tofukuji school of the Rinzaï sect, founded in 1236. The Sammon (two-story main gate) was erected in the middle of the 13th century. Its upper floor contains a number of Buddhist statues said to have been created by Jocho (d. 1057), a celebrated sculptor

of the Heian period. The ceiling is decorated with valuable paintings by Mincho (also called Chodensu, 1352-1431) and his disciple Kandensu.

The Main Hall was destroyed by fire in 1881 and rebuilt in 1932. The huge dragon recently painted by Insho Domoto on the ceiling has received high praise. There are spacious grounds between the Main Hall and the Founder's Hall on the extreme N side, traversed by a small brook. A bridge surmounted by a tower spans the stream. The Founder's Hall contains an image of the temple's founder. The garden in front is very tastefully laid out, while the grounds are shaded by many lovely maples.

The Tofukuji Temple owns many rare paintings by great artists such as Sesshu (1420-1506), Mincho, etc. The most celebrated is a huge *kakemono* (scroll painting) depicting "Sakyamuni's Entry into Nirvana." Painted in color by Mincho, it measures 11.9 m. by 7.9 m. It is exhibited to the public annually on March 15, when a memorial service for Sakyamuni is performed.

The *kakemono* represents the dying Sakyamuni surrounded by men and animals, among which is a cat—a creature not found in other paintings of this kind. It is said that while Mincho was painting the picture, a cat always sat beside him until one day he put it in the picture among the other animals. After that, strange to say, it disappeared.

SHIMOGYO WARD

Kyoto Station (18C4), the main entrance to the city, was completed in 1952. It is a modern, two-story ferroconcrete structure with an eight-story annex building on the E side. The station building occupies an area of 4,400 sq. m. and has a floor space of 10,200 sq. m. The main entrance to the platforms is in the middle of the 1st floor. Information offices are in the E and W wings. The 2nd floor contains a showroom, souvenir shops and restaurants, while the 3rd to 7th floors are mainly occupied by various stores.

The S side of the station building includes the stations for the Shinkansen and the Kinki Nippon Railway. The S and N sides are connected by footbridges.

The plaza in front of Kyoto Station, with an area of 3.2 ha., is the hub of the city's traffic network.

Kyoto Tower (18C4) soars in front of Kyoto Station. Built on the roof of the nine-story Kyoto Tower Bldg., it is 131 m. high (including the building)—lower than the Tokyo Tower (333 m.) but higher than the Yokohama Marine Tower (106 m.) and the Kobe Port Tower (103 m.). The tower has two observation platforms as well as TV and FM broadcasting facilities. Two elevators travel from the roof of the Tower Bldg. to the observation platforms.

The Tower Bldg. itself has artificial hot-spring baths, a restaurant, a hotel, a department store, banks, offices, etc. The Japan National Tourist Organization maintains its **Tourist Information Center** (18C4) on the 1st floor (Tel. 371-0480). The office is staffed by information clerks speaking various foreign languages.

Higashi-Honganji Temple (18C4), at Karasuma-Shichijo near Kyoto Station, is the Otani school headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshu sect. The temple buildings, except for the Main Hall and the Founder's Hall, are closed to the general public, but admission to other buildings, including the abbot's villa, is ordinarily given to those who apply a day in advance. The temple structures, founded in 1602, were destroyed by repeated fires. The present structures were completed in 1895 from contributions made by members of the sect from all parts of the country. Among the contributions were 50 ropes or hawsers made of human hair sent by women devotees. These ropes were used in building the temple and are still preserved.

Opposite the great two-story front gate of the temple is the Daishido (Founder's Hall), a double-roofed building, elaborately decorated and containing an image of Shinran, said to have been carved by himself. To the right and left of the image are portraits of all his successors, who served as heads of the sect in the Otani branch. The massive pillars of the hall are of zelkova wood.

The Hondo (Main Hall), S of the Founder's Hall, is connected to it by a corridor. It contains an image of Amitabha by Kaikei. There are several other buildings, including a stage for the performance of *noh* drama. The Chokushimon (Gate for Imperial Messengers), also called the Chrysanthemum Gate, is an interesting copy of the gate from Fushimi Castle. It originally stood there, but it was destroyed by fire in 1911.

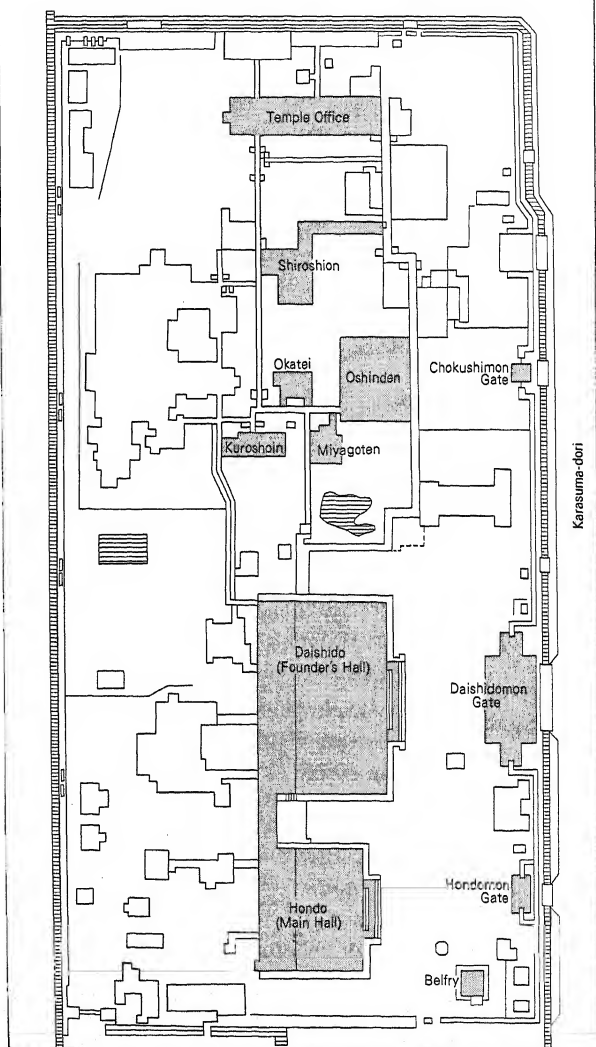
Among the many other treasures of the temple are images of Amitabha by Prince Shotoku and Jocho, pictures by Eshin and Kintada Kose, four scrolls portraying the Sixteen Rakan by Chu'in Ying (Kyuei) and the *Kyogyoshinsho*—an exposition of the tenets of the Jodo-Shinshu sect written by Shinran in six volumes. Shinran first advocated his doctrines in these writings in 1224, when he was 51 years old. This important book has been registered as a "National Treasure."

Shoseien Garden (18D4), better known by the name of Kikokutei, is a villa of the abbot of the Higashi-Honganji Temple. Situated E of the temple, it was formerly surrounded by a hedge of *kikoku* (trifoliate orange); hence the name "Kikokutei." Part of Hideyoshi's Fushimi Castle was brought here. The well-known landscape garden was designed partly by Jozan Ishikawa (1583-1672), a noted poet and scholar, and partly by Enshu Kobori, a master designer of gardens.

Nishi-Honganji Temple (18C4), the Honganji school headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshu sect, is at Nishi-Rokujo—a 10-min. walk from Kyoto Station. It was here that the sect originated. The temple is one of the finest in Kyoto, and is often referred to by art critics as the finest existing example of Buddhist architecture. Visits to many of the quarters and buildings are permitted four times a day (10 and 11 a.m., 1:30 and 2:30 p.m.) on application at the temple office.

HIGASHI-HONGANJI TEMPLE

0 50 100m



Shinran, also known as Kenshin-Daishi, was the founder of the Jodo-Shinshu sect of Buddhism. Born in 1173, he entered the priesthood when he was a boy, carrying on his studies at the monastery on Mt. Hiei. At the age of 28, dissatisfied with the doctrines he had been taught, he made a daily pilgrimage for 100 days to the Kannon Temple of Rokkakudo and became a disciple of Ho-nen, founder of the Jodo sect, by a divine direction. It was through Ho-nen that Shinran was induced to inaugurate a married priesthood by wedding the daughter of a former prime minister.

The Jodo-Shinshu sect, thus inaugurated, discards celibate priesthood, abstinence from meat and other ascetic practices. It claims salvation by faith in Amitabha, who is invoked by the prayer formula Namu-Amida-Butsu.

In 1602 Ieyasu—the first Tokugawa shogun—fearing the growing power of the sect, sought to weaken it by giving a former abbot permission to found a new branch of the sect, known as the Otani school. Its chief temple is called Higashi-Honganji, in contrast to Nishi-Honganji—the headquarters of the original school.

The Hondo, or Main Hall ("Important Cultural Property"), was reconstructed in 1760 after its destruction by fire. It contains an image of Amitabha carved by a sculptor of the Kasuga school. In the rooms to the right and left of the altar are portraits of Prince Shotoku (573-621) and Priest Ho-nen (1133-1212). Every part of the interior is elaborately decorated, especially the sliding screens, on which phoenixes and peacocks are painted on a gold background by a master of the Kano school.

The Daishido, or Founder's Hall ("Important Cultural Property"), built in 1636, contains a seated effigy of the founder. It was carved by Shinran himself at the age of 71 and given to his daughter, who was a nun. After his death and cremation, the image was varnished with lacquer mixed with his ashes. Accordingly, it is regarded with great veneration. The image was endangered many times in the days when the sect was persecuted, but was saved from destruction by disciples and believers.

To the right and left of the image are portraits of the successive abbots of the temple. The tablet above the entrance to the sanctuary, bearing two characters reading "Ken-Shin," was written by Emperor Meiji. The gate in front of the Founder's Hall, rebuilt in 1645, is regarded as one of the finest of its kind in Kyoto.

The Daishoin Hall ("National Treasure") was brought from Fushimi Castle in 1632. Moreover, the Karamon Gate ("National Treasure"), entitled "Shikyakumon," was moved from the castle. It is the front gate of the hall and is noted for its splendid carvings by Jingoro Hidari. Most of the quarters of the Daishoin Hall are named after their principal decorations. Thus, the Suzume-no-Ma (Sparrow Chamber) has its sliding screens and wall panels decorated with bamboo and sparrows, the ceiling with flowers by Ozui Maruyama (1766-1829) and the cedar doors decorated with monkeys and a flower basket by Ryokei Kano.

The Gan-no-Ma (Wild Geese Chamber) has fine, but somewhat faded sliding screens painted with wild geese on a gold leaf back-

ground. The ceiling is decorated with flowers painted by Ryokei Kano. The Kiku-no-Ma (Chrysanthemum Chamber) has gold and white chrysanthemums painted by Yusetsu Kaiho (1598-1677) on its sliding screens. The cedar doors were painted by Hidenobu Kano, with musk cats and Japanese cycad on one side and horses and Japanese cypress trees on the other. The fans painted on the veranda are the work of Koi Kano (d. 1636) and Yusetsu Kaiho.

The Ko-no-Ma (Stork Chamber), the abbot's audience chamber, is the finest and largest of all the quarters. This is where Hideyoshi used to sit when holding his councils. It is gorgeously decorated with paintings by Tan-yu Kano, Ryokei Kano and Okyo Maruyama. The carvings of wild geese on the transom rank among the finest of Jingoro Hidari's works.

The Shiroshoin, also called the Shimei-no-Ma, is not as large as the Stork Chamber. The paintings are by Koi Kano, Yusetsu Kaiho and Ryotaku Kano. The chamber is said to have been one of the state halls in Fushimi Castle.

The Kuroshoin ("National Treasure"), next to the Shiroshoin, has paintings on the sliding screens by Eitoku Kano.

There are two *noh* stages—the one S of the Stork Chamber was a gift from the *shogun*, while the other to the N was transferred from Fushimi Castle. The latter ("National Treasure") is considered to be one of the finest and oldest stages in Japan.

The Hiunkaku Pavilion ("National Treasure") stands alone in the SE corner of the grounds. The three-story building, originally built in the 16th century on the grounds of the Jurakudai Mansion, contains Hideyoshi's tearooms, a bathroom and a rest chamber. The decorations on the ground floor are the Eight Views of Lake Tungting in China by Tan-yu Kano and Zensetsu Tokuriki (1591-1680), while the snow-covered willow trees are by Eitoku Kano. On the floor above are paintings of the Thirty-six Famous Poets, grapevines and squirrels by Sanraku Kano (1559-1635), and on the top story is Mt. Fuji, drawn by Motonobu Kano in such a way that one is forced to kneel before it to get a proper view of the picture. The painting of the pine grove is believed to have been an impromptu work of Hideyoshi. Even the bathroom contains paintings—done by Eitoku Kano (1543-1590).

Honkokuji Temple, close to the Nishi-Honganji Temple, is one of the four head temples of the Nichiren sect. Initially, it stood at Kamakura, but was removed to its present site in 1345. The temple has been repeatedly ravaged by fires. The Main Hall is dedicated to Sakyamuni and the *Myoho-Renge-kyo*, or briefly Hokekyo, which was copied by a disciple of Nichiren (1222-1282)—founder of the sect. S of the Main Hall is the Founder's Hall, which contains an image of Nichiren. The Sutra Library in the SW corner, rebuilt in 1607, has been preserved in nearly its original state. Among the temple treasures is Nichiren's historic autograph tract, the *Rissho Ankokuuron* (On Public Peace), which he wrote at Kamakura.

In the center of the grounds stands the Seishoko Shrine dedicated to Kiyomasa Kato (1562-1611)—a general under Hideyoshi Toyotomi. He was also a devout follower of Nichiren's teachings, and always carried into battle a pennant bearing the sect's prayer—"Namu-Myoho-Renge-kyo" ("Save me, Sutra of the Lotus of the True Law").

Bukkoji Temple (18D4) is located at Takakura-dori S of Shijo-dori Street. It was founded in 1212 by the priest Shinran. Since the temple is the Bukkoji school headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshu sect, the Main Hall contains an image of Shinran, said to have been carved by the priest himself. The temple is rich in art treasures.

Shijo-dori (18B3), running from E to W through the heart of the city, is a broad and bustling thoroughfare flanked by many attractive stores and large banks. The Daimaru, Fujii-Daimaru and Takashimaya Department Stores are all on this street.

MINAMI WARD

Kyo-o-gokokuji Temple (18C5), popularly known as Toji (East Temple), is situated at Nishi-Kujo, SW of Kyoto Station. Founded in 796 by Imperial order, it was given in 823 to Kobo-Daishi—the illustrious founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. The original buildings were mostly destroyed in the 15th century civil wars, but they were rebuilt in later years. The Main Hall was re-erected in 1603 by Hideyori, son of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. It is one of the largest Buddhist buildings of the Momoyama period now extant. The five-story pagoda, rebuilt in 1644 by Iemitsu, the third Tokugawa *shogun*, is the highest pagoda in Japan (about 56 m. on a raised base). It can be seen from the train window on the Tokaido Lines.

The *azekura* storehouse, built of wood without nails, contains an immense collection of ancient works of art, many of which have been designated as "National Treasures." Of the various temple structures, the five-story pagoda, the Main Hall, the Rengemon Gate (built in 1191) and the Founder's Hall (built in 1380) are registered as "National Treasures." The Lecture Hall (built in 1598), the hall for Buddhist confirmation rites (built in 1634), the storehouse (built in 1197) and five other gates have all been named "Important Cultural Properties."

UKYO WARD

Myoshinji Temple (18B2), the headquarters of the Myoshinji school of the Rinzaï sect, is located near Myoshinji Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway. It was founded in 1337 on the site of an Imperial Villa of Emperor Hanazono, but the present buildings are of a later date. The Butsuden (Hall of Buddha) contains an image of Sakyamuni, while the ceiling of the Hatto (Lecture Hall) is decorated with the painting of a dragon by Tan-yu Kano.

Japan's oldest bell ("National Treasure"), cast in 698, hangs in a belfry W of the Hall of Buddha. Gyokuhoin, where ex-Emperor

Hanazono studied Buddhism, is located E of the Lecture Hall and houses his portrait. No Buddhist temple has so many subordinate temples rich in art objects as Myoshinji. Reiun-in, W of the priests' apartments, holds a large number of paintings created by Motonobu Kano; accordingly, it is widely known as Motonobu Temple. Among the other subordinate temples are Tenkyuan and Kaifukuin. The former is famous for Sanraku's paintings and the latter for Tan-yu's numerous caricatures painted on sliding screens.

Ninnaji Temple (18A2), near Omuro Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway, is the Omuro school headquarters of the Shingon sect. It was formerly known as Omuro Palace. The construction was started in 886 by order of Emperor Koko, who passed away before its completion. Emperor Uda completed the remaining work two years later, becoming the first superior of the temple on retirement.

From that time until the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the temple always had an Imperial prince as its superior. Originally, there were more than 60 subordinate temples, but frequent fires have reduced their number. The old buildings remaining date back to the first half of the 17th century. The five-story pagoda, about 33 m. high (seen on the right as one enters the Middle Gate), was built in 1637. At the end of the path leading from the Middle Gate stands the Main Hall, containing as its chief object of worship a wooden image of Amitabha (both "National Treasures"). The Scripture Hall is located to the E and the Mieido to the W. In the temple grounds is a thicket of unique cherry trees. Peculiar to this spot and seen nowhere else, these aged cherry trees have short, thick trunks and bear multiple-petaled blossoms. In the flowering season from mid-April through late April, thousands of people come to see the blossoms, for which the Ninnaji Temple is especially well known.

Ryoanji Temple (18B2), close to Ryoanjimichi Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway, belongs to the Rinzaï sect of Zen Buddhism. It was founded in 1473 by Katsumoto Hosokawa, whose tomb is in the temple grounds. It is famous for its stone garden. Containing only rocks and sand, it is regarded as one of the masterpieces of Soami, who was greatly influenced by Zen philosophy. Its simplicity, however, is so extreme that it is not completely appreciated by amateurs, who see in it merely a flat space strewn with white sand and 15 oddly-shaped stones placed here and there.

Koryuji Temple (18A3), better known as the Uzumasadera, belongs to the Shingon sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 622 by Kawakatsu Hata for the repose of Prince Shotoku's soul. It faces Uzumasa Station on the Arashiyama Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway. The Lecture Hall ("Important Cultural Property") is the second-oldest structure in Kyoto, having been erected in 1165. In the hall are three "National Treasures"—a seated wooden image of Buddha, the main object of worship, and gigantic wooden

statues of the Thousand-handed Kannon and Fukukenjaku Kannon, all older than the hall housing them.

The Taishido Hall, behind the Lecture Hall, contains a wooden statue that is a likeness of Prince Shotoku (573-621), which he carved himself at the age of 33. The present building dates from 1720. In the NW corner is the Keiguin ("National Treasure"). Built in 1251, it is a single-story octagonal structure roofed with Japanese cypress bark and popularly called the Hakkakudo. It is an object of great historical interest, containing an image of the prince at the age of 16—also said to have been done by the prince himself, a statue of Nyoirin Kannon presented by a Korean king of the Paikche Dynasty and an image of Amitabha.

In the new Reihokan (Treasure Museum) at the rear of the Taishido, various Buddhist images of priceless value are preserved. These include wooden statues of Yakushi-Nyorai, made in 864, and Miroku-Bosatsu, carved in the Asuka period (552-645). The latter, which is the oldest piece of sculpture in Kyoto, is believed to have been created by the prince. It has been designated as a "National Treasure." This temple holds a very famous festival called *Ushi Matsuri* (Bull Festival). See Annual Events.

Arashiyama (16D2), popularly called Ranzan, is a beautiful spot where one finds within its limited area all the beauties of nature. It can be reached by the Arashiyama Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway in 23 min. from Shijo-Omiya. The Oi River, as the Hozu River is named in this vicinity, runs around the foot of Arashiyama Hill. The hill is approached from the Arashiyama terminal by a bridge named Togetsukyo.

The beauty of the spot lies in the varied vegetation of the hillside facing the river. Large pines, interspersed with innumerable cherry and maple trees in their respective seasons, lend an exquisite beauty to the area. The cherry trees were transplanted from Yoshino in the latter part of the 13th century by order of ex-Emperor Kameyama, who resided at that time in his villa on the present site of the Rinsenji Temple near the bridge.

Crossing the bridge and ascending the hill, the visitor passes a waterfall and comes to a pool. From this point, a steep path leads to the Daihikaku Temple, picturesquely situated on the hill. It contains an image of the Thousand-handed Kannon and a wooden statue of Ryoji Suminokura (1554-1614)—a celebrated engineer who made the Oi River navigable as far as Tamba Province in 1606 by removing the rocks in the narrow gorges.

On the opposite side of the river on the slope of a hill is **Arashiyama Park**, also known as Kameyama Park because of its association with Emperor Kameyama. Along the banks of the river farther downstream are several *ryokan* and restaurants. One of the *ryokan*, with carbonic acid spring baths, is located at the foot of Arashiyama. Excursion boats may be hired.

Arashiyama-Takao Parkway is a two-lane toll road, 7 m. wide and 10.7 km. long, designed for exploration of the scenic beauty of

"Rakusei" (W district of Kyoto). It runs W from Arashiyama to Takao. The motorist along this parkway can enjoy at close range or in the distance the picturesque views of Sagano, Mt. Hiei, the city, Hozu rapids, Mt. Atago, etc. The parkway has four observation platforms and five parking places. A regular bus service is maintained on the road.

Horinji Temple, on an eminence S of Arashiyama, is an old temple said to date back to 713. It enshrines an image of Kokuzo, a deity of great wisdom. This temple is well known for the *Jusan Mairi* on April 13. See Annual Events.

Matsuno-o Shrine, S of Horinji Temple, is a noted Shinto shrine dating from remote antiquity. It is dedicated to Oyamakui-no-Mikoto and his consort. Its two important festivals, *Matsuno-o Matsuri* and *Otaue Matsuri* (Rice-Planting Festival), are very well known. See Annual Events.

Saihoji Temple (16D3), SW of Matsuno-o Shrine, is a temple of the Rinzaï sect. Said to have been founded in 731 by the priest Gyoki, it was reconstructed in 1339 by the priest Muso-Kokushi (1275-1351). The garden, laid out by Muso-Kokushi, enjoys worldwide fame for a unique feature seen nowhere else. It is a typical example of the "stroll garden," designed to give the impression that the pond has a geographical connection with the mountain in the background. The entire area of the garden is covered with nearly 40 species of green and yellow moss, some grown to an unusual thickness. Hence, the temple is called **Kokedera** (Moss Temple).

Tenryuji Temple, near the Arashiyama terminal of the Keifuku Electric Railway, is the headquarters of the Tenryuji school of the Rinzaï sect. It was founded in 1339 by the first Ashikaga *shogun*, Takauji, in memory of Emperor Godaigo. The noted priest Soseki, also known by the name of Muso-Kokushi, was the first superior. The temple was repeatedly ravaged by fire, the present buildings dating from 1900.

The Main Hall, called Tahoden, in the center of the grounds, contains the memorial tablet of Emperor Godaigo. In the Lecture Hall to the right of the Main Hall are statues of Sakyamuni, Monju and Fugen. A noted landscape garden designed by Muso-Kokushi is located at the rear of the abbot's quarters.

Nison-in, NW of Tenryuji, is a temple of the Tendai sect. Although it was founded in the middle of the 9th century, the present structure dates from 1521. The Main Hall contains two standing images of Amitabha and Sakyamuni ("Important Cultural Properties"); hence, the name Nison-in, or Temple of the Two Buddhas. In the precincts are many maple trees, which attract large crowds in autumn when they change color.

Seiryoji Temple, N of the Arashiyama terminal of the Keifuku Electric Railway, is commonly called the Shakado because of the image of Sakyamuni ("National Treasure")—1.6 m. high—enshrined in the Main Hall. This famous sandalwood image is

believed to have been carved by Katsuma Bishu, a celebrated Hindu sculptor. It was reportedly brought to this country in 987 through China by Cho-nen, a priest of the Todaiji Temple of Nara. It is not exhibited to the general public except on April 8, Buddha's birthday, and April 19, when the ceremony of cleansing Buddha images is held.

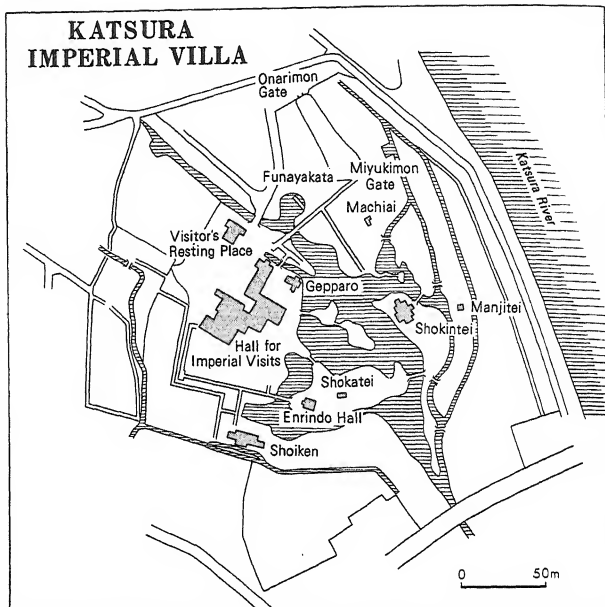
An interesting festival of the Seiryoji Temple is the so-called "Torchlights of Saga," which takes place on the night of March 15. Its object is to forecast the condition of the rice crop and the probable rise and fall of prices. See Annual Events.

Daikakuji Temple (16D2), 1.1 km. N of Saga Station on the San-in Main Line, was originally an Imperial Villa of Emperor Saga, but it was transformed into a temple in 876 by Emperor Junna, who appointed a prince as the founder and abbot. The main objects of worship in the present provisional Main Hall are the wooden statues of Godai Myo-o (Five *Vidyarajas*), attributed to Kobo-Daishi. The statues have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties." The Kyakuden (Reception Hall), also an "Important Cultural Property," was formerly the Throne Room of Emperor Gouda. The temple has many excellent paintings by Motonobu Kano (1476-1559), Eitoku Kano (1543-1590), Sanraku Kano (1559-1635), Tan-yu Kano (1602-1674), Korin Ogata (1658-1716), Shiko Watanabe (1683-1755), etc.

Mt. Atago (16D2), alt. 924 m., is about 5 km. NW of Arashiyama. On the summit is the Atago Shrine, which, it is believed, affords protection against fires. A little N of the shrine is a good ski ground, while lower down is a Buddhist temple called Tsukinowadera or Getsurinji, which contains some rare treasures.

Takao, Makino-o and **Togano-o** (16D2) lie close together along the ravine at the E foot of Mt. Atago, about 5 km. from Takao-guchi Station on the Kitano Line of the Keifuku Electric Railway (bus is available). These three places constitute the classic trio for viewing maples, which in autumn set the hillsides and valleys here aflame in a blaze of color. They are all situated on the W bank of the Kiyotaki River, an affluent of the Oi River. At Takao there is an ancient temple, **Jingoji**, which is reached by crossing the river. Founded in 781, it was allowed to go to ruin before it was reconstructed in the 12th century. The belfry contains a large bell cast in 875. Bearing an inscription by Toshiyuki Fujiwara (d. 907) of calligraphic fame, it is one of the three noted temple bells of Japan ("National Treasure").

At Makino-o, farther upstream stands a temple called Saimyoji, which was reconstructed in 1699. At Togano-o, still farther upstream, is the Kozanji Temple. Among its possessions are six scrolls of an illustrated history of the Kegon sect by Nobuzane Fujiwara (1176-1265), four scrolls of caricature sketches of animals by Priest Kakuyu—popularly known as Toba-Sojo (1053-1140), and a wooden image of Yakushi-Nyorai. Both the scrolls and sketches have been designated as "National Treasures"; the latter



originals are now on exhibit in the Tokyo National Museum. **Katsura Rikyu** (Katsura Imperial Villa) (18A4) is situated on the Katsura River 4.8 km. from Kyoto Station, near Katsura Station on the Arashiyama Line of the Hankyu Electric Railway. It is an outstanding example of Japanese architecture. The villa was built for Prince Toshihito (1579-1629), brother of Emperor Goyozei (1571-1617), who created the house of Hachijo with the support of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. The house and garden are situated in quiet, beautiful surroundings, affording views of Arashiyama and Kameyama Hills.

The garden is a typical "stroll garden," with a central pond and several teahouses overlooking it. It is generally believed that the garden was designed by the famous landscape architect Enshu Kobori, but there is no definite evidence confirming this belief. On the contrary, it is clear that the garden was laid out under the guidance of the prince and his son and by the labor of Enshu's two brothers.

The work was commenced in 1620 and completed in 1624. One peculiarity of the garden is that it was so planned that no matter where the visitor stands, he apparently sees the front view, never feeling that he is taking a rear position for the enjoyment of the beauties of the landscape.

A story goes that when Kobori was commissioned by the Tokugawa shogunate to lay out the garden, he first made the *shogun* promise three things—first, to set no limit on expenditures; second, never to hurry the work; and third, not to allow anyone to come and look at the garden before its completion.

The villa was taken over by the Imperial Household in 1883, and great pains have been taken since then to preserve the original structure. The visitors enter through the **Miyukimon Gate**. Some portions of the main building, called *Goten*, have been given special names. **Furushoin** has a veranda that was ideal for moon-viewing.

Nakashoin contains three apartments. The first is decorated with many valuable paintings by Tan-yu Kano, including a crow that is regarded as one of his masterpieces. The second apartment is noted for the painting of the *Chikurin Shichiken* (Seven Recluses in a Bamboo Grove) by Naonobu Kano (1607-1650), while in the third is a picture of pheasants in a snow-covered bamboo forest by Yasunobu Kano.

Miyukiden (Hall for Imperial Visits) is a simple structure built on the occasion of a visit by ex-Emperor Gomizuno-o and his consort. The painting on the wooden door is by Tan-yu Kano. The *kugikakushi* (fastenings used to conceal nails or bolts), representing narcissuses, are attributed to Kacho, a famous goldsmith. The long piece of timber forming the sill is believed to have been presented by Kiyomasa Kato (1562-1611), a famous general under Hideyoshi Toyotomi. The shelves are all made from the different kinds of rare wood then known, including red sandalwood, ebony and betel palm. The other rooms are marked by the same simplicity of taste.

In the garden are numerous buildings. The first one is **Gepparo**, which stands on a hill in the NW part of the garden. The building is simplicity itself, the ceiling being formed of reeds and the veranda of bamboo. On another hill is a grove of maples. On the opposite side of the grounds, beyond a pond, is the *Shokintei*, which consists of several apartments. The tablet under the E gable was written by Emperor Goyozai.

The house contains a famous tearoom, which is so well lighted that there is not a dark corner in it. On the small peninsula N of the *Shokintei* is a reddish-brown stone, which was brought from Shimonoseki. In the W part of the ground is the **Shoiken**, a building of 10 rooms, one of the windows of which has been left incomplete. The oar-shaped catch of bronze, nearly 1 m. long, on the outside of the sliding door facing the S veranda, is also attributed to Kacho. In all, there are seven houses in the garden.

Visitors can enter the villa, except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, national holidays and during the period from December 25 to January 5, on presenting written permission obtained in advance from the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency.

Kyoto Yuzen Cultural Hall, 200 m. E of Nishi-Kyogoku Station

on the Hankyu Electric Railway, is a workshop of *Yuzen-zome* dyeing—a unique hand-painting method of dyeing on silk fabric for *kimono*. The method was invented by Yuzen Miyazaki around 1700. In 1876, Jisuke Hirose devised a new method of stencil dyeing, as a result of which Yuzen dyeing became very popular for mass-produced fabrics. Silk fabrics dyed by stencils are steamed to set the colors for 30 min. to 1 hr., then rinsed in running water to wash out the surplus dyestuff.

At the workshop, visitors can observe the processes of dyeing as well as embroidery and gold placing.

FUSHIMI WARD

Fushimi (18D5) was a very important place when Hideyoshi Toyotomi constructed his castle there, but it is now known chiefly for its *sake* distilling. Hideyoshi died in the castle in 1598. The magnificent structure was subsequently demolished by Ieyasu Tokugawa, who distributed most of the pieces among the temples of Kyoto.

Fushimi Inari Shrine, near Inari Station on the Nara Line, is one of the most famous Shinto shrines in the country. It is dedicated to several deities, principally Ukanomitama-no-Mikoto—the Goddess of Rice and Food. It was founded in 711. The main shrine, except for its projecting section, roofed with Japanese cypress shingles, dates from 1499. It is typical of Momoyama-style architecture. Numerous red-painted *torii* on the hill behind it were donated by faithful followers. Here, a total of some 10,000 *torii* form a tunnel about 4 km. long. The stone figures representing the fox, popularly believed to be the messenger-animal of the Inari Shrine, were also given by believers.

Momoyama (16D3) or Peach Hill, so called from the abundance of peach trees on the slope, is near Momoyama Station on the Nara Line (7.2 km. from Kyoto Station). It is the site of the tombs of Emperor Meiji and his consort, Empress Shoken. The mausolea lie on the hill where Hideyoshi once built his famous castle.

The visitor ascends a flight of 230 stone steps to reach the enclosures, the most sacred of which are the burial mound, the place of worship and the ceremonial court. The burial mound court is about 8,100 sq. m. The tomb, in the shape of a low mound, is situated in the center. It is overlaid with 300,000 pieces of natural granite brought from the Kankakei Valley on Shodo Island in the Inland Sea, each piece overlapping the other like the scales of a fish.

Encircling the tomb are three stone fences. The inner one has a bronze gate emblazoned with the Imperial crest. The characters on the granite lantern by the gate, written by Prince Kan-in, signify the "Imperial Mausoleum of Momoyama, Fushimi." The Imperial reserve at Momoyama covers 121 ha., of which 2 ha. are occupied by the mausoleum. The tomb of Empress Shoken is laid out in much the same style as that of Emperor Meiji, but on a smaller scale.

Nogi Shrine, built in 1916 and dedicated to General Maresuke Nogi (1849–1912), is a short distance to the right of the approach to the mausolea. A Chinese cottage on the grounds was used as his headquarters during the Japanese siege of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). The cottage now serves as a memorial hall.

General Nogi was born in 1849 and had a distinguished military career. He took part in practically all the wars of his time. Particularly, he made a name in the capture of Port Arthur, which he achieved twice—in the war against China and the war against Russia. After the Russo-Japanese War, he was a national hero. The death of Emperor Meiji in 1912 greatly distressed the general. On the eve of September 13, as the Imperial funeral cortege was leaving the palace, he and his wife committed suicide. He was 64 years old at the time.

Mausoleum of Emperor Kammu, who established Kyoto as the Imperial capital in 794, is not far from Momoyama Station.

Daigoji, at the SW extremity of Kyoto, is a celebrated temple of the Shingon sect. Founded in 874 by Priest Shobo, of Imperial descent, it is one of the two great headquarters of the Shugendo sect (ascetic practice). It is highly revered by the followers of the sect.

The temple consists of the Upper Daigo and Lower Daigo, each containing ancient structures. The latter's five-story pagoda, dating back to 951, was constructed at the command of Emperor Murakami. It is the oldest extant structure in Kyoto and is now protected as a "National Treasure."

Samboin, belonging to the Daigoji, is the headquarters of the Daigo school of the Shingon sect. It was established in 1115 by Shokaku, the 14th abbot of the Daigoji. The present buildings, erected by order of Hideyoshi, contain several chambers decorated with beautiful paintings by Sanraku Kano. The temple owns an unrivaled collection of valuable pictures and calligraphy of historic interest. Two rolls of the latter have been designated as "National Treasures." The temple's landscape garden is one of the finest specimens in Japan. The huge cherry tree at the entrance draws a large crowd every spring when in full bloom.

Hokaiji Temple, at Hino S of the Daigoji Temple, dates back to the 9th century. It belongs to the Shingon sect of Buddhism. The Amidado Hall of the temple, erected in 1051, is registered as a "National Treasure." The chief object of worship is a famous wooden image of Amitabha. Also a "National Treasure," it is an excellent work of art executed by Jocho (d. 1057). Its mural paintings, although scarcely visible now, are also regarded as unique.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

Hozu Rapids (16D2): An interesting trip that one can make from Kyoto is to shoot the rapids of the Hozu River from Kameoka to Arashiyama, about 16 km. It takes about 2 hrs. Kameoka is a city W of Kyoto, with a population of 52,000. The best way to reach the spot from Kyoto is to drive by car directly to the banks

of the river, where the boats start. But one may also take the San-in Main Line from Kyoto Station or Nijo Station to Kameoka, 21.8 km. and 17.6 km., respectively. From here, it is a few minutes' walk to the boathouse at Hozu Bridge. A through bus is also available from Kyoto Station to Kameoka.

The descent of the rapids, although full of excitement, is perfectly safe. The boat winds down the river between great rocks and at the foot of picturesque hills. At Arashiyama, a Japanese lunch may be enjoyed at one of the teahouses overlooking the river. From there, electric trains are available to Kyoto. The trip is delightful in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom, but the descent in early summer is equally attractive, when the green hillsides are covered with wild azaleas, or in autumn when the maple leaves change color.

Flat-bottomed boats, each capable of seating 10 to 15 persons, may be hired. Every boat is usually manned by two or three men, each with an oar or a pole, except for the helmsman.

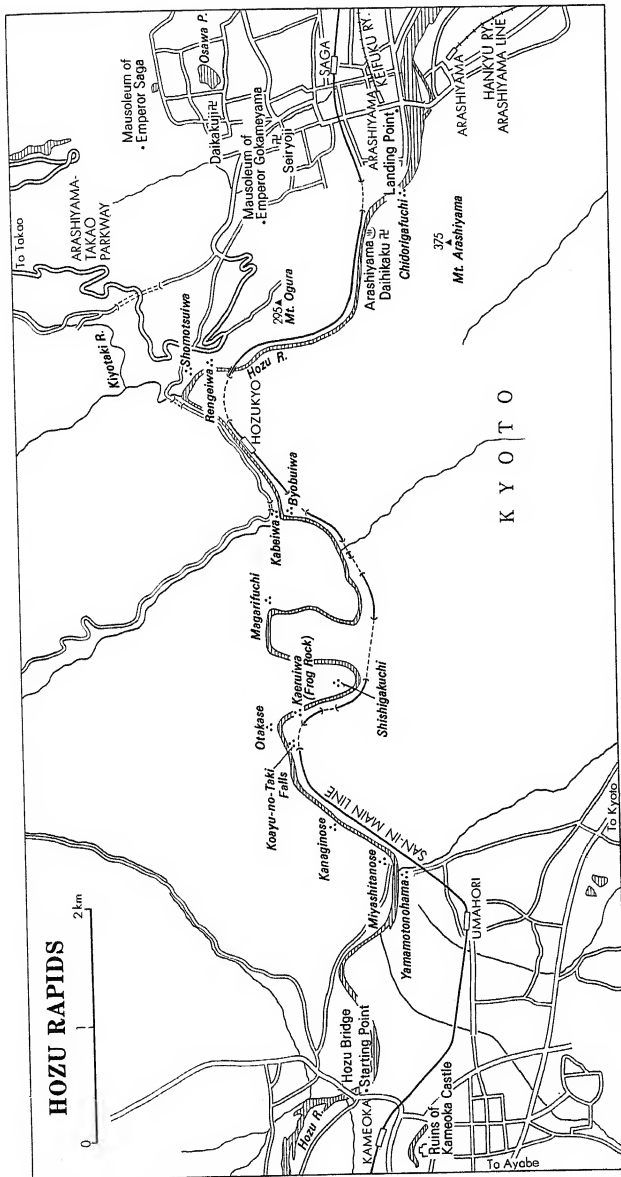
The rapids lie between Miyanoshita below Hozu Bridge and Arashiyama. The river winds through gorges and narrow valleys between two ranges of hills, Atagoyama on the left and Arashiyama on the right. This part of the river was closed to navigation until 1606, when a passage for boats was opened by Ryoi Suminokura—a famous engineer.

The first part of the course, after leaving the starting point, is commonplace and uninteresting, but at Miyanoshita the stream narrows and the rapids begin. Here on the rocky hillside to the left is a small Shinto shrine called Uketa Myojin. The main rapids, in the order in which they are reached, are as follows:

Kanaginose provides an exciting passage, as a huge flow of water surges through the narrow channel formed by the big rocks. Koayu-no-Taki is located near a sheer rock wall towering over the water. Takase consists of one large and many small rapids, offering the greatest difficulties to the boatmen, on one hand, and the greatest thrill to the passengers, on the other. Shishigakuchi (Lion's Mouth) is another difficult passage. Then there is Nagase, beyond which lies a deep and tranquil pool, while Gakugase is noted for its azaleas growing on the hillside.

At Byobu-Iwa, the river makes a sharp bend from N to E between perpendicular rocks, while at Ochiai the Kiyotaki River flows into the Hozu, creating a whirlpool around a big rock in the center of the stream. Finally, there is Oze, where—in a very narrow passage between the rocks—the waves threaten to splash over the boat. The temple halfway up the hill on the right is Daihikaku. From here, the foot of Arashiyama is soon reached and the trip is over.

Uji (16D3), pop. 116,000, on the Nara Line, is the terminal of the Uji Line of the Keihan Electric Railway (17.3 km., 40 min. from Kyoto). The city is also accessible from Kyoto by car by way of Fushimi and Momoyama.



A very fashionable resort, it lies on the scenic banks of the Uji River. The place is noted for its beautiful scenery, Buddhist temples, shrines and historical relics as well as for its top-quality green tea.

Mampukuji Temple is 1.6 km. SE of Kohata Station on the Nara Line, or near Obaku Station on the Uji Line of the Keihan Electric Railway. The headquarters of the Obaku sect, it was completed in 1661 by Ingen (1592-1673)—a famous Chinese priest of the Ming Dynasty. The temple structures, mostly "Important Cultural Properties," are patterned after the style of his own country, greatly differing from other Buddhist temples in Japan.

It is worthy of note that the Daiyuhoden (Main Hall) was built of teak wood imported from Thailand. In the Hatto (Lecture Hall), behind the Main Hall, are some 60,000 wood blocks that were used in printing the Obaku edition of a complete collection of the Buddhist sutras in 7,334 volumes. They were printed in this temple by Priest Tetsugen (1630-1682) from Higo Province, with the aid of Ingen. Several noted masterpieces painted by Taiga Ike (1723-1776), in the possession of the temple, are now on exhibit in the Kyoto National Museum.

Byodoin Temple (16D3), SE of Uji Station, stands on the banks of the Uji River. Originally a villa of Prime Minister Michinaga Fujiwara (966-1024), it was converted into a monastery in 1052. The temple's original main hall, the **Ho-odo** (Phoenix Hall), was built in 1053. It still stands as an example of the finest religious architecture of the period, when the Fujiwara family flourished. The temple is affiliated with both the Tendai and Jodo sects of Buddhism.

The hall was designed to represent a phoenix, or *ho-o*—a mythological bird of Chinese origin—in the act of descending to earth. The body is represented by the central hall, the wings by the lateral corridors and the tail by the rear corridor. The whole effect is one of amazing architectural symmetry. Atop the central hall are a soaring male and female phoenix cast in bronze.

The exterior of the hall is painted red and the interior elaborately decorated. In fact, it is regarded as marking the zenith of excellence to which the art of this period attained. Buddhist paintings by court painter Tamenari Takuma and others cover the doors and panels on three sides plus the walls behind the altar, although they are now very faded and worn. The paintings on the door at the N entrance are reproductions made during repair work on the temple from 1950 to 1957.

The image of Amitabha ("National Treasure") enshrined in the hall is attributed to Jocho (d. 1057), a noted Buddhist sculptor. This famous Amitabha is seated crosslegged on a lotus pedestal, his hands in his lap, eyes half-open and slightly downcast, delicately drawn eyebrows and a noble nose of medium proportions. The over-all figure creates an impression of perfect unity and harmony.

The ceiling is coffered with bronze mirrors inlaid here and there, while the altar is inlaid with mother-of-pearl in designs of honey-suckle and other arabesques. The frieze around the upper part of the walls originally bore images of the Twenty-five Bosatsu riding on the clouds and playing music. They have been painted over, however, and only a trace of them is preserved on the horizontal braces of the walls. The Ho-odo is under special government protection as a "National Treasure."

Because of its graceful shape, the large bronze bell which used to be in the belfry at the S elevation of the hall is counted among the three noted temple bells of Japan. It has no inscription, but the design of heavenly maidens and lions in relief on the surface is very artistic, suggesting a touch of Korean influence. This bell is also registered as a "National Treasure." The bell and the original phoenix are stored in the Homotsuden (Treasure Hall) together with a number of Bosatsu depicted in friezes and original mural paintings.

The **Kannon** (Hall for the Eleven-headed Kannon) is located N of the Phoenix Hall. It is popularly called the **Tsuridono** (Angling Hall) because in the olden days the waters of the Uji River ran under it and angling could actually be enjoyed right inside the hall. Next to the Tsuridono is a monument of Yorimasa Minamoto (1104-1180), who killed himself there after he was defeated by the troops of the Taira family. Because Yorimasa is said to have sat upon his open fan when he committed suicide, the monument marking the spot of his death is surrounded by a fan-shaped stone fence. His tomb is inside the walls of Saishoin, a subordinate temple behind the Phoenix Hall.

On Tonoshima, an islet in the Uji River E of the temple grounds, stands a 13-story stone pagoda. It was erected in 1286 by the Buddhist priest Eison, or Kosho-Bosatsu (1201-1290), to prevent animals from being killed and to invoke the aid of the dragon king in the reconstruction of Uji Bridge. After being repeatedly ravaged by storms and floods, it lay in ruins for centuries until it was finally rediscovered in 1908 and erected on the present site.

At the N end of the same islet is a historical stone monument. It marks the site where Takatsuna Sasaki and Kagesue Kajiwaru, warriors under Yoshitsune Minamoto (1159-1189), competed in 1184 for the honor of being the first to ride across the river on horseback when Yoshitsune attacked his cousin Yoshinaka Kiso (1154-1184), who had encamped on the opposite bank of the river. **Agata Shrine**, close to the Byodoin, is dedicated to Konohana-Sakuyahime-no-Mikoto, a Shinto goddess who is also enshrined in the Sengen Shrine at the foot of Mt. Fuji. The annual shrine festival, always held in darkness on the night of June 5, is a unique and spectacular event. It is also known as *Agata Matsuri*.

Hojoin Temple (Shingon-Ritsu sect) goes by the name of Hashidera, meaning Bridge Temple. Located SE of Uji Bridge, it contains a stone monument giving a short account of the first con-

MT. HIEI

struction of the bridge in 646. This is considered the oldest stone monument in Japan.

Uji Shrine, a short distance from the Hojoin Temple, is said to have been founded in 313 on the site of the residence of Prince Uji-no-Wakiiratsuko (d. 312). It is dedicated to the prince, to Emperor Nintoku (his eldest stepbrother) and to Emperor Ojin (his father). It consists of two separate shrines—the upper and the lower.

The upper shrine buildings, constructed in the early part of the 10th century, are said to be the oldest shrine buildings extant in Japan. Naturally, they have been designated as “National Treasures.” In the precincts of the upper shrine is a well of crystal clear water, numbered among the seven noted wells of Uji. The lower shrine has been designated as an “Important Cultural Property,” as an example of the architecture of the Kamakura period (1192–1333).

Koshoji Temple, nestling cozily among the trees on the slope of Asahi Hill beyond Uji Shrine, was established in 1233. It was the first Buddhist temple of the Soto sect built in Japan. Priest Dogen (1200–1253), the first abbot, returned from China during the Sung Dynasty and founded the new sect in Japan, living here for 11 years before he left for Echizen Province (now in Fukui Prefecture) and built the famous Eiheiiji Temple. The present buildings were restored in 1649, after lying in ruin for several years.

The ancient sport of cormorant fishing is demonstrated every evening (June 1 to August 31) around Tonoshima, an islet of the Uji River.

MT. HIEI

Mt. Hiei (16D2), alt. 848 m., soaring NE of Kyoto, can be reached from Kyoto by two ways. (1) Take the Keifuku Electric Railway's Eizan Line from Demachiyana to Yase-Yuen (Playland) at the W foot of Mt. Hiei. Next, take the cable car from Cable Yase-Yuen up to the Cable Hiei terminal and transfer from there to a ropeway leading to Shimegatake Peak. (2) From the center of the city, it is about a 1-hr. drive by car to the mountain top. Passing through Kita-Shirakawa, the road winds up to Tanotani Pass. From here, the Mt. Hiei toll road (8.1 km. long, 7 m. wide) extends to the summit via Yumemigaoka and Ipponsugi. From Kyoto Station or Keihan-Sanjo Station on the Keihan Electric Railway, buses also run to the top of Mt. Hiei along the same route.

Enryakuji Temple (16D2) is located in a thick grove of Japanese cypress trees on the summit of Mt. Hiei. From the historical as well as the religious standpoint, the Enryakuji is one of the most important temples in the country. It was founded in 788 by Priest Saicho, or Dengyo-Daishi (767–822)—the distinguished founder of the Tendai sect—by order of Emperor Kammu. The object of its foundation was to protect the new capital from evil spirits supposed to come from the NE.

The temple later proved more an affliction than a blessing, however, as the great monastery which developed from a small beginning became filled with turbulent warrior-monks clad in armor who made frequent raids on the city. Sometimes they even threatened the Imperial Palace. These troublesome monks were finally dispersed by Nobunaga Oda (1534-1582), who completely destroyed the temple buildings. Although the monastery was restored in Hideyoshi's time and was greatly enlarged by the third Tokugawa *shogun* Iemitsu, the priests never again assumed their old warlike character.

The principal buildings of the Enryakuji are the **Kompon-Chudo** (Central Hall), **Kaidan-indo** (Ordination Hall), **Mausoleum of Dengyo-Daishi**, etc.,—all located at Toto. The first-mentioned is registered as a "National Treasure," while the second is an "Important Cultural Property." The **Shakado** (Hall of Sakyamuni) and the famous **Sorinto** column, both registered as "Important Cultural Properties," are at Saito, while the **Yokawa-Chudo** and **Nyohodo** are at Yokawa. The central hall contains many valuable treasures, including a wooden statue of Yakushi-Nyorai ("Important Cultural Property") carved by Dengyo-Daishi. Near the Shimegatake parking place atop Mt. Hiei are a botanical garden, a natural science museum, an amusement park and a revolving observation pavilion. A magnificent panoramic view of Lake Biwa, Kyoto and the surrounding mountain ranges can be seen from the pavilion.

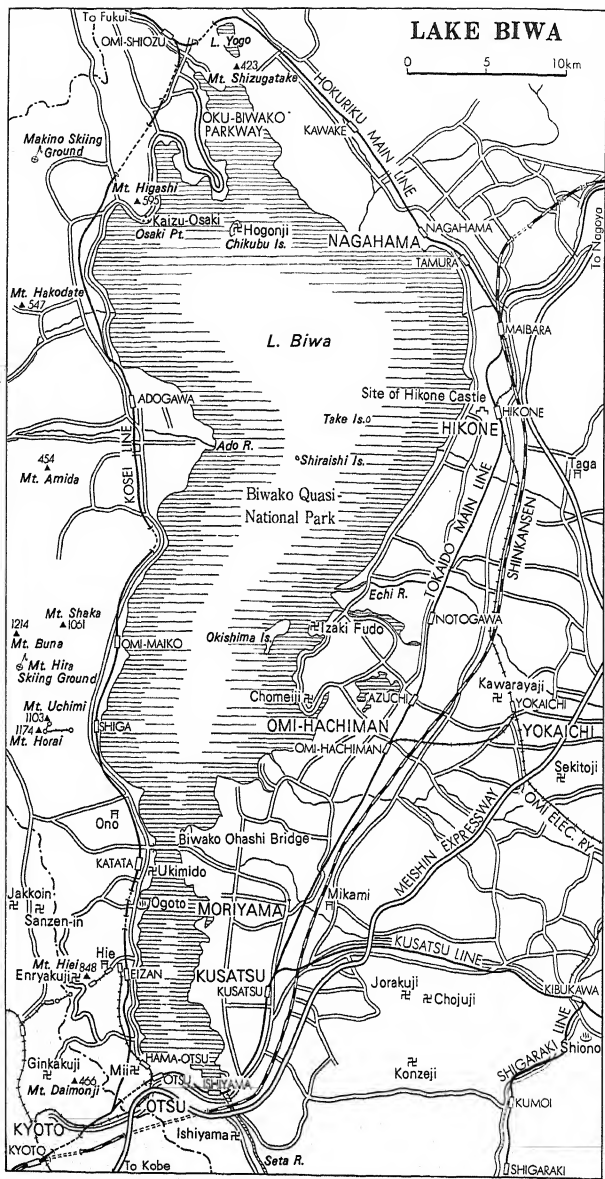
Route 23. Kyoto to Lake Biwa and Maibara

About 10 min. after leaving Kyoto Station in an easterly direction, the express train on the Tokaido Main Line touches Lake Biwa at Otsu. From there to Maibara, the train skirts the S and E shores of the lake.

LAKE BIWA QUASI-NATIONAL PARK

Lake Biwa and the surrounding area, including Mts. Hiei, Hira, Ryozen, Ibuki and places along the Uji River, were officially designated as Lake Biwa Quasi-National Park (109,982 ha.) in 1950.

Lake Biwa (16E2), the largest lake in Japan, is shaped like the musical instrument named *biwa*. Hence the name. Lying 86.3 m. above sea level, the lake is 235.4 km. in circumference, 674.4 sq. km. in area and 96 m. in depth. Geologists are of the opinion that the lake was formed by a subsidence of the land. According to tradition, it was formed in a single night in 286 B.C. by an earthquake, which produced Mt. Fuji at the same time. The islets in the lake such as Chikubu, Take, Shiraishi and Okinoshima are composed of volcanic rocks.



Following the Chinese custom in the last years of the 15th century, Omi Hakkei, or the "Eight Views of Omi," around the lake were selected as the most beautiful. Beginning from the N, these are "Evening Snow on Mt. Hira," "Flight of Wild Geese Descending at Katata," "Night Rain at Karasaki," "Evening Bell at the Miidera Temple," "Breezes on a Fine Day at Awazu," "Evening Glow at Seta," "Autumn Moon at Ishiyama" and "Returning Sails at Yabase."

In addition, Biwako Hakkei, or "Eight Views of Lake Biwa," have recently been selected as the finest scenes characteristic of the Biwako Quasi-National Park. They are "Grand View of Mt. Shizugatake," "Granite Cliffs of Kaizu-Osaki," "Placid View of Chikubu Island," "Ancient Castle of Hikone," "White Beach of Omatsuzaki," "Waterside Villages of Azuchi-Hachiman," "Thick Foliage on Mt. Hiei" and "Gentle Outflow at Seta-Ishiyama."

The lake is rich in carp, silver carp, trout, ayu (sweetfish) and other fish.

Regular sightseeing boat and bus services are available daily from Hama-Otsu in Otsu City to many scenic spots on the lake-shore, including Omi Hakkei and Biwako Hakkei.

Otsu (16D2), pop. 178,000, beautifully situated on the SW shore of Lake Biwa, is about 10 min. from Kyoto Station via the Tokaido Main Line. The city was the home of the Imperial Court in the 2nd and 7th centuries. Today, Otsu is the capital of Shiga Prefecture and an important tourist center. The city is also well known for its modern industries, producing nylon, polypropylene textiles, cotton yarn, electric appliances and precision machinery.

The Keishin Line of the Keihan Electric Railway runs 11.1 km. from Keihan-Sanjo (Kyoto) to Hama-Otsu (Otsu). The Ishiyama Line of the same railway extends 14.1 km. from Sakamoto to Ishiyamadera via Hama-Otsu. JNR's Kosei Line also runs N from Yamashina, E of Kyoto Station, to Omi-Shiotsu along the W shore of Lake Biwa. National Highway No. 1 (Tokyo-Osaka) passes through Otsu, National Highway No. 162 connects it with Fukui, while the Meishin Expressway skirts the S part of the city.

Taxis, buses and excursion boats are available for sightseeing in the city and on Lake Biwa.

Nagara Park is situated at the foot of Mt. Nagara, SW of Otsu Station. The park is well known as an ideal place to enjoy cherry blossoms.

Miidera Temple, a 5-min. walk from Hama-Otsu, is the popular name of Onjoji. It was founded in 674 in memory of Emperor Kobun—son of Emperor Tenchi, mentioned below. It is also the headquarters of the Tendai-Jimon sect. In its most prosperous days, there were 859 buildings within its vast compound, and even today it still contains more than 60 structures. The temple also has many objects of historical and artistic value, the principal ones having been registered as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

An old bell hangs in the belfry in front of the Main Hall. It was chosen as one of the "Eight Views of Omi" because of its curfew, which "tolls the knell of parting day."

Of all the edifices and structures belonging to the temple, the most popular is the Shohoji. Better known as the Kannondo, it was dedicated to Nyoirin Kannon. Since olden times, it has been the 14th of the 33 holy temples for pilgrimage in the former western provinces, visited by pilgrims in hopes of securing sacred charms. It was rebuilt in 1689 on an eminence commanding a picturesque view of Lake Biwa.

Pictures in the old *Otsu-e* (Otsu picture) style are sold near the temple gate together with dolls, towels and other articles painted with similar pictures. According to tradition, *Otsu-e* originated with Matabei Iwasa (1578-1650)—a painter of the Tosa school who lived at Otsu and drew *ukiyo-e*.

Tomb of Ernest Francisco Fenollosa (1853-1908), an American art critic, is in the cemetery of the Homyoin Temple near Onjoji Temple. Fenollosa came to Japan in 1879 and taught at Tokyo Imperial University, becoming a great admirer of Japanese art. After studying Buddhism, he became a Buddhist. He died in London, but by his own request his remains were taken to the Miidera Temple and interred there.

Omi O-hashii Bridge, spanning the N part of Lake Biwa, is a 1,290-m.-long ferroconcrete bridge completed in 1974. The arch-shaped bridge connects two cities—Kusatsu on the E shore and Otsu on the W shore—with a two-lane toll road and lane for cyclists.

Omi Shrine, 400 m. W of Omijingu-mae Station on the Ishisaka Line of the Keihan Electric Railway, was established in 1938 in memory of Emperor Tenchi (626-671), who built his palace on this site in 667. From its precincts, visitors can get a fine view of Lake Biwa. A popular festival called *Rokokusai* (Water-Clock Festival) is held every summer on June 10.

Karasaki, E of Karasaki Station on the Kosei Line, was noted for the night rain on its venerable black pine tree. Although the tree is now dead, it is still preserved as it was in its prime. The tree was once painted by Hiroshige Ando (1797-1858), a celebrated *ukiyo-e* artist. It was the largest tree in the country in the spread of its branches, which measured about 48 m. from E to W and 46 m. from N to S.

A new pine tree, raised from a seed of this old one, has grown to a height of more than 11 m. in the precincts of the Inari Shrine at Hieitsujicho, a lakeside spot 2 km. N of Karasaki. It is called the "New Pine Tree of Karasaki."

Saikyoji Temple, 2 km. NE of Sakamoto Station on the Ishisaka Line of the Keihan Electric Railway, is the headquarters of the Tendai-Shinsei sect. Founded in the 7th century by Prince Shōtoku, it was restored by Priest Shinsei in the 15th century. The most valuable artistic objects from the Momoyama period are preserved in this temple.

Hie Shrine, near Saikyoji Temple, enshrines the deities believed to be the protectors of Mt. Hiei. The vermilion-colored main edifices, which stand out against the foliage growing on the grounds, were built in 1586. They are registered as "National

Treasures." Its grand annual festival, called *Sanno Matsuri*, takes place from April 12 to 15.

Shojuraigoji Temple, 15 min. by bus from Hama-Otsu, was founded by Priest Saicho in 790 and restored by Priest Eshin in the 11th century. This Tendai-sect temple has many artistic objects that have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Ogoto Spa, located at the foot of Mt. Hiei, can be reached from Ogoto Station on the Kosei Line. Boasting a long history, the spa is a noted mineral-spring resort. Since it is also an ideal place for angling, swimming, hiking, etc., it attracts tourists throughout the year.

Gichuji Temple, near Ishiba Station on the Ishisaka Line of the Keihan Electric Railway, is a small temple founded in 1553. It is dedicated to the memory of Yoshinaka Kiso (1154-1184), a general of the Minamoto clan killed in battle at Awazu. In the precincts of the temple is the tomb of Basho Matsuo (1644-1694), regarded as Japan's greatest *haiku* poet.

Baisenkutsu Garden at Zeze is famous for its miniature plum trees, cultivated in pots and trained in various shapes.

Awazu, near Ishiyama Station on the Tokaido Main Line, was famous for providing one of the "Eight Views of Omi." Now, however, it has been turned into an industrial area.

Ishiyama Temple (16D3), a 10-min. walk from Ishiyamadera Station on the Keihan Electric Railway, belongs to the Toji school of the Shingon sect. Founded in the 8th century by Roben, a famous priest in the Nara period, it has been rebuilt twice—once in the 12th century and again toward the end of the 16th century. The rocks in the compound gave the temple its name—"Ishiyama" (Stony Hill). It was the 13th of the 33 holy temples for pilgrimage in the former western provinces, visited by pilgrims in feudal times. It boasts many "Important Cultural Properties" rich in historical value.

Especially famous structures are the pagoda, the Main Hall, the Todaimon Gate and the belfry. Attached to the Main Hall is a building called the Genji-no-Ma, or "Hall of Genji." It is here that Murasaki-Shikibu (975-1031) is said to have written her classic romance, *Genji Monogatari* or "Tale of Genji." The temple grounds command a splendid view of the lake, especially on a moonlit night in autumn.

Chikubu Island (16E2), measuring 2 km. in circumference in the N part of the lake, is the site of the Hagonji Temple, dedicated to Kannon and Benten. The temple was founded by the celebrated priest Gyoki (670-749), by order of Emperor Shomu, more than 1,200 years ago. Beside the temple is a small shrine named Tsukubusuma Shrine, which is now registered as an "Important Cultural Property." Both the temple and the shrine were rebuilt in 1603 by Hideyori Toyotomi. It is said that the materials were taken from the magnificent buildings originally forming a part of Fushimi Castle.

The island has high granite cliffs and is covered with thickets of bamboo, pine and Japanese cedar. The placid view of the island is noted as one of the "Eight Views of Lake Biwa." Sightseeing boats departing from Hama-Otsu, Hikone and Nagahama are available; the boat trips include a visit to the island.

ALONG THE KOSEI LINE ON THE W SHORE OF LAKE BIWA

JNR Kosei Line (16.6 km.) leading to Omi-Shiotsu on the Hokuriku Main Line, branches off at Yamashina on the Tokaido Main Line. Beginning operations in 1974, the line runs along the W shore of Lake Biwa, offering scenic views of the lake, mountains and countryside.

Ukimido (Floating Pavilion) at Katata, about 1 km. SE of Katata Station, about 30 min. from Kyoto, is also called the Mangetsuji Temple. It belongs to the Daitokuji branch of the Rinzaï sect. A flight of wild geese descending in this area is one of the "Eight Views of Omi."

Biwako O-hashî Bridge, spanning Lake Biwa at its S neck between Katata on the W shore and Moriyama on the E shore, is a 1,350-m.-long toll bridge. The center span of the bridge has a clearance of 20 m. above the water to permit the passage of ships. Since the completion of the bridge, the industrial and tourist development of the two districts has been remarkable. The bridge is illuminated at night, providing a striking night scene.

Biwako Valley, 45 min. by bus from Otsu, or 10 min. by bus from Horai Station, 40 min. from Kyoto, has been developed into popular ski grounds after the pattern of Squaw Valley in the U.S.A. The valley formed by Uchimi and Horai Peaks provides six ski runs. The ski grounds feature among its facilities a "car-lator," a vehicle equipped with many windows permitting a kaleidoscopic view of the surrounding district. The car-lator runs from the base—where all modern facilities, including a rest house and a large parking lot, are provided—to the summit of Mt. Uchimi, a distance of 2 km. On the summit are a rest house and an observation platform, affording a panoramic view of Lake Biwa. From the summit, chair lifts are available to the top of Mt. Horai. The valley is also known for its autumnal tints. An access road branches off from National Highway No. 161 at Matsunoura on the W shore of the lake, bringing the valley to within 2 hrs. of Osaka and Nagoya.

Mt. Hira (16D2), alt. 1,174 m., rises W of Hira Station (about 45 min. from Kyoto). The summit can be reached by chair lift and ropeway. The fine scenery provided by "Evening Snow on Mt. Hira" is one of the "Eight Views of Omi." The surrounding area is a popular resort for hiking and skiing.

Omatsuzaki, SE of Omi-Maiko Station (about 50 min. from Kyoto), is also called Omi-Maiko. A 1-km.-long, crescent-shaped beach on Lake Biwa, it is suitable for swimming, camping and

angling. The "White Beach of Omatsuzaki," with the Hira mountains in the background, is popular among tourists as one of "Eight Views of Lake Biwa."

Kaizu-Osaki, 30 min. by bus from Omi-Imazu (1 hr. from Kyoto)—the terminal of the Kosei Line, is a rocky picturesque place overlooking an abyss. The granite cliffs, covered with old pine trees, are among the familiar scenery on Lake Biwa. This place commands a pleasant view of Chikubu Island.

Makino Ski Grounds, 30 min. by bus from Omi-Imazu, lies near the NW end of Lake Biwa. It is one of the best equipped and most popular ski grounds in the Kinki District.

ALONG THE E SHORE OF LAKE BIWA

Soon after leaving Ishiyama Station (10 min. from Otsu Station or 15 min. from Kyoto), the train crosses over the Seta River.

The **Seta River**, flowing out of the S end of Lake Biwa, changes its name twice to the Uji River and the Yodo River before it empties into Osaka Bay. Spanning the Seta River are five large bridges—the Tokaido Main Line and Tokaido National Highway bridges, the Karahashi of Seta, the Tokaido Shinkansen and Meishin Expressway bridges.

Karahashi of Seta (16D3), popularly known as Setahashi Bridge, actually consists of two bridges—one is 172 m. long and the other is 52 m. long. The two bridges connect the island in the Seta River with the banks and are important for local traffic. In olden days, the bridges were important strategic points, and when war broke out they were frequently destroyed for the defense of the capital (Kyoto). The present ones were completed in 1924. The view in the evening, including the bridges called "Evening Glow at Seta," is noted as one of the "Eight Views of Omi."

Nango Weir, 6 min. by bus from Ishiyamadera Station on the Keihan Electric Railway, is designed to regulate the flow of the Seta River by means of a dam and a floodgate for the dual purpose of relieving possible drought in the Lake Biwa area and controlling river flooding in Kyoto and Osaka. It has an enormous displacement capacity. The waters make a splendid sight at the time of drainage. Near the weir is a sandy riverbed that makes a fine playground for children. A good view of the mountain ranges S of Lake Biwa can be obtained from there.

Kusatsu (16D2), pop. 56,000, is the junction for the Kusatsu Line to Tsuge (36.4 km.) on the Kansai Main Line. About 3 km. E of Kusatsu, National Highway No. 8 branches off from the Tokaido National Highway and skirts the E shore of Lake Biwa.

Omi-Hachiman, pop. 45,000, is situated on the SE shore of Lake Biwa, facing Okinoshima Island. Among the attractions of the city is the Chomeiji Temple (25 min. from Omi-Hachiman Station by bus and a 15-min. walk). This temple is said to have been built by Prince Shotoku (573-621). It was rebuilt in the 16th century. The scenic waterside village near the temple is noted as one of

"Eight Views of Lake Biwa."

Azuchi (16E2) is famous as the site where the tomb of Nobunaga Oda (1534-1582), a noted warlord, is located. The tomb is on a hill called Azuchiyama (1.5 km. N of Azuchi Station), which is the site of the old Azuchi Castle. An image of Nobunaga is enshrined at the Sokenji Temple on the hillside.

Hikone (16E2), pop. 81,000, 61.7 km., within 50 min. by express from Kyoto, is the site of **Hikone Castle**. It stands 1 km. W of Hikone Station, a reminder of the long history of the Ii family. It was constructed in 1603 by Naokatsu Ii three years after the clan's triumphant return from the Battle of Sekigahara. From this same castle, Naosuke Ii (1815-1860) went forth. He was the chief minister of the Tokugawa *shogun* and was noted for his role in helping to open Japan to the Western world.

The three-story, white-walled donjon of the castle is a "National Treasure." The Tempin Turret, Sanju Turret, Taikomom Gate and Sawaguchi Tamon Turret have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties." The castle's mystic appearance in the moonlight is one of "Eight Views of Lake Biwa."

Besides the castle, there are various points of interest in Hikone. The Rakurakuen and Genkyuen are near the castle. The former was the villa of the Ii family and the latter the villa garden. Beside Genkyuen Garden is a children's park called Konki Park, with a bronze statue of Naosuke Ii. Another attraction is Hikone Beach at Matsubara, E of the castle.

Hikone is also well known for its spinning industry and the production of synthetic fiber, ramie fabric and worsted yarn.

Taga Shrine, SE of Hikone City, can be reached in 15 min. by the Omi Railway from Hikone via Takamiya. The shrine is sacred to a pair of mythological deities—Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto. Said to be as old as the Ise Jingu Shrines in Mie Prefecture, it is one of the most popular shrines in the Kinki District. Annual festival: April 22.

Maibara, 67.7 km. around 55 min. by express from Kyoto; see Route 17.

Route 24. Kobe and Vicinity

Kobe (16C3), pop. 1,340,000, is the seat of the Hyogo Prefectural Government and, together with the four other cities of Osaka, Amagasaki, Nishinomiya and Ashiya, forms a contiguous urban area along the N coast of Osaka Bay. All five cities are on the Tokaido Main Line and are connected with one another by the rapid transit provided by a number of private railways as well as by JNR. Kobe is reached by the Shinkansen from Tokyo in 3 hrs. 30 min. and from Nagoya in 1 hr. 25 min. For other means of access, see Transportation.

Kobe is Japan's foremost international seaport and the W gateway, in the same way that Yokohama is the E entrance. With over

10,000 ocean-going vessels coming in and going out every year, Kobe handles a substantial share of Japan's total exports and imports. It is also an important center of the highway network in the Kinki District. With the completion of the 189.7-km. Meishin Expressway from Nishinomiya to Komaki, traffic between Kobe and Nagoya, via Osaka and Kyoto, has become much heavier.

With a range of hills protecting it on the N, Kobe is well sheltered and enjoys a very temperate climate in winter, making it a favorite place of residence for foreigners. Its proximity to Osaka and Kyoto, the largest cities in the Kinki District, also tends to increase its popularity and prosperity. Kobe is administratively divided into nine wards—Fukiai, Higashi-Nada, Hyogo, Ikuta, Kita, Nada, Nagata, Suma and Tarumi.

The city, hemmed in by the hills at the back, has spread E and W along the N shores of Osaka Bay. The business district is situated near the waterfront and the residential quarter on the slopes of the hills. Kobe proper, now confined within Ikuta Ward, may roughly be divided into two sections—Yamate or Bluff and Kaigan-dori or Bund. Between the two sections are located such well-known shopping streets as Motomachi, Sannomiya and Tor Road.

There are three principal JNR stations in Kobe—Shin-Kobe, Sannomiya and Kobe. The most convenient for foreign tourists is Sannomiya, as it is situated in the heart of the city near the piers, where banks, steamship offices, and the principal foreign and Japanese business offices are located.

Many souvenir shops line the streets, catering to the tourists that flock to the city. Kobe is also a mecca for gourmets. Not only Japanese but Western and Chinese dishes are excellent, offering a variety of palatable foods, including choice *sake* from Nada, fine beef known as Kobe beef, etc.

History: The history of Kobe is as old as the history of Japan. In ancient times, the place was known by the name of Muko. Muko-no-Minato (Port of Muko), part of the present Hyogo Harbor, was a naturally good harbor. In the 4th century, it was a porthole through which the cultures of China and Korea seeped into Japan. In the 12th century, the military ruler Kiyomori Taira (1118-1181), in an attempt to develop a prosperous Japan through foreign trade, moved the capital from Kyoto to Fukuhara (W part of present Kobe) after carrying out a huge harbor construction plan. Although the new capital of Fukuhara lasted only six months, its port—Hyogo—prospered. As a trading port, Hyogo continued to prosper and for a while in the 16th century ships bound for Osaka made it a port of call. In 1788, it had a population of 19,580, but this had increased by the time the port of Kobe was opened to foreign trade on January 1, 1868.

It was out of political expediency to stifle strong voices against opening Hyogo to foreign trade that Kobe, a port somewhat NE of the then prosperous port of Hyogo, was opened to foreign trade, as in the case of Yokohama, which was newly developed as an open port in lieu of Kanagawa. At that time, Hyogo was the capital of the prefecture and Kobe its suburb, but as the years passed and the port increased in importance, Kobe ultimately took the lead and absorbed Hyogo.

In 1874, a railway between Kobe and Osaka was opened. Some years later work was started on the San-yo Line to link Kobe with Shimonoseki, which marks the W tip of Honshu. In 1889 the predominance of Kobe in the partnership was recognized and the city was granted a charter, with Hyogo incorporated into it. The Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) added greatly to the development of the port. With the temporary collapse of Yokohama's silk trade after the earthquake of 1923, much of the country's silk business was diverted to Kobe.

During World War II, Kobe was hit by air raids and two-thirds of the city was devastated. After the war, however, Kobe was rapidly rehabilitated, and expanded by absorbing neighboring towns and villages into the municipality. Its population rose from 379,000 in November 1945 to 1,340,000 in March 1974 in an urban area extending 30 km. from E to W. Kobe is now the sixth-largest city in Japan so far as population is concerned.

Industry and Trade: As one of Japan's major ports, Kobe handles 20 percent of the nation's exports and 11 percent of its imports.

Kobe's principal export goods are cotton fabrics, clothing, iron and steel products, synthetic and staple fiber fabrics, metal products, rayon fabrics, radios, woolen and worsted fabrics, etc. Their destinations are Europe, U.S.A., Hong Kong, Liberia, Singapore and South Africa. Imported goods include soy beans, wheat, cotton, iron ore, crude rubber, nonferrous metal ore, hides and skins, hemp, petroleum, etc. They come from the U.S.A., Australia, Malaysia, West Germany, etc.

The industry of Kobe has developed along with its port. Kobe, together with neighboring cities, forms the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Industrial Zone. The more important industries are heavy industries such as iron and steel, shipbuilding, industrial vehicles and rolling stock. These are handled by such big firms as the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kawasaki Steel Corp., Kobe Steel Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, etc. Also important are the food processing, rubber manufacturing, chemicals, flour milling and sake distilling industries.

TRANSPORTATION

Kobe is well provided with facilities for communicating with other cities.

Airlines: Osaka International Airport at Itami is reached in 50 min. by car or in 1 hr. 10 min. by bus from Sannomiya Station. Besides several international services, frequent air service is maintained between the airport and other major cities of the country by JAL, ANA and TDA.

Japanese National Railways: The Shinkansen connects Shin-Kobe with Tokyo (589.5 km.) in 3 hrs. 30 min., Nagoya (223.5 km.) in 1 hr. 25 min. and with Kyoto (75.9 km.) in 35 min. The rapid transit on the Tokaido Main Line running parallel with the Shinkansen, links Sannomiya and Kyoto (73.4 km.) in 35 min. and Osaka (30.6 km.) in 25 min. In addition, frequent local trains, stopping at every station, are available.

Private Railways: The Hanshin Electric Railway runs from Motomachi to Umeda in Osaka (32.1 km., 35 min. by limited express), via Sannomiya and Ashiya. The Hankyu Electric Railway runs from Sannomiya to Umeda (32.3 km., 28 min. by limited express), to Kawaramachi in Kyoto and to Takarazuka. The Kobe Rapid Transit Railway runs from Sannomiya to Sumaura Park (11 km.), covering part of the distance on the tracks of the Hankyu and Hanshin Electric Railways. The Kobe Electric Railway runs from Minatogawa to Arima Spa (22.5 km., 35 min.), Sanda (32 km., 50 min.) on the Fukuchiyama Line, Miki (26.9 km., 50 min.) and Ao (36.7 km., 1 hr. 10 min.) on the Kakogawa Line. From Hyogo the San-yo Electric Railway runs W to Himeji (56.9 km., 1 hr. 5 min. by limited express), passing the famous seaside resorts of Suma and Akashi en route.

Buses: Bus lines form a network throughout the city, the fare differing according to the distance traveled. The minimum fare is ¥50.

Taxis: Taxis provide the most convenient means of transportation in the city. Two types of taxis—small and standard-sized cabs—are available. Fares are as follows, as of November 1, 1974: For small-sized cabs—¥270 for the first 2 km. or less and ¥50 for each additional 530 m. For standard-sized cabs—¥280 for the first 2 km. or less and ¥50 for each additional 455 m. An additional 20 percent is charged between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Highways: The Hanshin Expressway runs along the coastline of Kobe, providing a fast, direct link with Japan's major cities. Various other highways connect Kobe with Kyushu to the W, and Osaka, Amagasaki and other cities of the Tokaido megalopolis to the E. The municipality operates toll roads leading to scenic spots on the hills behind the city. Between Kobe and Akashi, a toll road named the Shimmei Highway extends for a distance of 4.9 km.

The 189.7-km.-long Meishin Expressway—the first of its kind in Japan—extends between Nishinomiya to the E of Kobe and Komaki near Nagoya. It was opened to traffic in July 1965. On this road, long-distance buses are operated by JNR and two other companies between Kobe Station and Nagoya via Shin-Osaka and Kyoto Stations (3 hrs. 45 min.).

Steamship Lines: Kobe is a frequent port of call for many international steamship lines. Domestically, Kobe is a starting point for trips through the fascinating Inland Sea—to such places as Beppu in Kyushu, Takamatsu, Imabari and Matsuyama in Shikoku, and Shodo and Awaji Islands. The luxury steamers of the Kansai Steamship Co. connect Kobe with Beppu in 13 hrs. 10 min., with Matsuyama in 8 hrs. 30 min. and with Takamatsu within 4 hrs.

Home-Visit Plan: Foreign visitors to Kobe have an opportunity to visit Japanese homes to learn what Japanese home life is like. This is due to a unique plan worked out by the municipality of Kobe with the cooperation of those citizens interested in welcom-

ing foreign tourists as their guests. The plan has proved successful, and is greatly contributing to the promotion of understanding and goodwill among peoples of various nations.

Applications for home visits are made at the Tourist Section of the Kobe City Government (Tel. 331-8181, ext. 2381). At least one day is required for making arrangements.

Visitors are welcome at any time, except early in the morning. However, 7 to 7:30 p.m.—the period after the evening meal—is preferable. The most convenient size for groups visiting a home is two to five persons.

Visits are free of charge, except for transportation and interpreter's fees, but it is suggested that the visitors bring some small gifts, as Japanese people customarily do. A box of candy or cakes, fruit or flowers for the hostess will be appreciated.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Irizomeshiki (Opening Ceremony of Hot-Spring Bath) is held on January 2 at Arima Spa. To commemorate the two Buddhist saints who opened the spa, their wooden images as well as the image of a Shinto god, which are kept in the tutelary shrine of the spa, are given the year's first bath by local residents wearing traditional costumes.

Tsuinashiki (Festival to Drive Away Evil Spirits) is held on February 3 or 4 at the Nagata Shrine in Nagata Ward. On the evening of *Setsubun*—the eve of “the beginning of spring,” seven characters impersonating devils dance around the main shrine holding up flaming torches.

Shinkosai, held on April 15 and 16 at the Ikuta Shrine, Ikuta Ward, is a spring festival of the shrine.

Nanko Festival is held from May 24 to 26 at the Minatogawa Shrine, Ikuta Ward. It is staged in memory of Masashige Kusunoki, a loyal general popularly called “Nankosan”; the shrine is dedicated to him. The festival features a procession of 16 mounted warriors clad in armor and impersonating Masashige and his son, among others. May 25 is the day when Masashige died a heroic death in 1336.

Kobe Festival is observed on the third weekend of May to celebrate the prosperity of the city. Various kinds of events are held in the city, with many residents taking part. One of the most attractive events is a procession of thousands of people, including the mayor, local beauties, students of international schools, baton twirlers and brass bands.

Hot-Spring Festival is held on November 2 and 3 at Arima Spa.

PLACES OF INTEREST

HIGASHI-NADA WARD

Hon-Sumiyoshi Shrine, near Sumiyoshi Station on the Tokaido Main Line, is located on the original site of the famous Sumiyoshi Shrine. It is said to have been founded in 202, but was moved to Osaka. Hence, the Shinto deities enshrined here are the same as those in the Osaka shrine, and the prefix *hon* (original) is put

before the shrine name. Its annual festival is observed on May 13. **Hakutsuru Art Museum** (19E2), faces the Sumiyoshi River at the foot of Mt. Rokko, 1.2 km. N of Sumiyoshi Station on the Tokaido Main Line. It contains Chinese bronze ware, ceramics, lacquer ware and ancient Japanese art objects collected by Mr. Kano, distiller of the *Hakutsuru* brand of *sake*. The two-story museum is designed in the gorgeous *Momoyama* style of architecture. Open usually from early March to late May, and late September to late November.

NADA WARD

Oji Park (19D3), with an area of 1.9 ha., is situated N of Nada Station. This popular sports park has athletics fields, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and tennis and volleyball courts as well as various recreation facilities for children. The park contains a zoo with 160 species of animals and birds. It is also popular for cherry-blossom viewing in spring.

FUKIAI WARD

Namban Art Museum (19D3), located at Kumachicho Itchome, houses a large number of early, Western-style paintings created in Japan, including some depicting early European visitors. Some of them are registered as "Important Cultural Properties" or "Important Art Objects."

Nunobiki Falls (19C3), NE of Sannomiya, consists of two waterfalls—Odaki (Male Falls) and Medaki (Female Falls), 45 m. and 19 m. high, respectively. The wooded area around the falls is a favorite retreat for Kobe residents and a popular hiking route. A short distance above Male Falls is a lookout point that commands a fine view of the Nunobiki Reservoir.

Sannomiya (19C3), where three stations of the JNR, Hankyu and Hanshin Electric Railways converge, is the traffic center of the city. Situated near the harbor, the area contains an underground shopping arcade called "Sanchika Town," the Kobe Press Bldg., Sogo Department Store and Kobe International House, a part of which is the Kobe International Hotel. Sannomiya Shopping Street, lined with many elegant specialty shops and snack bars, is frequented by tourists as well as residents of Kobe.

IKUTA WARD

Ikuta Shrine (19C3), 400 m. NW of Sannomiya Station, is said to have been founded by Empress Jingu on her return from an expedition to Korea in the 3rd century. It is consecrated to Wakahirume-no-Mikoto, mythological female deity and the tutelary guardian of Kobe citizens. Kobe derives its name from Kambe, the glebe donated to this shrine by the Imperial court. The shrine building, recently reconstructed, is painted vermilion. The grove of Japanese cedars and camphor trees behind the shrine was once very extensive, but has gradually dwindled in size, chiefly because of the growth of the city. The spring festival of the shrine takes place on April 15 and 16 with great ceremony, while the autumn festival is held from September 19 to 23.

The district stretching SE of the shrine to Sannomiya Station forms a bustling amusement and shopping center of the city.

Suwayama Park is a recreation area laid out on a hill called Suwayama (alt. 160 m.) N of the civic center. A good view of the city and the harbor can be obtained from there. In the park is a monument commemorating the observation of a transit of Venus in 1874 by Commander P.J.C. Jansen, a French astronomer. **Kobe Port** (19C4), one of the most distinguished trading ports in Japan, consists of two parts: the SW part—the former port of Hyogo—is for domestic trade, while the NE part is for foreign trade. Great improvements in harbor facilities have been made in recent years in the way of reclaiming the foreshore and of erecting breakwaters, but the expansion of the harbor is still under way. The Naka Pier and Meriken Hatoba (American Pier) are in the center of Kobe Harbor. Liners of the Kansai Steamship Co. on the Inland Sea run berth at the Naka Pier, while the Meriken Hatoba—constructed simultaneously with the opening of the port—is now used by intra-harbor launches and sightseeing boats. The Maya Pier with 18 berths, located in the easternmost part of the harbor, was the first of its kind built in Japan to serve container ships. The modern Port Terminal, located at Pier No. 4, also serves container ships as well as ocean-going vessels. It is a main gate to the harbor, with its terminal building containing the custom-house, a bank, the Japan Travel Bureau office, restaurants, etc.

A major feature of Kobe Harbor is Port Island, an artificial island connected to the mainland by the double-decked Kobe O-hashi Bridge. With an area of 436 ha., it serves both container ships and regular ocean-going liners.

Port Tower (19C4), located on the Naka Pier, was opened to the public in 1963. The 180-m.-high structure was built by the Kobe Port Development Society. Accommodating 600 persons, the glass-enclosed, five-story observatory can be reached by two elevators. A special feature is the rotating floor of the observatory, from which a panoramic view of the city and harbor of Kobe can be enjoyed.

The tower also has a three-story building at its base, the third floor of which is connected by a bridge to the International Port Museum, completed in 1962. The museum contains colorful exhibits relating to the port, shipbuilding, trade and other features of Kobe. The tower building contains a restaurant, shops, etc.

Kobe Commerce-Industry-Trade Center Building was built in commemoration of the centennial of Kobe Port. One of the tallest buildings in W Japan, it is 26 stories high and has two basement floors. All the major organizations devoted to the development of foreign trade, commerce and industry are housed in the building. An observation platform called "Sky Lobby" on the 26th floor commands an excellent panoramic view of the port as well as the surrounding area.

Kaigan-dori (19C3), or the Bund, stretches E to W along the

harbor, from the customhouse to Kobe Station. The section between the customhouse and the American Pier marks the site of the former foreign settlement. Now the street is lined with office buildings, housing steamship and trading companies and hotels, among others.

Sakaemachi-dori, a street on the N side of Kaigan-dori and running parallel with it, is the business center of Kobe. It is lined with many banks and trading firms.

Motomachi-dori (19C3), between Sakaemachi-dori and Motomachi Station, is a flourishing shopping center covered with a duralumin roof. The street forms an arcade that is lined with stores, coffee houses and restaurants. At the opposite ends of the street are the Daimaru and Mitsukoshi Department Stores.

Kobe City Hall (19C3), constructed in 1957, is on the wide street running N from the piers past the customhouse to Sannomiya Station. On the N side of the City Hall are the totem pole—presented by the citizens of Seattle, Kobe's sister city—and a floral dial. The 10-m.-tall, multicolored totem pole, erected in 1961, has the following legend carved on it:

"Across the Pacific Ocean on the W and the E, there were two similar cities, whose people did not know each other. The two cities entered a period of darkness and sorrow caused by the sudden outbreak of war. After the fearful war had ceased, the people of the two cities looked up at each other. They built, hand-in-hand, a bridge of friendship across the two cities under the warm sunlight."

In return, the citizens of Kobe presented a hanging bell to Seattle. The floral dial, 6 m. in diameter, was presented by the Kobe Floral Society to celebrate the completion of the new City Hall.

Tor Road, which runs about 1 km. uphill past the Daimaru Department Store, is a favorite promenade for Kobe residents. The road is lined with many modern stores and restaurants. From this road, Sannomiya Shopping Street runs E to Sannomiya Station.

Minatogawa Shrine (19C4), 300 m. N of Kobe Station, is popularly known as the Nanko Shrine. Its main hall is a modern ferro-concrete building constructed in 1953. The shrine is dedicated to Masashige Kusunoki (1294–1336), who died a heroic death at a place behind the present main shrine after being defeated in his efforts to uphold the cause of Emperor Godaigo against Takauji Ashikaga (1304–1358). The latter, founder of the Ashikaga shogunate, had rebelled against the Emperor's authority. In the SE corner of the precincts is a tombstone bearing the inscription: "Ah, Here Lies the Faithful Kusunoki!" It was erected in 1692 by Mitsukuni Tokugawa, lord of Mito. Most of the shrine structures, which were reduced to ashes in World War II, have been rebuilt in reinforced concrete.

HYOGO WARD

Minatogawa Park (19B3), W of Minatogawa Shrine, is situated on the elevated riverbed of the former Minatogawa, the course of which was diverted further to the SW in 1892. The park contains a bronze statue of Masashige Kusunoki and an open-air concert

hall. In its underground corner is the Minatogawa terminal of the Kobe Electric Railway, where trains for Arima start. The longer SE portion of the erstwhile riverbed is **Shinkaichi** (19B4), meaning the newly-opened ground. The city's most popular amusement quarter is located here, and includes a large number of cabarets, movie theaters, restaurants and stores.

NAGATA WARD

Nagata Shrine (19B4) is situated about 200 m. N of Nagata Station on the Kobe Rapid Transit Railway. This shrine, of great antiquity, is dedicated to Kotoshironushi-no-Mikoto—an ancient Shinto deity worshiped as a promoter of personal good fortune and prosperity in business. In return for his miraculous help, supplicants have often consecrated chickens to the shrine. Crowds of worshipers visit the shrine, especially on New Year's Day, the day of *Setsubun* (February 3 or 4) and on the shrine's annual festival days—October 18 and 19.

Rubber Industry Zone: The district around Shin-Nagata Station, 6 min. from Kobe Station on the San-yo Main Line, is the center of the city's rubber industry. The industry plays an important role in Kobe's prosperity because its output ranks fourth after iron and steel, ships and foodstuffs. The district also produces 80 to 90 percent of the synthetic-rubber shoes made in Japan. However, most of the factories here are operated on a small scale.

SUMA WARD

The W part of Kobe, situated along the coast of Osaka Bay, is noted for its delightful seascapes and historical associations. With white sandy beaches dotted with picturesque pine trees, the district attracts a large number of swimmers in summer. Many Kobe residents have their villas on the shores of Suma, Shioya, Tarumi and Maiko, an area that now constitutes Suma and Tarumi Wards of Kobe. These scenic places can be conveniently reached from the heart of Kobe, either by the JNR San-yo Main Line or by the San-yo Electric Railway.

Zenshoji (19A4), a Buddhist temple of the Rinzaï sect (Nanzenji school) at the S foot of Mt. Takatori, is about 1 km. N of Itayado Station on the San-yo Electric Railway. The temple, founded during 1356–1361 and sacred to the Eleven-headed Kannon, is celebrated for its large number of maple trees, which turn crimson in November; hence, the name of Momijidera (Maple Temple). The front gate is attributed to Jingoro Hidari, a noted sculptor-carpenter of the early 17th century. It produces a melodious sound when opened or closed.

Fukushoji or Suma Temple (19A5), headquarters of the Shingon sect (Sumadera school) of Buddhism, is situated 200 m. N of Sumadera Station on the San-yo Electric Railway. The temple is said to have been founded in 886 by order of Emperor Koko. An image of Sho-Kannon is the chief object of worship. Among the temple's treasures designated as "Important Cultural Properties" is a wooden statue of the Eleven-headed Kannon carved

in the Muromachi period (1336-1573). The cherry trees in the precincts attract a large crowd of people from early to mid-April. **Suma Beach Park** (19A5), 14 km. E of Suma Station on the San-yo Electric Railway, is located at the mouth of the Myohoji River. Along the coast are such facilities as a baseball stadium, a yacht harbor, fishing center and a public lodge. **Suma Municipal Aquarium** is a popular attraction at Suma Beach Park. It was constructed in 1957 and is one of the best and largest of its kind in Japan. It has some 500 species of fish. There is also a hall with 300 seats, a library, exhibition rooms and a flower garden.

Sumaura Park (19A5), close to Sumaura-Koen Station on the San-yo Electric Railway, is a natural park with an area of 8.7 ha. It includes the slope of Mt. Hachibuse, where some 1,000 cherry trees are planted, and Sumaura Beach, suitable for swimming. The park is rich in historical sites since a battle was fought here in 1184 between the rival clans of Minamoto and Taira. A ropeway runs 464 m. from the park to the top of Mt. Hachibuse (alt. 246 m.), which commands an extensive view of Suma, Maiko and Akashi Beaches as well as Awaji Island. The recreation area there includes a rotating observatory on the peak and a chair lift to the summit of neighboring Mt. Hatafuri.

TARUMI WARD

Wadatsumi Shrine, adjacent to Tarumi Station on the San-yo Main Line, is dedicated to the three Shinto deities worshiped as the guardians of voyagers and fishermen. The seashore festival of the shrine takes place yearly on October 11 and 12.

Maiko Park (16C3), located at the W end of Kobe, is famous for its grove of old pine trees. It forms a prefectural park with an area of 2.3 ha. along the waterfront. It is contiguous to Sumaura Park on the E and Akashi Park on the W, offering a lovely view of Awaji Island just across the Akashi Straits. Probably 500 or more years old, the shapely Japanese black pines that have endured the sea winds cast dark shadows on the white sands near the blue waters of the straits, presenting a typical Japanese scene. Many a poet has written in praise of Maiko as well as Suma and Akashi. The celebrated landscape artist Hiroshige Ando (1797-1858) drew inspiration from the beach and left behind a woodblock-print masterpiece titled "*The Beach of Maiko*."

Taisanji Temple, located 9.6 km. NE of Akashi Station on the San-yo Main Line, can be reached in 30 min. by bus. The temple was founded in 716 by Umakai Fujiwara, grandson of Kamatari—patriarch of the Fujiwara family, and is now affiliated with the Tendai sect of Buddhism. The main hall, erected in 1304, is registered as a "National Treasure." The Niomon (Deva Gate), a structure built in the middle of the Muromachi period (1336-1573), is one of the "Important Cultural Properties" along with a wooden image of sitting Amitabha (enshrined in the Amitabha Hall), 32 written volumes making up the Hokekyo Sutra, eight valuable pieces of ancient armor and many old Buddhist pictures. These

structures are opened to the public once a year on June 25 of the lunar calendar, when the temple treasures are aired. The time-honored buildings nestle in sylvan surroundings, with a stony-bedded stream and several cascades flowing nearby. The area affords an ideal place for hiking.

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK

Hyogo Ward includes the major part of the mountainous area of the city formed by the Rokko mountains, which stretches from NE to SW at the rear of the city. Most of this mountain range is included in the Inland Sea National Park.

Mt. Rokko (16C3), alt. 932 m., is the highest peak of the Rokko mountains. It can be reached by cable car (10 min.) or by the S (Front) Rokko Drive—a 4.6-km. toll road from Dobashi, which can be reached in 10 min. by bus from Rokko Station on the Hankyu Electric Railway or from Rokkomichi Station on the Tokaido Main Line. From its summit, one can overlook the Bay of Osaka and also get a distant view of Awaji Island, situated in the easternmost part of the Inland Sea.

Here and there on the flat and spacious top of the mountain can be seen a number of pretty ponds, small hills and clumps of verdure. A recreation area there contains restaurants, hotels, golf links, an alpine garden, an observatory, a model pasture, etc. In summer, hydrangeas burst into bloom on every hand.

The 18-hole golf course on the summit is the oldest in Japan, having opened in 1903. The stone monument passed on the way to the golf links was erected in 1912 in honor of the late Arthur H. Groom, a British trader and one of the pioneers in developing this mountain as a summer resort. A number of foreign and Japanese residents of Kobe and Osaka have built summer villas on the mountain. The abundance of ponds attract campers in summer and skaters in winter. Skiing can also be enjoyed in season. From the revolving observatory on the top one can get a good view of the surrounding "ten provinces." The night view of the port and the city is particularly enjoyable. The N (Back) Rokko Drive, a new toll road, runs from the summit to Arima Spa.

Mt. Maya (19C2), alt. 699 m., is the second-highest peak of the Rokko mountains and the site of the popular Buddhist temple called Toritenjoji. A cable car and a ropeway are available to the summit from Takao, which is reached in 15 min. by bus from Sannomiya Station. On the summit of the mountain are a recreation area, bungalows, a hotel and youth hostels, restaurants, etc. The night view of Kobe is as celebrated as that from Mt. Rokko. **Toritenjoji Temple** is reached in 30 min. on foot from the Maya cable-car stop on the summit. A flight of 400 steep stone steps leads to the temple. The precincts are thickly wooded with aged Japanese cedars. The temple is said to have been established in 646 by the Hindu priest Hodo, and belongs to the Koyasan-698

Shingon sect. Its main object of worship is a statuette of the Eleven-headed Kannon sheltered in the Kannon Hall. The Lady Maya's Hall is dedicated to Maya-Bunin, mother of Gautama Buddha. A large number of believers make pilgrimages to the temple throughout the year.

Mt. Futatabi (19C2), alt. 468 m., rises directly N of Kobe Harbor and is reached from Suwayama Park by a meandering highway that affords a fine view of the city. On the back slopes of the thickly wooded summit are Lake Shogahara, about 2 ha. in area, and verdant meadows. The entire area constitutes Futatabisan Park. There are also a Buddhist temple of Dairyuji just below the summit and a foreign cemetery beyond the park. The latter was moved in 1952 from an urban district. The name "Futatabisan" (Twice-Visited Mountain) derives from the fact that Kobo-Daishi (774-835), introducer of the Shingon doctrines, visited the mountain twice—in 804 and 806, once on his way to China and again on his return.

Dairyuji Temple, belonging to the Shingon sect of Buddhism, was founded in 768 by Wake-no-Kiyomaro (733-799), a very loyal court noble. It contains, as the main object of worship, a lacquered wooden statue of the Nyoirin-Kannon, which is supposed to be a work of the Nara period (710-784); it is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Kobe Municipal Arboretum (19C2), about 2 km. N of Futatabisan Park, is a vast wooded park with an area of some 100 ha. More than 1,000 kinds of trees from different parts of the world are planted here in clusters. The Oku-Futatabi Toll Drive, running from Futatabisan Park, passes this arboretum and joins the W Rokko Drive, which leads to Mts. Maya and Rokko.

Arima Spa (16C3) is best reached from Kobe by the Kobe Electric Railway (22.5 km., 40 min.), which has its terminal in a corner of Minatogawa Park. This health resort can also be reached in 35 min. by bus from the Rokkosan Hotel on Mt. Rokko, or by bus from Takarazuka (40 min.), or by the above electric railway from Sanda on the Fukuchiyama Line, which branches off at Amagasaki on the Tokaido Main Line. From Umeda in Osaka, the Hankyu Electric Railway operates an express bus service to the spa (1 hr. 30 min.).

Also available is the Royu Drive, running 10.6 km. from Okuike to Ashiya City (immediately E of Kobe) and Arima Spa. As this toll road traverses the Rokko mountains through four tunnels, the entire distance from Ashiyagawa Station on the Hankyu Electric Railway can be covered in 40 min. by car.

Arima, which lies at an elevation of 363 m. on the N side of Mt. Rokko, is known as one of the oldest hot-spring resorts in Japan because of its proximity to the nation's capital when it was Nara or Kyoto. Its earth-muriated common-salt springs are good for the treatment of diseases of the digestive organs, female diseases, neuralgia and rheumatism, while its simple carbondioxated

spring waters are efficacious against dyspepsia and heart diseases. It is frequently visited by people from Kobe and Osaka because of its beautiful surroundings and the fact that the temperature seldom rises above 24°C. in summer or dips very low in winter. There are some 30 *ryokan*, each equipped with a hot-spring bath of its own. The resort has many cascades, and is also celebrated for its cherry blossoms in spring and maple leaves in autumn.

Route 25. Kobe to Kurashiki along the Inland Sea Coast

For the section of the San-yo Main Line from Kobe to Maiko, see Route 24.

Between Akashi and Kurashiki on the JNR San-yo Main Line are such cities as Kakogawa, Himeji, Aioi and Okayama. From each (excepting Aioi) branch lines start N to link with the San-in Main Line running along the Japan Sea coast, or S to the Inland Sea coast. The Ako Line between Aioi and Higashi-Okayama runs partly along the picturesque coast facing the Harima Nada Sea. The Uno Line runs from Okayama to Uno, where ferry service is available across the Inland Sea to Takamatsu on Shikoku. In addition, National Highway No. 2 runs almost parallel to the San-yo Main Line, making the aforementioned cities and their environs easier to reach.

Akashi (16B3), pop. 216,000, 19.4 km. W of Kobe, can be reached in about 20 min. from Kobe by the electric train on the JNR San-yo Main Line, or in 25 min. by the limited express of the San-yo Electric Railway from Hyogo Station in Kobe.

Cotton and woolen yarn, knitted goods, steel, motors, roof tiles and weighing machines are the goods produced by the flourishing industries in the city, which forms the W end of the Osaka-Kobe Industrial Zone. Akashi is also known for its marine products, especially for sea bream and octopus.

The city is situated on the Akashi Straits, which separate the mainland from the island of Awaji. A 25-min. ferry service is maintained regularly between Akashi and Iwaya at the N end of the island.

Two turrets and stone walls of the old castle, built in 1619, remain in Akashi Park. Located NW of the station, it is noted for its cherry blossoms in mid-April and a chrysanthemum doll show in autumn. In the temple grounds of Gesshoji, atop Hitomaru Hill, NE of the station, stands the post marking the international 135th degree E meridian by which Japan standard time is calculated.

Kakinomoto Shrine, situated on the same hill, is dedicated to Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro, a great lyrical poet in the latter 7th century celebrated for his poems in the *Man-yoshu*. The top of

the hill embraces a splendid view of the Akashi Straits. The four-story **Municipal Astronomical Science Museum**, including a planetarium, is halfway up the hill.

Byobugaura, near Eigashima Station on the San-yo Electric Railway (50 min. from Hyogo), is a series of sea cliffs extending for 2 km. It is known for octopus catching. It is also popular with anglers and hikers.

Yakushiin, an old Buddhist temple situated 700 m. W of Uozumi Station on the same railway, is popularly called Botandera (Peony Temple) because of its many tree peonies, which begin to blossom in late April.

Kakogawa (16B3), pop. 150,000, 39.1 km., 45 min. from Kobe, is an industrial city situated on the lower reaches of the Kako River. The city is a link in the chain of cities forming the Harima Industrial Zone. It is noted for its manufacture of woolen fabrics, steel-frame structures, rubber goods and chemical fertilizer. The production of fertilizer is centered at Befu, the outer port S of the city. Befu is directly connected with Hyogo and Himeji by the San-yo Electric Railway.

The 6.3-km. Takasago Line leading SW to Takasago branches off at Kakogawa.

Kakurinji, a Buddhist temple of the Tendai sect, stands 100 m. W of the station of the same name on the Takasago Line. Founded in 587 by order of Prince Shotoku (573-621), it houses a rich variety of treasures. The Hondo (Main Hall) and Taishido (Prince's Hall) are designated as "National Treasures," and the other four buildings as "Important Cultural Properties." The precincts are covered with aged Japanese cedars and pines, creating a quiet atmosphere. *Taishi Eshiki*, annual festival of the temple, observed from March 21 to 23, attracts thousands of people.

Takasago, pop. 73,000, the terminal of the Takasago Line, is a rising industrial city situated at the mouth of the Kako River, which empties into the Harima Nada Sea. The double pine tree of the Takasago Shrine, 500 m. S of the station, is the original inspiration for the *noh* drama entitled *Takasago*, passages of which are often recited at wedding parties or at other times of rejoicing. The present tree, however, is the fifth generation of its line. Takasago Station on the San-yo Electric Railway is also located in the city.

Ishi-no-Hoden is a huge square rock lying behind the main hall of the Oshiko Shrine on a hillside 1.5 km. W of Hoden Station on the San-yo Main Line. The shrine's main object of worship, the rock measures 6.4 m. both in width and height and some 8 m. in depth.

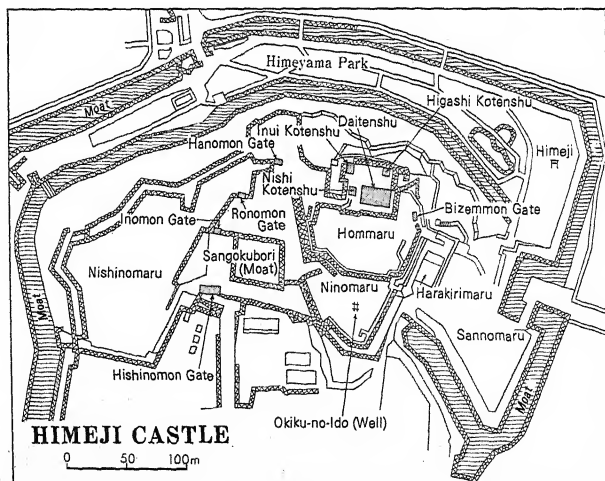
Himeji (23E4), pop. 423,000, can be reached in about 1 hr. from Kobe (54.8 km.) by a JNR local train, or in 1 hr. 5 min. from Hyogo (56.9 km.) by the San-yo Electric Railway's limited express train. Himeji, a former castle-town, is the leading industrial and commercial city as well as the center of transportation in the heart

of the Harima Plain. Its industries include cotton spinning and the production of steel, machinery, metal goods, leather, felt, celluloid, matches, rubber goods, foodstuffs and electric-light bulbs.

Himeji Castle, a 10-min. walk to the N from Himeji Station, originated as a fort built by Sadanori Akamatsu in the 14th century. The present castle, laid out on Himeyama Hill, is situated nearly in the center of the city. It consists of a five-story donjon, three-story keeps and covered passages connecting the donjon and the keeps, all of which are registered as "National Treasures." In addition, there are many turrets, gates and walls, some of which are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The castle, which is by common consent the acme of feudal castles in Japan both in design and in architectural technique, is called Shirasagijo or Hakurojo (Egret Castle) because all the structures, from the five-story donjon to the walls, are plastered white, giving the effect at a distance of the white silhouette of the bird that haunts the rice-fields of the plain.

The castle had a three-story donjon when it was built by Hideyoshi Toyotomi in 1581 during an expedition to the Chugoku District. In 1600 the castle became the residence of Terumasa Ikeda (1564-1613), one of Hideyoshi's generals, who remodeled the donjon into a five-story donjon in 1608. The castle was enlarged in the Genna era (1615-1624) to its present grand scale.

The eight-year repair project on the entire castle was completed in 1964. The donjon embraces an extensive view of the surrounding countryside, facing the Ejima Islands on the Harima



Nada Sea, the shores of Murotsu and Shin-Maiko to the SW and the mountain ranges to the N. The NE portion of the castle grounds has been converted into a park containing many flowering trees, shrubs and vines such as plum, peach, cherry, azalea and wisteria.

Nagoyama Cemetery, 15 min. by bus to the NW of Himeji Station, has a large pagoda that was erected in 1960 and contains the ashes of Gautama Buddha, donated in 1954 by the late Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru during his visit to Japan. Around the pagoda, there are six minor towers and four charnel houses similar in shape to the pagoda.

Hiromine, a graceful hill rising 3 km. N of Himeji Station, is noted for a plum grove at its foot and the Hiromine Shrine on its summit (reached in 25 min. by bus). Dating from the 8th century and dedicated to Susano-o-no-Mikoto and his son Itakeru-no-Mikoto—mythopoeic Shinto deities, the Hiromine Shrine was later moved to Kyoto and named the Yasaka (popularly called Gion) Shrine. On the festival days of the Hiromine Shrine—February 3 or 4 (*Setsubun*), April 3 (Rice-planting Festival) and April 17 and 18 (Spring Festival), visitors throng there from all quarters.

Mt. Shosha, alt. 363 m., 8 km. NW of Himeji Station, is noted for the ancient Buddhist temple of Enkyoji standing on the summit. The monastery was founded in 966 by Priest Shoku (910–1007) and once was one of the three largest seminaries for the Buddhist priesthood of the Tendai sect, the other two being the Enryakuji on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and the Daisenji on Mt. Daisen in Tottori Prefecture. Besides, the Enkyoji is the 27th of the 33 holy temples in western Japan visited by pilgrims. A ropeway leading to the top of the mountain is available, offering a picturesque view of the surrounding scenery. It is operated from Shosha, at the foot of the mountain, where buses arrive in 25 min. from the station.

Tegarayama Hill and its neighborhood, 2 km. SW of Himeji Station, is named Central Park. It is equipped with many cultural as well as recreational facilities such as a library, museum, bandstand, baseball stadium, youth center, etc.

Matsubara Hachiman Shrine, located at Shirahamacho, Himeji, is celebrated for its *Kenka Matsuri* (Roughhouse Festival), held annually on October 14 and 15. The tussle among seven gorgeously decorated palanquins, each weighing nearly one ton and carried on the shoulders of sturdy lads, presents a spectacular sight. The shrine is located 200 m. S of Shirahamanomiya Station on the San-yo Electric Railway.

From Himeji, the Bantan Line runs N to Wadayama (65.7 km.) on the San-in Main Line, passing en route through Fukusaki—gateway to the health resort of Shioda Spa 9 km. W, and also S to Shikamako (5.6 km.)—the outer port of Himeji. Himeji is also the junction for the Kishin Line, running NW for a distance of 158.1 km. to Niimi on the Hakubi Line via Tsuyama.

Aboshi, 65.1 km. from Kobe, is noted for the Ikaruga Temple, 2 km. N of the station (10 min. by bus). Founded by Prince Shotoku (573-621), it belongs to the Tendai sect of Buddhism. The temple contains a number of "Important Cultural Properties" in the form of Buddhist images and paintings in addition to the three-story pagoda built in 1565.

Aioi (23E4), pop. 41,000, 75.5 km. from Kobe, is situated on beautiful Aioi Bay. It has a fine natural harbor that provides safe anchorage to ships of the 10,000-ton class, and is well known for its shipbuilding industry. The Ako Line starts here for Okayama on the San-yo Main Line via Banshu-Ako and Saidaiji.

Wake, 114.8 km. from Kobe, is noted for the Wake Shrine dedicated to Wake-no-Kiyomaro (733-799), a loyal courtier and construction promoter of Kyoto and his sister Hiromushi. The shrine stands 3 km. NE of the station, with many cherry trees growing in its outer garden. There are several old mounds in the vicinity.

Wake is the junction for the Katakami Railway leading 25.2 km. N to Yanahara and 8.6 km. S to Katakami. Yanahara has an iron pyrite mine that boasts the largest output in Japan. It is under the management of the Dowa Mining Co., owner of the railway. **Okayama** (23D4), pop. 485,000, is one of the major commercial, industrial and cultural cities in the Chugoku District. The city can be reached from Tokyo (732.9 km.) in 4 hrs. 10 min., from Nagoya (366.9 km.) in 2 hrs. 9 min., from Kyoto (219.3 km.) in 1 hr. 37 min., from Osaka (180.3 km.) in 1 hr. 7 min. and from Kobe (143.4 km.) in 1 hr.—all by the Shinkansen.

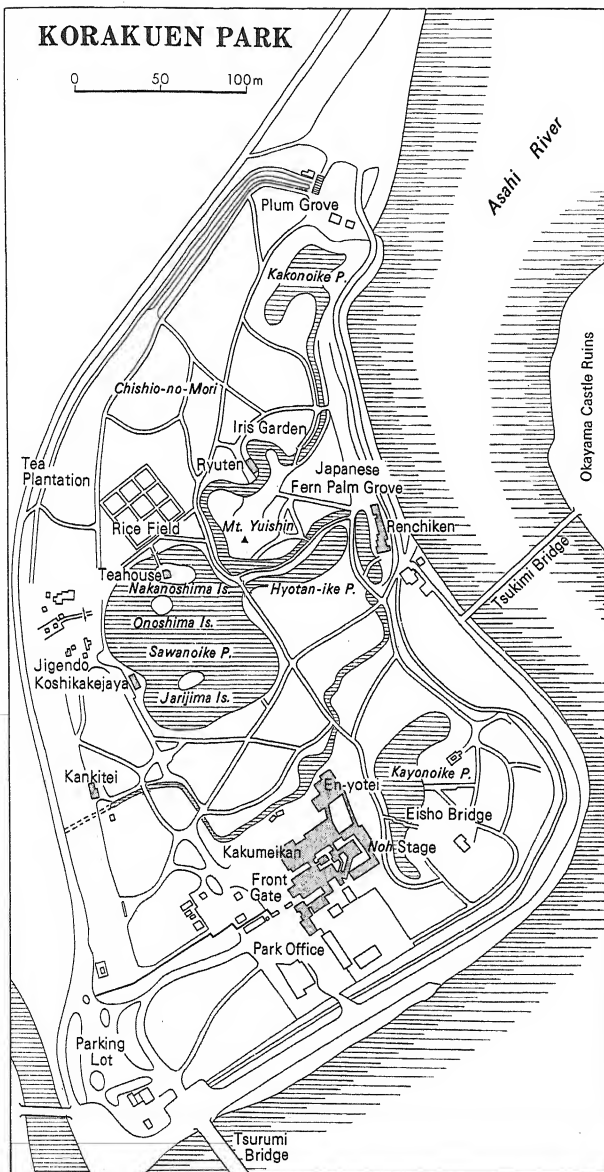
Okayama is known for the manufacture of *Bizen-yaki* stoneware, cotton textiles, machinery, chemicals, rubber goods and foodstuffs, and is the foremost market for fancy matting and peaches. It is the seat of the Okayama Prefectural Government and the junction for Uno (32.9 km.) from where JNR ferryboats leave for Takamatsu on Shikoku. It is also the junction for the Tsuyama Line to Tsuyama (58.7 km.) on the Kishin Line, and for the Kibi Line to Soja (20.4 km.) on the Hakubi Line. There is a frequent ferry service between the port of Okayama (a 30-min. bus ride from the station) and Tonosho on Shodo Island in the Inland Sea. As an old castle-town founded in the 16th century, Okayama offers a number of tourist attractions.

Korakuen Park (23D4), 1.6 km. E of Okayama Station (regular bus service is available), is situated along the E bank of the Asahi River. It is regarded as one of the three most celebrated gardens in Japan along with Kairakuen at Mito and Kenrokuen at Kanazawa. Covering 11.5 ha., the garden was laid out in 1700 by Tsunamasa Ikeda—*daimyo* of the province—as "a garden for strolling" of the Enshu school of landscape gardening. It has tea ceremony houses, several ponds, cascades and graceful contours. Pine, maple, cherry and plum trees afford beautiful contrasts in their respective seasons.

Because its structures were painted black in contrast to the

KORAKUEN PARK

0 50 100m



"Egret Castle" of Himeji, the ruins of Okayama Castle—called Ujo (Crow Castle)—can be seen from the park across the river. Of the castle buildings constructed in 1573, only two turrets remain, both of which are designated as "Important Cultural Properties." Other buildings, including a donjon and gates, were reconstructed in 1966.

Higashiyama Park or **Kairakuen**, 3.6 km. SE of the station, is another park commanding a fine view of the city and Kojima Bay. **Ikeda Industrial Zoo**, 2 km. NW of the station, is maintained by Takamasa Ikeda, who married one of the Emperor's daughters. It features a rich variety of domestic animals. From the N exit of the zoo a ropeway runs to the top of Kyoyama Hill, where a revolving observatory provides an extensive view of the surrounding countryside.

Kibitsu, 8.4 km. W of Okayama by the Kibi Line, is noted for the **Kibitsu Shrine**, sacred to Kibitsu-hiko-no-Mikoto, who rendered meritorious service in developing the district. The shrine was founded in the 4th century. The present one, dating from 1425, represents a peculiar style of Shinto architecture called the *Kibitsu-zukuri* and is designated as a "National Treasure." About 3 km. N of Bitchu-Takamatsu—the next station, the **Takamatsu Saijo Inari**, one of the most noted Inari shrines in Japan, is situated in the grounds of the Myokyoji Temple.

On the Tsuyama Line is **Tanjoji** (43.5 km. N of Okayama), the birthplace of Priest Ho-nen (1133–1212)—founder of the Jodo sect of Buddhism. The Tanjoji Temple, 500 m. NW of the station, was founded in 1193 by one of Ho-nen's disciples, and enshrines the seated life-size image of Ho-nen at 43 years of age, carved by Ho-nen himself.

A 30-min. bus ride from Okayama Station brings one to Kojima Bay, which was turned into a fresh water lake in 1956 by constructing a 1,558-m.-long dike across the mouth of the bay. The lake water is used for irrigation, while the dike provides a short cut between Okayama and Uno.

Uno (23D4), the terminal of the Uno Line (32.9 km.), which branches off from the San-yo Main Line at Okayama, is the chief port of Tamano City (pop. 73,000)—a shipbuilding and golf-ball manufacturing center. Uno is the gateway to Shikoku Island; JNR maintains a ferry service to Takamatsu on Shikoku (1 hr.).

Shibukawa Beach, 8 km. W of Uno Station (25 min. by bus), offers white sand and a pine grove extending for about 1 km. It is one of the Inland Sea's outstanding beach resorts, providing many recreational facilities. Okayama University has its marine laboratory there, while the Tamano Municipality maintains an oceanographic museum with an aquarium.

Kojima (23D4), reached by bus in 1 hr. 15 min. from Okayama, 50 min. from Uno or in 1 hr. from Kurashiki, marks the southernmost end of the Kojima Peninsula. From the port of Shimotsui, located on the SW tip of the peninsula, a ferry service is main-

tained to Marugame on Shikoku Island, taking 1 hr. 5 min. To the E of the port rises Washuzan Hill (alt. 133 m.), which is generally regarded as one of the best vantage points for enjoying a view of the Inland Sea. On arriving at the summit, the visitor will be lost for a while in admiration of the picturesque view of emerald waters dotted with green islets that unfolds before his eyes. **Kurashiki** (23D4), pop. 382,000, 159.3 km. from Kobe, is a commercial and industrial center of the Okayama Plain. The city is thriving with the production of matting and synthetic fiber, cotton yarn, petroleum, steel, machinery, chemicals and cement. The Mizushima area in the S part of the city has recently come to the front, and is rapidly forming one of Japan's major coastal industrial zones. In feudal days, the city thrived as a port for the shipment of rice produced in this region; several old rice granaries are still in the city. Kurashiki is also a cultural center of the district, being a repository of many art objects of native and foreign origin. **Ohara Art Gallery**, 1 km. SE of Kurashiki Station, built in 1930 by the late Mr. Magosaburo Ohara, is a white, two-story ferro-concrete building modeled after a Greek temple, housing his collection of Western art. Among others, there are precious works of El Greco, Corot, Rodin, Gauguin, Picasso, etc. In commemoration of its 30th anniversary, a new gallery was added S of the main building in 1961 to house a collection of famous modern Japanese paintings and ancient Persian, Turkish and Egyptian art objects. Recent additions include Japanese tapestries, wood-block prints, pottery and Oriental antiques.

Kurashiki Folkcraft Museum, a few minutes' walk E of the art gallery, consists of four two-story rice granaries. Remodeled in wood, the granaries have white walls and black-tiled roofs in the style of the Edo period. The 4,000 representative folkcraft objects on display here include ceramics, rugs, fancy mats, wooden ware, bamboo ware, textiles and other products from Japan and other countries.

Kurashiki Archaeological Museum is a white-walled storehouse opposite the folkcraft museum. Opened in 1950, it exhibits more than 1,400 archaeological relics unearthed in this part of Japan plus several relics from China and South America.

Kurashiki Historical Museum displays various weapons, musical instruments, coins, Buddhist altar articles, household utensils, etc. Totaling some 1,500, they were all used during and after the Kamakura period (1192-1333). It is a 20-min. walk to the SE from the station.

Kurashiki Astronomical Observatory, 1 km. S of the station, was built in 1926. It is Japan's only private observatory open to the public. The famous Honda Comet was discovered from here in 1949.

ALONG THE KAKOGAWA LINE

The Kakogawa Line diverges N from Kakogawa on the San-yo

Main Line. It has such junctions as Yakujin, Ao and Nomura, from each of which local lines depart.

Miki (16B3), pop. 48,000, is the terminal of the Miki Line (5.6 km.), which branches off from the Kakogawa Line at Yakujin (7.4 km. from Kakogawa). The city is noted for the production of carpenters' kits and edged tools.

Onomachi, pop. 39,000, 13.7 km. from Kakogawa, is known for the production of abacuses, hardware and fishhooks. KDD (International Telegraph and Telephone Co.) has a receiving station in the city.

Jodoji (16B3), an old Buddhist temple of the Koyasan-Shingon sect, stands about 6 km. NE of Onomachi Station. It was established in 1192 by Priest Chogen (1121-1206) of the Todaiji Temple in Nara. Its Jodo (Amida) Hall and the wooden statue of the Amida triad enshrined in it, both dating from the time of the temple's founding, are designated as "National Treasures," while the Main Hall and a dozen other treasures of the temple are "Important Cultural Properties."

Ao, 16.6 km. from Kakogawa is the junction for the Hojo Line (13.8 km.) to Hojomachi. About 4 km. W of Hokkeguchi Station on this line is the Ichijoji Temple of the Tendai sect, founded in 650 by an Indian hermit, Hodosen by name. Its three-story pagoda, built in 1171, and six ancient Buddhist images and paintings are protected as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties." The temple is visited by pilgrims as the 26th of the 33 holy Kannon temples for pilgrimages in western Japan.

Toryunan (16B3), situated 100 m. S of Taki Station (28.4 km. from Kakogawa), is a spectacular torrent in the middle reaches of the Kako River. The best time for a visit is in summer, when the rushing stream breaking on the rocks and fireflies in the evening make the visitor forget the heat. Sweetfish angling can be enjoyed here starting in May.

Nishiwaki, pop. 38,000, 32.8 km. from Kakogawa, is reached via the Kakogawa and Kajiya Lines. The city is known for the intricate Banshu cotton fabrics and staple fiber, especially top-dyed gingham tablecloths and figured broadcloths. A large percentage of the fabrics are shipped from Kobe to Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle and Near East. Other products of the city include umbrellas and combs.

ALONG THE KISHIN LINE

Tatsuno (23E4), pop. 39,000 is 14.9 km. from Himeji. The station for the city is called Hon-Tatsuno. It is a quiet and beautiful city surrounded by hills and rivers. In feudal days it was the castle-town of the Wakisaka family. The city is well known for the production of soy sauce and *somen* (slender vermicelli).

Tatsuno Park, located on the banks of the Ibo River, which runs through the city, is popular with cherry-blossom viewers. The river attracts a large number of anglers for sweetfish.

Mt. Tsuruhashi, 800 m. N of Higashi-Hashisaki Station, is known for columnar joints of rocks forming a perpendicular wall, 150 m. high, along the Ibo River.

Hayashino, 70.4 km. from Himeji, is a gateway to Yunogo Spa (5 min. by bus from the station; a through bus from Okayama covers the distance in 1 hr. 40 min.), an old health resort nestling in the mountains. In the neighborhood fishing as well as picking grapes and mushrooms can be enjoyed.

Tsuyama (23D3), pop. 76,000, 86.3 km. from Himeji, is the market for various products in the Tsuyama Basin, on the upper reaches of the Yoshii River. It produces silk yarn, Japanese paper and *sake*. On an elevation in the center of the city are the remains of Tsuyama Castle, which existed until 1873. The site, planted with some 8,000 cherry trees, is now open to the public as Kakuzan Park. At Numa, about 2.5 km. NE of the station, is the site of a *Yayoi*-type homestead, supposed to be 2,000 years old. A pit dwelling, restored to its original state, can be inspected by tourists.

Tsuyama is the junction for the 73.4-km. Imbi Line to Tottori on the San-in Main Line, and for the 58.7-km. Tsuyama Line to Okayama.

Okutsu Spa, 32 km. N of Tsuyama Station, can be reached in 1 hr. 10 min. by bus. It consists of the three hot-spring groups of Otsuri, Okutsu and Kawanishi—all blessed with an abundant flow of simple thermals, 26° to 43°C. The waters are said to be good for gastroenteric disorders, asthma, neuralgia, etc. In the vicinity of Otsuri is the scenic Okutsu Gorge, which extends about 3 km. along the Okutsu River.

Chugoku-Katsuyama, 123.8 km. from Himeji, is the station for the celebrated Kamba Falls, about 4 km. NW. The cataract is 100 m. high and 20 m. wide. The visitor may be greeted by wild monkeys romping in the vicinity. It is a 15-min. bus ride from the station to the falls.

Yubara Spa (23D3), 20.4 km. N of Chugoku-Katsuyama Station (45 min. by bus), lies in the mountains. Designated as a "National Hot-Spring Resort," it is famous for its sand-bathing. The resort is also known for its large salamanders, designated as "Natural Monuments."

Lake Yubara, a 15-min. walk from the spa, is a beautiful man-made lake formed by a dam across the Asahi River. A sightseeing boat is available for viewing the lake.

Hiruzen Plateau (23D3) is situated 600 m. above sea level at the S base of Mt. Hiruzen (alt. 1,199 m. on the border of Okayama and Tottori Prefectures), which consists of Kami-, Naka- and Shimo-Hiruzen peaks. This grazing land, 8 sq. km. in area, provides good camping sites in summer and ideal ski grounds in winter. Included in the Daisen-Okii National Park area, the plateau is best approached from Chugoku-Katsuyama Station, from where a bus covers the distance in about 1 hr. 40 min.

ALONG THE AKO LINE

Forking from the San-yo Main Line at Aioi, the Ako Line runs for a distance of 57.4 km. roughly parallel to the main line, rejoining it at Higashi-Okayama.

Ako (23E4), pop. 48,000, 10.5 km. SW of Aioi, has been widely known as a salt-producing center. It is also noted for its association with the famous story of the Forty-seven *Ronin*, who in 1702 avenged the death of their master Naganori Asano, *daimyo* of Ako, by killing Yoshinaka Kira (see Sengakuji Temple, Tokyo). In the city are many historical sites associated with these loyal retainers. Recently, Ako has developed as an industrial city, with factories for fire bricks, fishing nets, medicine and cement.

Oishi Shrine (23E4), 600 m. SW of Banshu-Ako (the station for Ako City), is dedicated to Yoshio Oishi (1659-1703), the leader, and other faithful *ronin* (masterless *samurai*). The shrine is situated on the site of the mansion of Oishi in Ako Castle, whose moat bridge, front gate and turret have been restored. An all-night festival is held annually on December 14—the day marking the avengers' raid on Kira's mansion. **Kagakuji**, of the Soto sect of Buddhism, 500 m. SW of the station, is the family temple of the Asanos. The tombs and wooden images of the Forty-seven *Ronin* and treasures associated with the feud are kept here.

Ako-Misaki, 4 km. SE of the station (15 min. by bus), is a scenic cape jutting out into the Harima Nada Sea. It is covered with shapely pine trees and has many fantastic rocks, eroded by waves. The view from the cape toward the Inland Sea, embracing the Ieshima Islands, Shodo Island and the mountains on Shikoku, is superb. A drive of 7 km. from here along the beautiful coast of Maruyama brings the visitor to the port of Sakoshi. In the offing of the port lies the islet of Ikushima, overgrown with a natural forest that contains many kinds of trees and is designated as a "Natural Monument."

Saidaiji (23E4), 51.2 km. from Aioi, 13.5 km. E of Okayama, is an agricultural and commercial town, owing part of its prosperity to the **Saidaiji Temple** (sacred to an image of the Thousand-handed Kannon) of the Koyasan-Shingon sect, founded in 777. The temple is situated 1 km. S of Saidaiji Station and is celebrated for its *Eyo* or *Hadaka Matsuri* (Festival of the Naked). On the night of the second Saturday of February, a multitude of husky, half-naked youths perform ablution in the water of the Yoshii River, push and jostle and file into the temple grounds uttering peculiar yells to scramble for a pair of sacred wands called *shingi* thrown to them in darkness by a priest. A cyclonic encounter then ensues. It is believed that anyone who picks up and keeps one or both of the wands will attain lifelong happiness.

Ushimado, situated SE of Okayama, facing the Inland Sea, is reached in 1 hr. 20 min. by bus from Okayama Station. It is known for its olive groves. The view of the Inland Sea seen through the olive branches is especially picturesque.

ALONG THE HAKUBI LINE

The Hakubi Line runs 139.6 km. from Kurashiki on the San-yo Main Line to Yonago on the San-in Main Line along the Japan Sea coast via Niimi, which is the junction for the Kishin Line to Himeji. There is through train service on the Hakubi Line from Okayama.

Kiyone (23D4), 7.3 km. from Kurashiki, is noted for the tomb of Kibi-no-Makibi (695-775), a distinguished scholar who rendered meritorious service in importing the civilization of China under the Tang Dynasty to Japan. The invention of the Japanese *katakana* syllabary is ascribed to him, though this has not been authenticated. The tomb stands on a hillock called Tenjinyama, 5 km. W of the station.

Soja (23D4), pop. 46,000, 10.7 km. from Kurashiki, is the junction for the Kibi Line to Okayama, and is known as the birthplace of Sesshu (1420-1506)—a great landscape artist of Japan. The Hofukuji Temple of the Rinzaï sect, where Sesshu spent his early days as a novice, stands 1.5 km. N of the station.

Gokei, the next station, is the starting point for seeing a gorge called Gokei (25 min. by bus), which lies 8 km. N and is famous for its autumnal tints. Granite rocks, extending 500 m. or more, wall both sides of the limpid stream of the Makitani River.

Takahashi (23D4), pop. 29,000, (the main station for the city is Bitchu-Takahashi), 34 km. from Kurashiki, is situated in a mountainous district. Stock farming, agriculture and forestry are the chief occupations. The Takahashi River flowing through the city is popular with anglers fishing for sweetfish.

Gagyuzan Natural Zoo, 1.5 km. N of the station (5 min. by bus), is noted for its wild monkeys. From the zoo, a zigzag road leads up to Mt. Komatsu (1.5 km., 50 min. on foot).

Matsuyama Castle stands atop Mt. Gagyuzan on the E side of the river. The castle is unique in that it was completed in 1683, when citadels began to be built on level ground because the emphasis in building castles had shifted from defense purposes to a display of the dignity of feudal lords. The castle structures, including a two-story donjon and a turret, are preserved as "Important Cultural Properties" and the site as a "Place of Historical Importance."

Niimi (23D4), pop. 31,000, 65.6 km. from Kurashiki, is an old castle-town on the upper reaches of the Takahashi River. It has long been an important traffic junction between the San-yo and San-in Districts. The city and its vicinity have inexhaustible deposits of limestone and abound in stalactite caves. Naturally enough, industries based on limestone prosper here. Cattle breeding and forestry are also thriving.

In the S suburbs of the city is the Atetsu Plateau, a typical Karst topography, with abrupt ridges, caverns, and underground streams. The stalactite caves are called by such names as Ikura, Maki, Kimen and Rashomon. These caves are reached on foot or by

bus from Ikura Station, 10.4 km. from Niimi.

Hoki-Daisen: see Route 29.

Route 26. Osaka to Nara and Kameyama by the Kansai Main Line

The Kansai Main Line from Minatomachi, Osaka, to Nagoya (175.1 km., 3 hrs. 30 min. by express; the section between Minatomachi and Nara is by ordinary train), passes through the NW part of Nara Prefecture—a district noted for its historical associations, including Nara and vicinity. This was the theater of Japan's early history and the birthplace of her culture, arts and industries. For the section of the line extending from Minatomachi to Yao, see Route 21.

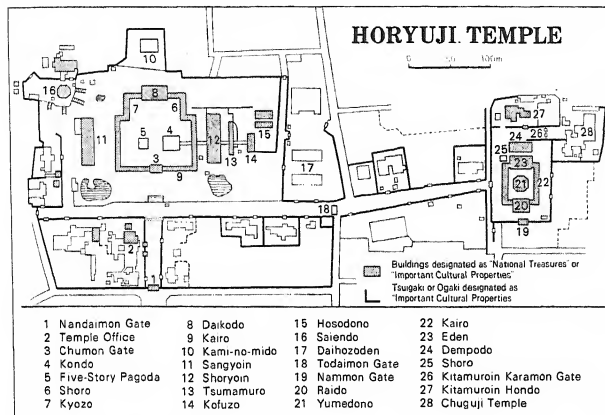
Kashihara (16D4), pop. 56,000, 16.3 km. from Minatomachi, is the junction for the Domyoji Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway. The line connects at Domyoji with the Minami-Osaka Line, running from Abenobashi in Osaka to Yoshino (see Route 27). Kashihara and its vicinity is a highly cultivated farming area, with grape vines as well as orange and peach trees.

Oji, 25.8 km. from Minatomachi, is the junction for the Wakayama Line leading to Wakayama via Yoshinoguchi (for Yoshino) and Hashimoto (for Koyasan). It is also the junction for the Tawaramoto Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway to Nishi-Tawaramoto (10.1 km.) and the Ikoma Line of the same railway to Ikoma (12.6 km.).

Tatsuta River, 2.3 km. N of the station, is celebrated for its maple trees, totaling more than 10,000. The trees are spoken highly of in ancient Japanese poetry for their autumnal tints. Buses connect the riverbanks with the Horyuji Temple and other places of interest in the neighborhood.

Mt. Shigi (21A2), alt. 437 m., 3.5 km. NW of Oji Station, is reached most conveniently from Shigisan-shita Station on the Ikoma Line. From Shigisan-shita, the Shigisan Cable Line (1.7 km.) runs to the Chogosonshiji Temple, headquarters of the Shigisan-Shingon sect, picturesquely situated on cliffs on the E side of the mountain. From Uehommachi in Osaka, the W side of the mountain can be reached by the Shigi Line and cable car of the Kinki Nippon Railway. Tradition says the temple was founded by Prince Shotoku (573-621), and is dedicated to Bishamonten—one of the Four Heavenly Guardians of Buddhism. He is represented as clad in armor, with a spear in one hand and a miniature pagoda in the other. Three picture scrolls titled "*Illustrated History of the Shigisan Temple*," owned by the Chogosonshiji, are counted among the "National Treasures." The present temple buildings

were re-erected by Hideyori Toyotomi, son of Hideyoshi, in the Keicho era (1596–1615) after the former structures had been destroyed by fire. The grand fete of the temple, held on July 3, is very popular. A splendid view of the Yamato Plain can be obtained from the observation platform on the summit of Mt. Shigi. **Horyuji**, 29.4 km. from Minatomachi, is the railway station for the world-famous temple of the same name, lying about 1.3 km. to the N.



HORYUJI TEMPLE

Horyuji (21A2), the oldest existing temple in Japan and included among the most antique wooden structures in the world, was founded in 607 by Prince Shotoku (573–621), Regent of Empress-Regnant Suiko (554–628), in obedience to her command. He was the eldest son of Emperor Yomei and a nephew of the Empress-Regnant. The temple, one of the “Seven Great Temples of Nara,” is regarded as the fountainhead of Japanese art and culture. It is the headquarters of the Shotoku sect and consists of two sections—the Toin or Higashi-no-in (E Temple) and the Saiin or Nishi-no-in (W Temple). Altogether, it comprises 45 important buildings, with the period of their construction ranging from the Asuka period (552–645) to the Momoyama period (1573–1598). Of these 45 buildings (31 in the Saiin and 14 in the Toin), 17 are registered as “National Treasures” and the rest as “Important Cultural Properties.”

The Saiin (W Temple) seems to be generally taken for the Horyuji Temple, probably because the Toin (E Temple) is located in a separate enclosure.

Nandaimon (Great S Gate, “National Treasure”), rebuilt in 1438, is the front gate of the Saiin, through which one comes to the two-story Chumon (Middle Gate, “National Treasure”). With a

roofed corridor on either side, the Chumon Gate dates back to the year in which the Horyuji Temple was constructed and is a very valuable piece of architecture. Unlike other gates, it is supported by pillars in the center so that the entrance is divided into two parts, a very rare style of gate architecture. In its frontal niches are a pair of fierce-looking statues of Deva Kings, guardians of Buddhism, who usually keep watch over gates. The statues were completely repaired in 1964. The one to the right is painted red, while the other is in black—symbolic of light and darkness. Inside the Chumon stands the famous Kondo.

Kondo (Main Hall, "National Treasure"), one of the oldest wooden buildings in the world, measures 9.1 m. long, 7.3m. wide and 17.8 m. high. Substantially built of 28 massive pillars with entasis, it is double-roofed with tiles and is furnished with a *mokoshi* or an extra wooden roof. The ceiling is coffered. The arabesques with which it was originally decorated are now hardly visible.

The Kondo houses several Buddhist images and other art objects. Of these images, the most noteworthy is the bronze Sakya Trinity ("National Treasure"), cast in 623. The central figure of the Trinity is Sakyamuni, 90 cm. high. It is flanked by two Bosatsu—Yakuo and Yakujo. The Trinity is famous as a representative masterpiece of the Asuka sculpture, showing all the characteristic features such as the naïve yet august countenance. Other important images are the bronze Yakushi-Nyorai ("National Treasure"), which was cast in 607 by order of Empress-Regnant Suiko and Prince Shotoku, the wooden statue of Kichijoten ("Important Cultural Property"), wooden statues of the Four Heavenly Guardians ("National Treasures") and the bronze statue of Amida-Nyorai ("Important Cultural Property").

In the NE corner is the **Fukuzo**, hidden repository buried deep in the ground; it is still believed to contain many unknown treasures.

On the walls of the Kondo were several treasured frescos of world-wide fame executed by an unknown artist or artists. These frescos were severely damaged by a fire in 1949. The removal of the walls bearing what remained of these irreplaceable works of art was successfully carried out with great care and after much difficulty.

Five-Story Pagoda ("National Treasure"), also one of the oldest wooden buildings in the world, was dismantled during World War II, but has now been reassembled. It still has the identical timbers that were used in its construction in 607. It measures 32 m. in height and has a *mokoshi* or an additional wooden roof. On the 1st floor around the central pillar are four clay grottoes, one on each side, representing the following Buddhist scenes: "Exchanging of Questions and Answers between Yuima and Monju" on the E side, "Cremation of Sakyamuni's Bones" on the W, "Paradise of Miroku" on the S and "Buddha's Entry into Nirvana" on

the N. To the N of the Five-story Pagoda is the **Daikodo** (Lecture Hall, "National Treasure"), containing the Yakushi Trinity made of gilt wood ("National Treasure"). The original building burned down in 925 when a fire caused by a thunderbolt broke out. The present one was reconstructed in 990. The central image of Yakushi-Nyorai measures 2.6 m. in height and his two attendants, 1.7 m. There are also statues of the Four Heavenly Guardians ("Important Cultural Properties"). The **Kyozo** (Sutra Library) stands to the W of the Daikodo and the **Shoro** (Belfry) to the E, both designated as "National Treasures."

Shoryoin (Sacred Spirit Hall, "National Treasure"), just outside the E corridor of the Kondo, contains a wooden statue of Prince Shotoku (83 cm. high) sitting in his regency costume ("National Treasure"). It represents him at the age of 45. This hall also contains several other statues worthy of inspection. The Higashimuro ("National Treasure") in the N part of the Shoryoin was one of the priests' quarters. The **Kofuzo** ("Important Cultural Property"), E of the Shoryoin, is a small but noted art-repository in which many priceless Buddhist sculptures and relics of exquisite workmanship are preserved. Some were donated to the Horyuji Temple by successive Emperors, while others were left by Prince Shotoku.

To the E of the Kofuzo stands the **Daihozoden** (Great Treasure Hall). It consists of two ferroconcrete buildings designed in the *azekura* style—the N and S Storehouses. They were completed in April 1941—the 1,320th anniversary of the death of Prince Shotoku. The storehouses, which are moisture- and fire-proof, have on display treasures formerly contained in the Kofuzo plus those moved from other buildings of the Horyuji Temple for safety.

In the N Storehouse are displayed the Yumetagai Kannon ("National Treasure"), which was believed to have the power of changing "bad dreams into good ones," a sandalwood statue of the Nine-headed Kannon ("National Treasure"), a graceful, six-bodied Buddhist image and the famous wooden statue of Kudara Kannon ("National Treasure"). The latter statue is 2.1 m. high and is a masterpiece of sculpture. Many other bronze images, swords, small pagodas, old masks and articles for a Buddhist altar are also on display.

In the S Storehouse are displayed a brocade called *Shokko Nishiki*, a picture of Prince Shotoku, a small fresco originally decorating the Kondo, and the angels and Chinese phoenixes that originally belonged to the canopy over the main image of the Kondo. The most famous among the treasures on display are Lady Tachibana's Miniature Shrine and the *Tamamushi-no-Zushi* (Golden Beetle Miniature Shrine), which were originally housed in the Kondo. Lady Tachibana's Miniature Shrine ("National Treasure") contains the bronze Amida Trinity ("National Treasure") revered by Lady Tachibana, mother of Empress Komyo (701-760)—the consort of Emperor Shomu (701-756). The trinity

is set upon three lotus-calices, with the stems of the flowers growing up from a holy pond ingeniously represented by a bronze plate engraved with waves and lotus-leaves. The shrine is greatly admired as a masterpiece of the early Nara period (645-710) and measures 2.8 m. high, while its main Buddha or Amida, 50 cm., is attended by Kannon and Seishi, each 30 cm. in height.

The *Tamamushi-no-Zushi* ("National Treasure") was a small, precious shrine of Empress-Regnant Suiko, and measures 2.4 m. in height, including the pedestal. The name *Tamamushi-no-Zushi* originated in the fact that its cross-beams, corners and edges were profusely pasted with the multicolored wings of the insect *tamamushi* (*Chrysochroa elegans*) and pressed down with an exquisite metallic openwork of honeysuckle arabesques. In addition, both the shrine and its pedestal are black-lacquered and covered with Buddhist pictures painted with *mitsudaso*, a kind of oil pigment composed chiefly of yellow and vermilion colors, with some green added. The insects' wings, however, have long since disappeared, leaving only the metal fittings. The front doors of the shrine are painted with Nio, the doors on both sides decorated with Bosatsu, and the rear side is painted with three pagodas, the sun, moon, angels, Chinese phoenixes, Rakan, etc. The frames of the pedestal are delineated with arabesques and clouds, while its frontage is decorated with a scene of burning incense in order to pay homage to Buddha's ashes piled up in the center, where they are surrounded by paintings of priests, fabulous animals and angels flying down. On the rear side of the shrine are painted Shumisen (or Mt. Sumeru rising up from the sea) and many other objects. The paintings on the right and left sides show incidents in the life of Sakyamuni, who gave himself up to a demon in order to learn a part of the Gatha or Buddhist verses and who allowed himself to be eaten in order to feed a hungry baby tiger.

A short distance E of the Chumon or Middle Gate is the **Todaimon** or Great E Gate ("National Treasure") of the Saiin or W Temple. Proceeding E from the Todaimon, one comes to the **Toin**. The E Temple consists of the famous **Yumedono** (Hall of Dreams), **Dempodo** (Sermon Hall) and **Shoro** (Belfry)—all designated as "National Treasures"—and several other structures designated as "Important Cultural Properties," including the **Raido** (Prayer Hall), **Eden** (Picture Hall), **Shariden** (Buddha's Ashes Hall), etc. The site of the E Temple was originally Prince Shotoku's Ikaruga Palace, which he built in 601 and in which he resided until his death in 622. Subsequently, the palace fell in ruin and was replaced by the E Temple, built in 739 by the priest Gyoshin (d. 750) under Imperial command. It was dedicated to Prince Shotoku and his family.

Yumedono (Hall of Dreams), the main hall of the E Temple, is the most beautiful octagonal building in Japan. Its name originated in the fact that Prince Shotoku used to devote himself to deep meditation in this hall whenever he ran across a passage too

difficult to understand while annotating the three sutras—the Hokekyo, the Yuimakyo, and the Shomankyo. It is said that he was always helped on such occasions by a venerable sage who appeared from the E and clarified the meaning of incomprehensible passages. The chief object of reverence in the hall is the historic Guze-Kannon, also known as Nyoirin-Kannon, which is represented by a standing wood statue coated with gold foil. It is registered as a “National Treasure.” Its height of 1.8 m. is believed to be equal to the stature of Prince Shotoku. The present Kannon, which is highly prized as one of the nation’s most beautiful statues, had been closed to public view until recent years, but it is now displayed from April 11 to May 15 and from October 22 to November 20. Its sculptor is said to have been Prince Shotoku himself, although this point may need further investigation.

Another image of Kannon standing in front of Guze-Kannon is considered a very fine example of art of the late Heian period (897–1192). The Yumedono also contains a fine dry-lacquer image of its founder, the abbot Gyoshin (d. 750), and a superb clay image of the priest Dosen (d. 876), who repaired the building (both are registered as “National Treasures”). To the N of the Yumedono is a structure that comprises two halls—the Shariden or Buddha’s Ashes Hall (“Important Cultural Property”) on the right and the Eden or Picture Hall (“Important Cultural Property”) on the left. The Picture Hall is so named because it contains a number of sliding screens decorated with paintings representing Prince Shotoku’s life from birth till death. The Dempodo (Sermon Hall) was Lady Tachibana’s residence and was donated to the temple in 739. In this structure, which actually corresponds to the lecture hall of other temples, are a wooden Amida Trinity on the E side, a dry-lacquer Amida Trinity in the center and another wooden Amida Trinity on the W side. All are works of the late Nara period (710–784) and are registered as “Important Cultural Properties.” Several statues carved of wood, dating the late Heian period, are also preserved here.

Chuguji Temple (21A2), NE of the Dempodo, is a well-known nunnery containing an imposing wooden statue of Nyoirin-Kannon, 1.8 m. in height. It is an example of excellent workmanship, attributed to Prince Shotoku. It is included among the “National Treasures.” Another attraction of the Chuguji is the oldest embroidery existing in Japan, constituting a part of the *Mandala* showing a scene of the *Tenjukoku* or the “Land of Heavenly Longevity.” Popularly called the *Tenjukoku Mandala*, it is regarded as a priceless treasure and is counted among the “National Treasures.” Of the original *Mandala*, which was 4.8 m. long, there remains only a small fragment, measuring 1.1 m. by a little over 90 cm. Many years ago, the fragments of the complete embroidery were collected, patched together and made into the frame-like screen that can be seen today. Although it may not give a complete idea of the original, we have much to learn from this survival of

the pictorial style as well as from the industrial arts of the Asuka period (552-645).

Horinji, NE of the Horyuji Temple, is an ancient temple founded in 621 by Prince Yamashiro-no-Oe, the eldest son of Prince Shōtoku, as a place in which to pray for his father's recovery from illness. The main object of worship in the Kondo (Main Hall) is a seated wooden image of Yakushi-Nyorai ("Important Cultural Property"), an example of the *Tori-Busshi* style of sculpture. In the Kondo are also standing statues of Kichijoten, Shō-Kannon (both "Important Cultural Properties") and Bishamonten—all dating from the late Heian period (897-1192). The colored, standing wooden image of the Eleven-headed Kannon ("Important Cultural Property") in the Kodo is another excellent piece of work produced in this period. It measures 4.8 m. in height. The standing statues of Kokuzo-Bosatsu and Jizo-Bosatsu of colored wood in the Kodo, each 1.8 m. in height, are also excellent examples of sculpture and are included among the "Important Cultural Properties." **Hokkiji Temple** (21A2), located at Okamoto NE of the Horinji, was established in 638 by Priest Fukuryō to fulfill the last wishes of Prince Shōtoku. The priest installed an image of Miroku-Bosatsu in the Kondo on the completion of the temple. The Hokkiji Temple is also called Okamoto Temple, as it was founded at Okamoto where Prince Shōtoku had a palace. The outstanding attraction of the Hokkiji Temple is its three-story pagoda ("National Treasure"), said to date from 685 and generally considered the finest example of its kind. It is a valuable relic of Buddhist architecture, typical of the early Nara period (645-710).

Yamato-Koriyama (21B2), pop. 66,000, 36.4 km. from Minatomachi, is a well-known goldfish breeding center, annually exporting large numbers of the fish.

NARA AND VICINITY

Nara (21B1), pop. 230,000, is the capital of the prefecture of the same name. Nara and its vicinity, which constitute a veritable repository of art objects, occupy approximately the NW portion of the former Yamato Province (now Nara Prefecture) and constituted the grand theater of early Japanese history. This region also played an important role as the cradle of Japan's arts, crafts, literature and industries. Nara still has many classical Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples from which much can be learned about Japan's distant past. These structures are situated in the midst of scenic surroundings, in a calm, restful atmosphere.

In remote ages when state affairs were uncomplicated, it was the custom to change the seat of government upon the accession of each ruler, so that there was no fixed capital for several centuries after the founding of Japan. Such a custom finally had to be discontinued because of the ever-growing complications of administration. In 710 Nara was made the first permanent capital by Empress-Regnant Gemmyō, continuing as the capital during

the succeeding seven reigns until 784. That year Emperor Kammu transferred the seat of administration to Nagaoka, to the SW of Kyoto. The period at Nara thus marked an epoch in Japanese history. **Access:** From Osaka, Nara can be reached in about 40 min. (41.2 km.) by JNR's rapid-transit train leaving Minatomachi Station, or in 35 min. (30.8 km.) from Uehommachi Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway. The Hanna Highway between Daito City, E of Osaka, and Amagatsuji, Nara, is the shortest route for a drive from Osaka to Nara. The distance of 17.8 km. affords a very pleasant trip by way of the N base of Mt. Ikoma.

From Kyoto, the JNR Nara Line connects with Nara, taking 1 hr. 10 min. (41.7 km.). The Kinki Nippon Railway's limited express trains also link the two cities in 33 min. (39 km.).

From Nagoya on the Tokaido Main Line, through trains to Nara (133.9 km.) via Kameyama are available, taking 2 hrs. 20 min. by express.

Special Products: *Nara-ningyo* (carved wooden dolls), writing brushes, India ink, articles made of deer horn, lacquer ware, Nara fans, etc.

Transportation: Buses run from Nara Station to the principal places of interest, charging ¥60 for each segment of the total distance. Taxis are also available at a minimum charge of ¥280 for the first 2 km. or less and ¥50 for each additional 445 m.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Nara Park (20E2), popularly called "Deer Park" by foreigners because of its many deer, is the largest of its kind in Japan, covering an area of 525 ha. It is finely wooded with various species of trees, including huge Japanese cedars and oaks as well as wisteria vines, under which tame deer roam about in twos and threes, presenting a picturesque sight. Most of the classical relics of the ancient city are in or close by Nara Park. Its front entrance, marked by a large *torii* painted in cinnabar, is reached by passing through busy Sanjo Street, which runs from JNR Nara Station. On the right-hand side, just before reaching the gate, the visitor will see the famous Sarusawa Pond.

Sarusawa Pond (20D2), lying on the highway between the railway station and Nara Hotel, measures about 360 m. in circumference, and abounds with carp and turtles. It looks very lovely on a moonlit night, when the shadow of the Kofukuji Temple's Five-story Pagoda is reflected in the water. On a fine day, numerous turtles are seen along the edge of the pond, basking comfortably in the noonday sun—presenting a scene of quiet peace.

Kofukuji Temple, N of Sarusawa Pond, is the headquarters of the Hosso sect of Buddhism and one of the so-called "Seven Great Temples of Nara." It was originally called the Yamashina Temple because it was founded at Yamashina, Kyoto, in 669 by the consort of Kamatari Fujiwara (614-669). The founder of the Fujiwara family, Kamatari passed away just before the temple was erected.

His consort placed the historical images of Sakyamuni and the Four Heavenly Guardians, which were made by special order of Kamatari in his lifetime, in the temple. In 678, the Yamashina Temple was removed to Umasaka located in the S of Nara, and was renamed the Umasaka Temple. With the removal of the administrative seat to Nara in 710, the temple was again transferred to the new capital by Fuhito Fujiwara, Kamatari's second son and heir, who made it the tutelary temple of the Fujiwara family. Then the name was changed to Kofukuji, which means Happiness-Producing Temple. After this, it enjoyed great prosperity year after year, so that great respect was paid to it by both the Imperial Family and the public. At the height of its prosperity, the Kofukuji Temple had as many as 175 buildings, but all of them were subsequently reduced to ashes.

The provisionary Kondo (Main Hall) was re-erected in September 1819, and contains as its chief object of worship a wooden image of Sakyamuni, which is registered as an "Important Cultural Property." A number of fine Buddhist statues by eminent sculptors also remain along with valuable religious paraphernalia that formerly belonged to the temple.

Five-Story Pagoda ("National Treasure"), in the grounds of the Kofukuji Temple, is the second-highest pagoda in the country and is perhaps the first object that attracts the attention of the visitor to Nara. This is the most imposing structure in the temple premises, measuring about 50 m. in height. The pagoda was first built in 730 in accordance with the wishes of Empress Komyo, the pious consort of Emperor Shomu. It has been destroyed by fire five times, and the present structure was re-erected in 1426, following the original style in every detail. It contains four Buddhas on the first story—Amida-Nyorai in the W, Sakyamuni in the S, Yakushi-Nyorai in the E and Miroku-Bosatsu in the N.

Tokondo ("National Treasure"), immediately N of the Five-Story Pagoda, is a temple founded in 726 by Emperor Shomu in order to pray for the recovery from illness of former Empress-Regnant Gensho as well as for the peace of the state. It was destroyed by repeated fires and was rebuilt in 1415 after the same plan and elevation of the original. Its main object of worship, Yakushi-Nyorai ("Important Cultural Property"), is installed on an earthen platform in the center of the hall, attended by Nikko-Bosatsu, Gakko-Bosatsu and six of the Twelve Divine Generals. In addition, there are several statues of Monju, Sakyamuni, etc.

Three-Story Pagoda ("National Treasure"), just above the stone steps to the N of Sarusawa Pond, is a fine structure erected in 1143 in obedience to the wishes of Taikemmon-in, consort of Emperor Toba (1103-1156). Few pagodas are so well-proportioned and graceful in shape. The interior of the first story of this pagoda was profusely decorated with paintings of the "Thousand Buddhas," though they are just barely visible now.

Nan-endo, E of the Three-Story Pagoda, is an octagonal hall con-

taining as its principal object of reverence a wooden statue of Fukukenjaku Kannon, which is believed to have been executed by Kokei, father of Unkei, in 1188. The image is a "National Treasure." The hall itself, however, was established in 813 by Fuyutsugu Fujiwara (775-826) according to his father's last will. After the hall had been repeatedly destroyed by fire, the present structure was erected in 1741, resembling the Hokuendo in many respects. From olden times, it has been the ninth temple of the 33 holy Kannon temples for pilgrimage in the former western provinces. The hall contains several valuable sculptures. The statues of the Four Heavenly Guardians trampling demons under their feet and the Six Patriarchs of the Hosso sect of Buddhism are included among the "National Treasures." The bronze lantern in front of the hall, which dates from 816, is an "Important Cultural Property."

Hokuendo, N of the Three-Story Pagoda, is another fine octagonal hall founded in 721 by Nagayao, Minister-of-the-Right, at the command of Empress-Regnant Gensho. She wanted to pray there for the peace of Fuhito Fujiwara, who died in 720. It has been rebuilt four times. The present hall dates from 1208 and is counted among the "National Treasures." Its chief object of adoration is a wooden image of Miroku-Bosatsu, 1.5 m. high, said to be a work of Unkei—a veteran sculptor in the 12th to 13th century. This image is protected as a "National Treasure."

The hall also houses colored wooden statues of Priests Mujaku and Seshin ("National Treasures"), which are now on display at the Treasure House.

Treasure House is a ferroconcrete building with a floor space of 1,122 sq. m., built in the precincts of the Kofukuji Temple to store national treasures. On display in the house are the majority of Buddhist images in the possession of the Kofukuji Temple, including those exhibited in the Nara National Museum and other places. Among the treasures are a number of masterpieces, including the wooden group statues of the Juni Shinsho (Twelve Divine Generals), typical of the Heian period, and two standing statues of the Nio—Kongo and Misshaku—attributed to Jokei, a master Buddhist sculptor of the Kamakura period (1192-1333).

Nara National Museum (20D2), near the entrance to Nara Park, was established by the Imperial Household Department (the present Imperial Household Agency) in 1895. It contains a valuable collection of ancient works of art, particularly those of the Nara period (645-784).

Kasuga Shrine (20E2) is a very distinguished shrine situated in the midst of verdant woods. Few shrines are found in a location imparting a greater atmosphere of peace and sanctity. What is known as the Kasuga Shrine actually consists of four small shrines painted in vermilion and built in the *Kasuga* style of architecture. These four shrines are respectively dedicated to Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto and Futsunushi-no-Mikoto—both brave

generals in the Age of the Gods, to Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto—the remotest ancestor of the Fujiwara family, and to his consort—Hime-Okami.

The Kasuga Shrine was founded in 768 by Nagate Fujiwara (714-771), great-grandson of Kamatari, as the tutelary shrine of the Fujiwara family. It used to be regularly reconstructed every 20 years, whether in need of repair or not, following the design of its original architecture with perhaps slight modifications in minor points. At its front entrance stands the first *torii*, which is reached by proceeding through the Sanjo thoroughfare, which runs E from the JNR station. A short distance beyond stands the second *torii*, where visitors are requested to alight from vehicles and proceed on foot. From the second *torii* to the S there are numerous rows of stone lanterns on both sides of the road. Totaling some 3,000, they are lit twice yearly—on the nights of the *Mandoro* Festivals (February 3 or 4 and August 15). Passing through the S gate, visitors come to spacious grounds containing an old floorless structure called the Heiden (Offering Hall), dating from 1650. On the left is the Naoraiden (Entertainment Hall) of the same date, in which various ceremonies are performed. On an elevation beyond the Heiden the Kasuga Shrine solemnly stands. It consists of four shrines (“National Treasures”) surrounded by an impressive gallery. At the left corner of the main shrine is a very large Japanese cedar, behind which is the Utsushidono (Transfer Hall), where divine images are temporarily transferred during repairs on the main shrine. The gallery connecting the Transfer Hall and the main shrine is said to have been executed by the famous Jingoro Hidari and is counted among the “Important Cultural Properties” together with the structures mentioned above. A part of the Transfer Hall contains a number of historical relics worthy of notice.

Kasuga Matsuri, noted for its colorful parade, is the official festival of the Kasuga Shrine; it is held on March 13.

Yadorigi, N of the Transfer Hall, is a curious parasitic tree to which six different trees and plants are grafted—wisteria, camellia, nandin, cherry, maple and elder; the last two, however, have withered. The foundation tree is called *isu* (*Distylium racemosum*), a species of evergreen. Bits of paper tied to the tree are prayers for success in love.

Kasuga-Wakamiya Shrine (20E2), S of the main shrine of Kasuga, lies within a couple of minutes’ walk from the S gate. It is dedicated to a Shinto deity known as Ameno-oshikumo-no-Mikoto, son of Amenokoyane-no-Mikoto. Its architecture is of the *Kasuga* style; the shrine was last rebuilt in 1863. There are numerous stone lanterns on both sides of the road leading to the shrine, in front of which stands a low, elongated building divided into three sections, the S section being used as the Kaguraden (Sacred Dancing Hall). The date of its construction is recorded as 1613.

The *kagura* (sacred dance) is performed in the Kaguraden by maidens called *miko*. They are clad in white vestments with red, divided skirts, each holding in her hands a branch of the sacred *sakaki* tree, a fan and a number of tiny bells. The orchestra of the *kagura* consists of a flute, *hyoshigi* (wooden clappers), *koto* (Japanese harp), *sho* (a kind of panpipes), *hichiriki* (a kind of flageolet) and drum.

An annual festival called *On Matsuri*, which is held from December 16 to 17 in honor of the Kasuga-Wakamiya Shrine, is the greatest celebration in Nara. This festival is characterized by a long procession of warriors clad in armor and many other participants attired in ancient costume. This festival draws an immense number of spectators from far and wide.

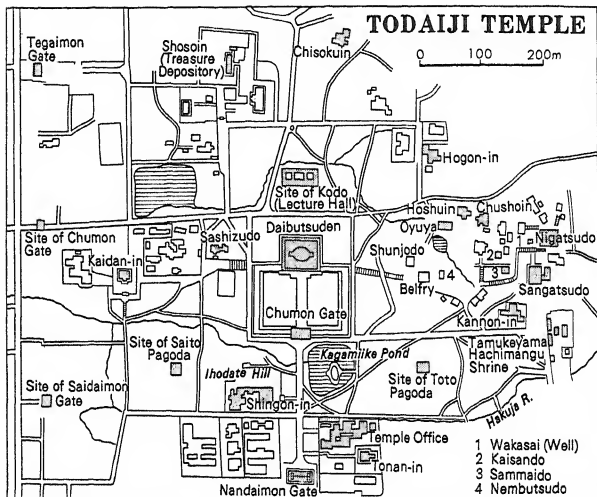
Deer and lanterns are among the chief attractions of Nara. Visitors find them almost everywhere they go sightseeing. Over 1,000 tame deer, which are regarded as divine messengers, roam about Nara Park and the precincts of the shrines and temples. Towards evening they respond to the call of a trumpeter and hurry to their pens in groups—a unique sight. Every year about the middle of October, their horns are cut, the occasion being a sort of festival, which is very popular.

"Dreamland" (20C1), laid out on a lot of 50 ha. on a hill called Kurokami, lying to the NW of Nara City. Set up after the style of the American Disneyland, it is a large-scale amusement park. The park, with the main street in the center, is divided into "Tomorrowland," "Adventureland," "Yesterdayland" and "Fantasyland," all of which are encircled by a 3-km. track on which a train runs. Buses are available from Nara Station, about 20 min. Mt. Kasuga (20E2) is the generic name for several peaks, the highest measuring 460 m. It has been regarded from ancient times as the abode of the gods. Its trees are, therefore, sacred and have never been cut down. Hunting is not allowed among these trees. A pleasant round trip among these mountains is popular with sightseers wishing to admire the beautiful green foliage in spring and summer and the colorful hues in autumn. The summit commands a fine view of the surrounding plains. The entire route may be covered by car in an hour.

Wakakusa Hill (20E2), alt. 342 m., to the N of the Kasuga Shrine, unlike Mt. Kasuga is bare of trees. From the top one can obtain a fine view of the neighboring countryside, which is especially lovely on a moonlit night. This hill is covered with grass, which is burnt every year on the night of January 15 by fires lighted here and there at its foot. The entire hill then is covered with flames, making a grand sight. It is called the *Yamayaki*, which means burning of dead grass on mountain slopes.

Tamukeyama Shrine, N of Wakakusa Hill, is a Hachiman Shrine dedicated to Emperor Ojin (reigned 270 to 310), his parents and consort. Dating from 749, it was destroyed by fire in 1642 and rebuilt in 1691 by the priest Kokei.

The *azekura* is a peculiar kind of building with an elevated floor and is made of triangular logs joined without nails. It is used as a sort of repository in which valuable objects are kept. There are two *azekura* just outside the front gate of the Tamukeyama Shrine. The one to the S belongs to the shrine, while the other one to the N belongs to the Todaiji Temple.



Todaiji Temple (Great Eastern Temple) (20D2), the grand headquarters of the Kegon sect, is well known for its chief object of worship, the Daibutsu (Great Buddha)—one of the largest bronze statues in the world. The term “Kegon,” or *Avatamska* in Sanskrit, literally means a garland or a bouquet of lovely flowers. For the first week after having become the “Enlightened One” or a Buddha, Sakyamuni sat down in profound meditation. And in the second week he preached the Kegon doctrine, which was the very beginning of all his teachings.

It was in 745 that the construction of the Todaiji Temple was started at the command of Emperor Shomu (701–756); it was successfully completed in 752. Through successive generations, the Todaiji Temple enjoyed the supreme honor as the head of all the “Provincial Temples” as well as one of the “Seven Great Temples of Nara.”

Nandaimon (Great S Gate, “National Treasure”) is the front gate of the Todaiji Temple, dating from the late Nara period (710–784). It is an imposing gate supported by 18 pillars, each measuring a little over 19 m. high and 97 cm. in diameter. In 962, the gate was blown down by a severe typhoon and was rebuilt in 1199. Its exterior niches contain two 8-m., wooden figures of Deva

Kings, guardians of Buddhism. These statues are generally said to be the joint work of Unkei and Kaikei, but there is another opinion that the right one was carved by Unkei and the left one by his son Tankei (1173-1256), with the assistance of 16 sculptors. They are regarded as ideal types of Deva King images and there is perhaps nothing comparable to them as far as vigor and animation are concerned. They are registered as "National Treasures." In the rear niches are a pair of *koma-inu* (an animal supposed to resemble a lion or a dog). Measuring 1.8 m. in height, they rest upon 1.3-m.-high stone pedestals. They were carved, it is believed, by Chinnakei—a Sung craftsman from China—in 1196 from stones brought by him to this country. They have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Daibutsuden (Hall of the Great Buddha, "National Treasure"), was burned down by Shigehira Taira (1156-1185), a son of Kiyomori and a powerful general of the Taira clan, in 1180 when the Kofukuji Temple shared the same fate. Its restoration was sponsored by the abbot Chogen (1121-1206), with its completion ceremony taking place in 1195. Emperor Gotoba (1180-1239), *Shogun* Yoritomo Minamoto (1147-1199) and other dignitaries participated. Again, in 1567, the Hall of the Great Buddha was reduced to ashes as a result of a conflict between two feudal lords, but it was restored in 1709. Its latest renovation was undertaken in 1914, requiring more than 250,000 man days.

The present Main Hall or Daibutsuden, dating from 1709, measures 57 m. in frontage and 50.5 m. in depth. Although the total area is only two-thirds of the area of the former building, it retains the same height of 48.7 m. and is the largest wooden structure on earth.

The first object that attracts the visitor's attention on entering the precincts of the Hall of the Great Buddha is a pair of gilt ornaments decorating the ends of its roof ridge. They are known as either *kutsugata* (shoe-pattern) or *shibi* (tail of a bird called *shi*), because of their supposed resemblance to these objects. In olden times, according to Chinese superstition, they were used as a charm against fire as well as for ornaments on the roof ridges of Buddhist temples or palaces.

Octagonal Bronze Lantern, ("National Treasure"), just in front of the Daibutsuden, dates back to the late Nara period (710-784). It measures 4.5 m. in height and is considered one of the finest works of its kind.

Daibutsu (Great Buddha, "National Treasure"), is the holiest object of the Todaiji Temple, being worshiped with the utmost reverence. Daibutsu represents Birushana-Butsu (Buddha Vairocana), who is regarded by the Kegon sect as the original or spiritual body of Sakyamuni, although he is interpreted more or less differently by other sects. In a nutshell, Buddha Vairocana is the root, while Sakyamuni is the branch. This great bronze casting was commissioned by Emperor Shomu and commenced in 743

at the Shigaraki Palace, S of Lake Biwa. This effort, however, ended in failure. The work was, therefore, recommenced at Nara in 745 and was successfully completed in 749, the casting having been made eight times in the course of three years. The figure is seated cross-legged on a tremendous bronze pedestal, the hands forming the mudra, or hand-symbol, generally known as *seppono-in* or sermoning hand-symbol. The right hand assumes the *semuin* (symbol giving us peace of mind), while the left assumes the *yogan-in* (symbol granting us our wishes).

The statue measures 16.2 m. in height and has a face 4.8 m. long by 3 m. wide, eyes 1.2 m. wide, a nose 48 cm. high, a mouth 1.12 m. wide, ears 2.6 m. long, hands 2 m. long and thumbs 1.6 m. long. The materials employed are estimated as follows: 437 tons of bronze, 75 kg. of mercury, 130 kg. of pure gold, 7 tons of vegetable wax, and an amazing amount of charcoal and other materials.

The pedestal, 20.7 m. in circumference, on which the Daibutsu is installed, is composed of 56 bronze lotus-petals. Each petal is 3 m. high, and is alternately turned upward and downward. This bronze pedestal is placed on a massive stone foundation, about 2 m. in height, and is engraved in hair-lines with the *Rengezokai* (*Padmalokadhātu*)—literally the "Lotus-Flower World." The *Rengezokai* is believed to have been founded by Buddha Vairocana and is regarded as his Paradise or Land of Happiness. In the lower part of the pedestal is also engraved a picture of Shumisen (Mt. Sumeru), around which are drawn 25 crosswise lines. Within the squares numerous Buddha and Bosatsu are shown. To the back of the Great Buddha is attached a huge gilt, wooden halo decorated with the Sixteen Buddha incarnate. It is not known exactly when this halo was made, but it is said to date from the Genroku era (1688-1704). The designer of the Great Buddha was Kuninaka-no-Kimimaro (d. 774), a Korean from the Paikche Kingdom.

The dedication ceremony of the Great Buddha was held in 752 in the presence of Empress-Regnant Koken and her parents, ex-Emperor and Empress Shomu, accompanied by all the court dignitaries as well as 10,000 priests and nuns. An earthquake in 855 shook off the Daibutsu's head, which was repaired in 861. The head and right hand were melted when the hall burned down in 1180. In 1567, the head was again lost by fire. Although the head was restored by 1692, as it appears now, the original Daibutsu has had to be partly mended and replaced with new pieces of bronze since then.

In front of the Great Buddha are installed two large gilt wooden statues, representing Nyoirin-Kannon on the right side and Kokuzo-Bosatsu on the left. The former is chiefly engaged in answering his believers' prayers and in granting them good fortune by the miraculous power of a "Cintamani" or a Wishing Gem. The latter is believed to possess a quantity of wisdom and happi-

ness as vast as "Koku" or the air; hence the name. These two fine statues were executed in the Genroku era, but the sculptor is unknown.

The **Komokuten**, in the left-hand corner behind the Daibutsu, is a strange-looking, 5.5-m.-high wooden statue of a figure trampling a demon under its feet. It is a fine work of sculpture dating from 1797. Being one of the Four Heavenly Guardians, the Komokuten is engaged in destroying all obstacles in the path of Buddhism and its believers.

The model of the original Todaiji Temple, to the right of the Komokuten, is worthy of attention, showing the temple as it was at the time of its first construction.

The **Tamonten**, in the right-hand corner behind the Daibutsu, is represented by an angry-faced statue under whose sinewy feet lies a demon in agony. It is also one of the Four Heavenly Guardians and always watches the N quarter, which is considered to be ominous according to the Japanese divination, to protect Buddhism and its believers.

On the right side, behind the Great Buddha, is a big pillar with a square hole at the bottom. According to a popular superstition, anyone able to pass through the hole will be lucky enough to enter paradise.

Kaidan-in, W of the Daibutsuden, is a small temple that is well known for its wonderful clay images ("National Treasures") of the Four Heavenly Guardians, each 1.6 m. in height. "Kaidan" means the terrace upon which Buddhist ordination is given. The original terrace was built in 754 in front of the Daibutsuden with soil brought from Mt. Wu Tai Shan in China by the Chinese priest Ganjin (688-763) at the command of ex-Emperor Shomu. Ganjin is said to have given ordination to more than 500 Buddhists at that time. In the center of Kaidan-in are the statues of Sakyamuni and Taho-Nyorai, while the Four Heavenly Guardians stand at its four corners. These guardians are clad in full armor and are profusely painted in various colors. They carry weapons in their hands and trample demons under their heavy feet. Their angry faces, expressive eyebrows, sinewy muscles and iron limbs are most realistically executed. This temple burned down several times, with the present structure said to date from 1731.

Shosoin Treasure Repository (20D2), NW of the Daibutsuden, is an isolated building resembling a large log cabin on stilts (*azekura*). Now under the administration of the Imperial Household Agency, it consists of three compartments in which are preserved the art works of the late Nara period (710-784), comprising jewels, objects of glass, musical instruments, silverware, writing materials, wearing apparel, masks, mirrors, etc. Many of these precious objects formerly belonged to Emperor Shomu, on whose death they were donated to the Todaiji Temple by his consort Empress Komyo and their daughter, Empress-Regnant Koken. The Shosoin is securely sealed, but the contents are aired annually during the

crisp, dry days of late October and early November. Close by are two ferroconcrete repositories newly built in 1962.

Belfry ("National Treasure"), E of the Daibutsuden, dates from the 1200's. It contains one of the largest bells in the country, measuring 3.9 m. in height, 2.8 m. in diameter at its base, 8.2 m. in circumference and 24 cm. thick. This bell was originally cast in 749, but it was badly damaged in 989 when the belfry was blown down by a severe typhoon. It is believed that the bell was recast in 1239. It is now protected by the government as a "National Treasure."

Nigatsudo (20E2), or Second Month Temple, on an elevation E of the belfry, is so called because of an important religious rite (*Shuni-e*) that used to be held there annually in February by the lunar calendar. It was founded in 752 by the priest Jitchu, disciple of Roben, and is noted for its two historical images of the Eleven-headed Kannon, respectively known as the "Large Kannon" and the "Small Kannon." The latter, it is said, was picked up in Osaka Bay by Jitchu and is believed to be always warm to the touch. Both these images of Kannon are strictly hidden from public view, so that their measurements are unknown. This temple was once destroyed by fire in 1667, but was rebuilt two years later. The *Shuni-e* or *Omizutori* (Water-drawing Ceremony) is the most famous festival of this temple, taking place from March 1 through 14. It is characterized by a marvelous torchlight procession through the gallery on the night of the 12th which attracts a large number of spectators. From the temple veranda, a bird's-eye view can be obtained of the surrounding district.

Sangatsudo (20E2), or Third Month Temple ("National Treasure"), a little lower down to the immediate S of the Nigatsudo, is also called Hokkedo from the custom of holding a yearly service for the Hokekyo Sutra in March by the lunar calendar, thus accounting for the name "Third Month Temple." Founded in 733 by the priest Roben (689-773)—first abbot of the Todaiji, it is the oldest structure of the Todaiji Temple. It has remained intact until the present day, although the **Raido** (Chapel) was added in 1200.

The main object of reverence in the Sangatsudo is the celebrated dry-lacquer statue of Fukukenjaku Kannon, ("National Treasure"), which stands in the center of the platform surrounded by 14 other statues. Fukukenjaku Kannon, it is believed, is engaged throughout the year in saving all beings from suffering, and his 3.6-m.-high statue is a wonderful work attributed to Priest Roben. Its diadem, 61 cm. in diameter, is of perforated silver and bedecked with various kinds of jewels, consisting of 20,000 pearls, plus agate, crystal, etc. The clay images of Nikko-Bosatsu (*Surya-Prabha*) and Gakko-Bosatsu (*Candra-Prabha*), on both sides of the main statue, are of such exquisite workmanship that they are regarded as the most representative examples of the art of the Nara period (645-784); they are designated as "National Treasures." These two clay images are flanked by dry-lacquer statues of Bonten (*Brahma*)

and Taishakuten (*Indra*), both "National Treasures," while the Four Heavenly Guardians (all of dry-lacquer work and "National Treasures") are placed in the four corners of the hall. To the right of Bonten stands a wooden image of Fudo-Myo-o and to the left is a wooden image of Jizo-Bosatsu ("Important Cultural Properties"). In the rear corners behind the main statue are two portable shrines. The one on the right contains Benzaiten and the one on the left, Kichijoten ("Important Cultural Properties"). In front of the platform are two dry-lacquer Deva Kings, each about 3 m. high. Lastly, the 1.7-m.-high clay image, representing Shitsukongoshin (*Vajrapani*, "National Treasure")—a guardian of Buddhism, is reverentially enshrined behind the statue of Fukukenjaku Kannon. It is an immortal work by Roben and is entirely enclosed, except on December 16—the anniversary of Roben's death.

Shin-Yakushiji Temple (20E3), SW of the Kasuga-Wakamiya Shrine, was founded in 747 by Empress Komyo (701-760)—the pious consort of Emperor Shomu—in order to offer fervent prayers for the recovery of her husband from an eye infection, from which he was suffering. Its chief object of worship is a 2.4-m.-high seated image ("National Treasure"), carved in wood and representing Yakushi-Nyorai—the Lord of the Eastern "*Joruri*" Paradise. This famous statue, which is flanked by the Eleven-headed Kannon ("Important Cultural Property"), is installed in the center of a circular earthen pedestal that is 7.5 m. in circumference. It is surrounded by 12 exquisite clay images of the Juni-Shinsho (Twelve Divine Generals), 1.7 to 2.4 m. high (11 of them have been designated as "National Treasures").

With the exception of the Main Hall ("National Treasure"), which is in the typical style of architecture of the late Nara period (710-784), all the other structures of the Shin-Yakushiji Temple were reduced to ashes long ago. The gold-bronze image, called the "Ko-Yakushi" ("Important Cultural Property"), in the temple is a most remarkable work of art. Another priceless treasure is a painting of Nirvana ("Important Cultural Property") which, with that of the Kongobuji Temple on Mt. Koya, constitutes a typical pair of pictures of Nirvana painted in the late Heian period (897-1192).

Site of Heijogu Palace (20B2), 1 km. E of Yamato-Saidaiji Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway, 5 min. by bus; or 2.5 km. NW of Nara Station, 15 min. by bus, marks the place which flourished as the political and cultural center of the late Nara period between 710, when Empress-Regnant Gemmyo moved the capital here from the Asuka district and 784, when Emperor Kammu moved the capital from here to Nagaoka—SW of the present Kyoto. The capital city of Heijo was laid out on a grand scale in imitation of Changan, the capital of the Tang Dynasty. The palace occupied an area of about 107 ha. At present, 102 ha. of the site of the ancient palace is designated as a "Special Place of Historical Importance."

Kairyuoji Temple (20B2), about 2 km. NW of Nara Station, 15 min. by bus, was founded in 731 in accordance with the wishes of Empress Komyo—the consort of Emperor Shomu. Its site was formerly the property of Fuhito Fujiwara, her father. Almost all the structures, however, were lost many years ago. Those which remain, the Western Main Hall and the Sutra Library (“Important Cultural Properties”), were renovated to a considerable extent in the 12th century. The Five-Story Pagoda is a “National Treasure.”

Hokkeji Temple, W of the Kairyuoji Temple, was established in the middle of the 8th century by Empress Komyo, who wanted to make it the headquarters of all the nunneries in the country. Its chief object of reverence is a wooden statue of the Eleven-headed Kannon (“National Treasure”), which is attributed to a Hindu artist. Like the Kairyuoji Temple, the site of this nunnery also belonged to Fuhito Fujiwara. Its Main Hall is said to have been rebuilt in 1601.

Saidaiji Temple (Great Western Temple) (20A2), close to Yamato-Saidaiji Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway, was established by order of Empress-Regnant Shotoku in 765. It is the headquarters of the Shingon-Ritsu sect of Buddhism. The bronze and wooden statues of the Four Heavenly Guardians (“Important Cultural Properties”), each 2.1 m. in height, in the Shiodo Hall are regarded as relics of the late Nara period (710–784). Formerly, the temple included many splendid buildings and constituted one of the “Seven Great Temples of Nara.” The temple was destroyed by repeated fires, however, and no structure worthy of special mention remains. The present Main Hall, called the Shakado, was rebuilt in 1752 and contains a wooden standing statue of Sakya-muni (“Important Cultural Property”). Measuring 1.7 m. high, it was executed by Priest Eison or Kosho-Bosatsu (1201–1290)—one of the most prominent figures in the restoration movement of the Ritsu sect of Buddhism in his day. The 12 silk scrolls, with pictures of the Juniten (Twelve Devas), constitute one of the treasures of the temple and are included among the “National Treasures.”

Ochamori, special tea ceremony in which devotees drink tea from a huge tea bowl larger than a man's head, is held at this temple annually on the second Saturday and Sunday in April.

Akishino Temple (20A1), N of Yamato-Saidaiji Station, was founded in 780 in compliance with the wishes of Emperors Konin and Kammu, and is well known for the image of Gigeiten (“Important Cultural Property”) enshrined therein. The dry-lacquer head of this statue dates back to the late Nara period, while the rest of its wooden parts are attributed to Unkei—a famous sculptor of the Kamakura period (1192–1333). The original temple buildings were all burned down in 1135, leaving only the Kodo (Lecture Hall). Later, the Kodo was repaired and changed into the Hondo (Main Hall). It is an excellent architectural example of the Nara period and is included among the “National Treasures.”

Yamato Bunkakan Museum (21B1) stands on a pine-clad hill near

Gakuen-mae Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway. The museum principally contains examples of the different arts of Far Eastern countries, including paintings, sculptures, ceramics and lacquer works, among which are four "National Treasures" and many treasures of international importance. The exhibition galleries, which surround a small bamboo garden, are designed and arranged in such a way that people may view and appreciate the exhibits without being deprived of the sunshine and the fresh air or the excellent natural scenery. The building, set in a beautiful landscape, is designed in Japanese style with modern interpretations. The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Mondays, the year-end and the New Year season.

Toshodaiji Temple (20A3), near Nishinokyo Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway, was established in 759 by Chien Chen or Ganjin (688-763)—an illustrious Chinese priest of the Tang Dynasty. It is the headquarters of the Ritsu sect of Buddhism. Its Kondo (Main Hall, "National Treasure"), 29 m. from E to W and 15 m. from N to S, is considered one of the most valuable structures of the late Nara period (710-784), both in point of architectural style and harmony. The chief object of worship is a celebrated 3.3-m.-high, dry-lacquer statue of Birushana-Butsu (*Buddha Vairocana*, "National Treasure") sitting on a pedestal. It is the largest specimen of its kind and is attributed to Tan Ching and Szu T'o, the two ablest disciples of Chien Chen. Its halo was originally decorated with a thousand small Buddha, of which 864 remain. According to the temple records, the walls and pillars of the hall were decorated with 2,000 Sakyamuni, but even their shadows cannot be discerned today. On the left side of Birushana-Butsu stands a wooden, dry-lacquer statue of the Thousand-handed Kannon ("National Treasure"), 5.5 m. in height—an example of exquisite workmanship. At present, however, it only has 953 hands. On both sides of Birushana-Butsu are wooden statues of Bonten (*Brahma*) and Taishakuten (*Indra*), both "National Treasures." Each stands 1.7 m. high and were carved by Chun Fa Li. The wooden, dry-lacquer image of Yakushi-Nyorai ("National Treasure") is 3.7 m. high. Said to be the joint work of Szu T'o and Ju Pao, it stands on the right hand of Bonten. At the right end of the hall is a wooden image of Dainichi-Nyorai in a sitting posture ("Important Cultural Property"). Measuring 3.7 m. high, it is one of the finest works of its kind.

The **Kodo** (Lecture Hall, "National Treasure") was originally the Assembly Hall of the Nara Court and was donated to this temple. It was rebuilt in 759 by Chun Fa Li, but underwent so many repeated repairs that the present building has lost much of its former style. Of the many treasures in the Lecture Hall, the most important is its wooden, 2.4-m.-high seated figure of Miroku-Bosatsu (*Maitreya*, "Important Cultural Property"), which is believed to be a work of Chun Fa Li. The Drum Tower ("National Treasure"), which is otherwise called Shariden (Buddha's Ashes

Hall), is located between the Kondo and the Raido (Prayer Chapel). The Raido and the Sobo (Priests' Quarters) are under the same roof. This elongated building has been designated as an "Important Cultural Property." The Sutra Library ("National Treasure"), E of the Raido, is an *azekura*-style storehouse erected in the days of the temple's founding.

In the Mieido (Founder's Hall, "Important Cultural Property"), lying NE of the Lecture Hall, is enshrined a dry-lacquer sitting statue of Ganjin ("National Treasure"), said to date from 763. Ganjin, who was invited to Japan to give ordination to Japanese Buddhists and who introduced Ritsu doctrines to Japan, became blind from the hardships of his journey from China to Japan. **Yakushiji Temple** (20A3), S of the Toshodaiji Temple, was one of the "Seven Great Temples of Nara." The headquarters of the Hosso sect of Buddhism, it is noted for its famous Yakushi Trinity—Yakushi-Nyorai, the Lord of the Eastern "*Joruri*" Paradise, and his attendants, Nikko-Bosatsu and Gakko-Bosatsu. These statues were completed in 697 and are counted among the "National Treasures." The temple itself was founded in 680 and was removed here in 718 from its former site. All the structures, except the three-story pagoda, date from the 13th century and later, although many have been destroyed by fire a number of times.

The **Kondo** (Main Hall), rebuilt in 1600, contains the famous bronze Yakushi Trinity. The 2.6-m.-high main statue, Yakushi-Nyorai, is seated on a dais set upon a marble platform that is furnished with a very low, black-lacquered railing on three sides. On the same platform, standing on the right and left sides of the seated statue, are statues of Nikko and Gakko. These three statues were originally gilded, but exposure to the air for many centuries has transformed the bronze alloy into such a glossy black color that they appear to be lacquered.

In the Kodo (Lecture Hall) is another Yakushi Trinity ("Important Cultural Property") of nearly the same size and appearance as that of the Main Hall but of inferior workmanship. The three-story pagoda, called the East Pagoda ("National Treasure"), was erected in 698 or earlier, and measures 37.9 m. in height and 9.1 m. on each side at its base. Supported by 17 columns, it has an elaborately painted interior. It appears to be six-storied, since each story is built like two stories, with *mokoshi* or an additional wooden roof. This three-story pagoda is thus very highly valued for its unique shape.

At the rear of the pagoda is the **Toindo** (East Hall, "National Treasure"), erected in 1285 and containing the famous statue of Sho-Kannon. Standing 1.9 m. high, it is popularly known as Kudara-Kannon ("National Treasure"). This statue is said to have been made of bronze mixed with platinum and to have been a gift to the Imperial Court from a Paikche King in Korea. It is also alleged to have been produced in accordance with the wishes of Princess Mabito, the consort of Emperor Kotoku (597-654).

There are a number of fine Buddhist sculptures in the Toindo, all worthy of inspection. The Bussokudo or Hall of Buddha's Footprint, on the other side of the pagoda, contains a peculiar stone ("National Treasure") showing the so-called Buddha's footprint—49 cm. in length and 14 cm. in width. This dates back to 753 and affords considerable interest for archaeologists. In the belfry to the right of the Main Hall hangs an antique Korean bell ("Important Cultural Property"), which is greatly admired as a precious object.

Kasagi (21C1), 60.9 km. from Minatomachi, Osaka, is picturesquely situated on the Kizu River, boasting mineral springs, fine views and good river fishing that attract many visitors.

Mt. Kasagi, (alt. 289 m.), near the station, is noted as the place where Emperor Godaigo took refuge, after fleeing from Kyoto, to escape capture by the Hojo clan. Of the many that flourished in other times, only one temple remains on the mountain. There are some mammoth rocks on the mountain upon which carvings of Buddhist saints were made. One has an inscription attributed to Kobo-Daishi (774–835), first exponent of the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism in Japan.

Okawara, 66.3 km. from Minatomachi, is the station for the boat excursion along the Kizu River known as **Kizugawa-kudari**. The trip through the scenic gorges at the foot of Mt. Kasagi takes about 1 hr. 30 min., with the best seasons being spring and autumn. Excursion boats can be hired near the station.

Tsukigase Plum Groves (16E3), an "Outstanding Scenic Place," can be reached by bus from Tsukigaseguchi Station in 25 min., or from Uenoshi Station on the Iga Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway in 35 min. It can also be reached from Kasagi Station by bus. The trees are in bloom throughout the entire month of March.

Tsukigase is a district extending over 4 km. along the Nabari River and includes a number of villages. The plum trees are in greatest abundance at Oyama, Tsukise and Momogano. It is therefore best for the visitor to alight from the bus at Oyama, the front entrance to the district, and take the narrower path to the right, leading up the river to Houradani and the Shimpukuji Temple, where a good view of the blossoms can be obtained. Another good view is from Tenjin-no-Mori, not far away. Beyond Houradani, the path joins a new road by the river and crosses Tsukise Bridge. A short walk on the other side of the river leads to a terrace, from where another good view of the blossoms can be obtained. Ascending still farther, the visitor will come to some inns, at the back of which is a hill named Sokenzan, commanding an even better view. One road coming down the hill leads to Momogano by the river—the back entrance to Tsukigase, where the trees are shut in by the mountains and there are two waterfalls.

The plum trees of Tsukigase were originally planted, not for the sake of their blossoms, but for a red dye called *ubai*, made

from the fruit. Foreign chemical dyes drove *ubai* off the market, but the trees were preserved from destruction through the efforts of nature lovers.

Iga-Ueno (16E3), the main station for Ueno City with a population of 58,000, 80.6 km. from Minatomachi, is the junction for the Iga Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway, leading 16.6 km. to Iga-Kambe on the Osaka Line of the same railway. Ueno is an old castle-town on the Meihan (Nagoya-Osaka) Highway, open to traffic between Kameyama and Tenri Cities. It produces *Iga-yaki* stoneware, Japanese umbrellas and *sake*. The present three-story donjon in Hakuho Park on the site of Ueno Castle was restored in 1953 as a replica of the original, built in 1611. The 1st and 2nd floors are used as museums and the 3rd floor as an observation platform. **Aizen-in Temple**, 1 km. NE of Uenoshi Station on the Iga Line, contains a memorial to Basho Matsuo (1644-1694), the celebrated *haiku* poet, who was born here.

Kochi Valley (16E3), noted for its scenic rock formations, is 8 km. (30 min. by bus) SE of Nabari Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway's Osaka Line. The beauty of the valley is best seen in autumn when the rocky cliffs overhanging the stream are covered with tinted leaves. About 2.5 km. from Akameguchi Station, the next station on the same line (15 min. by bus), are **Akame Waterfalls**. They are popularly known as 48 Waterfalls of Akame, the highest of which is nearly 55 m. Akame is an ideal summer retreat, from which a hilly path leads to the Kochi Valley. **Seki**, 109.5 km. from Minatomachi, was formerly one of the 53 posting stages on the Tokaido Highway. The name indicates that in olden times a barrier was erected there for the examination of travelers. **Suzuka Pass** (alt. 278 m.), 11.2 km. NW of Seki, is worthy of a visit by hikers in autumn for the beauty of its maple trees.

Kameyama (115.2 km. from Minatomachi); see Route 19.

NARA TO TAKADA BY THE SAKURAI LINE

The Sakurai Line (29.4 km.) runs from Nara via Tenri and Sakurai to Takada on the Wakayama Line, leading 87.9 km. SW to Wakayama from Oji.

Ichinomoto, 7.3 km. from Nara, is the station for the Kakinomoto Temple, near which is the tomb of Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro—a great poet of the 7th century.

Tenri (21B2), pop. 56,000, 9.6 km. from Nara, is the site of the headquarters of the Tenrikyo, a Shinto sect, and its Tenri University and the Folk Art Museum.

Isonokami Shrine, 1.5 km. E of Tenri Station, has for its chief object of worship a sword which, according to tradition, was presented to Emperor Jimmu by Takemikazuchi-no-Mikoto, a Shinto deity. The two-story gate and the Hall of Worship are listed as an "Important Cultural Property" and a "National Treasure," respectively.

Miwa, 18 km. from Nara, is the station for the Omiya Shrine or

Miwa Myojin, situated at the foot of Miwa Hill (alt. 467 m.). Dedicated to Omononushi-no-Mikoto, and said to have been founded in the 1st century B.C., the shrine is probably one of the oldest in Japan.

Sakurai, pop. 53,000, 19.7 km. from Nara, is an important transportation center of the district, through which pass the Kinki Nippon Railway and many bus lines. The city is also the mart for the lumber industry and supplies wooden fittings.

Danzan Shrine (21B4), on the side of Mt. Tonomine, about 6 km. S of Sakurai Station (30 min. by bus), is dedicated to Kamatari (614-669)—founder of the Fujiwara family, whose tomb is at the top of the hill. The shrine, which was established in 701 by Priest Joe (d. 714)—eldest son of Kamatari—grew in importance with the increase in power of the family until it comprised many fine buildings. The main shrine was rebuilt many times up to 1850. The present buildings, popularly called the Nikko Shrine of the Kansai District, are remarkable for the striking contrast between the brightly colored exterior and the bare interior. There is a 13-story pagoda, dating from 1532, by the gate; it is believed to be the only one of its kind in existence. The pagoda is registered as an "Important Cultural Property." A path leads to the summit of Mt. Tonomine from behind the pagoda.

Hase Temple (21C3), 800 m. N of Hasedera Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway of 6.4 km. E of Sakurai Station (25 min. by bus), was founded in 686, though the original Main Hall was erected in 727 by order of Emperor Shomu (701-756). The temple is the headquarters of the Buzan school of the Shingon sect of Buddhism, and has traditionally been the 8th of the 33 holy Kannon temples of pilgrimage in the former western provinces. The Main Hall, dating from 1650, contains as its chief object of worship a wooden statue of the Eleven-headed Kannon, about 8 m. high. The place is rich in fine scenery and classical memories, as it used to be a favorite resort of the court nobles of Nara. The temple is noted for its numerous cherry trees and tree peonies, which attract large crowds in blooming season.

Muroji Temple (16E3), about 8 km. SE of Muroguchi-Ono Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway, is said to have been founded in 681 and restored in 824 by Kobo-Daishi. The five-story pagoda, 16.2 m. high, and the Main Hall ("National Treasures"), though repaired in later years, are invaluable examples of the architecture of the Nara and early Heian periods. Three wooden statues installed in the main and other halls are also registered as "National Treasures."

An interesting trip to Nabari via Akame Waterfalls and scenic Kochi Valley can be enjoyed from Muroguchi-Ono Station.

Takamatsuzuka Tumulus, located at Asuka, was excavated in March 1972. Believed to have been built in the 7th century, it is the site of one of the most important archaeological discoveries in Japanese history—a collection of richly colored murals dating

back 1,300 years. The paintings of human and animal figures show the distinguishing influence of Chinese and Korean culture. The murals were unearthed in a stone chamber of the tumulus.

Asuka Great Buddha, 15 min. by bus from Sakurai Station, is the popular name given to the bronze sitting figure of Sakyamuni, which was cast by Buddhist sculptor Tori at the command of Prince Shotoku in 606. The image is housed in the **Asuka Temple** (or Angoin Temple), the only relic of the **Hokoji** (or Gangoji) **Monastery**. It was established by Soga-no-Umako (d. 626), the political and religious leader of his time, in 596 in the district of Asuka. Designated as an "Important Cultural Property," it is the oldest extant Buddhist image in Japan, though it was badly damaged and imperfectly repaired. The Hokoji Monastery was moved from Asuka to the then new capital of Heijo in 718 and renamed Gangoji. The original temple buildings have been almost entirely razed, except for the present Angoin, which was the priests' quarters of the old monastery. Now it is a temple of the Buzan school of the Shingon sect.

Oka Temple (21B4), 30 min. by bus from Yamato-Yagi Station, or 17 min. by bus from Kashiharajingu Station of the Kinki Nippon Railway, is formally called Ryugaiji—a sanctuary of the Buzan school of the Shingon sect. Its origin is traced to the Okamoto Palace, which Emperor Tenchi in 663 donated to Priest Gien (d. 728) of the Hosso sect as a sanctuary. Later, Kobo-Daishi restored it from dilapidation as a sanctuary of the Shingon sect. It is the seventh temple of the 33 holy places of pilgrimage in the former western provinces. The clay figure of Nyoirin-Kannon, the principal image, measures 4.5 m. in height. It is regarded as a work of the early Heian period (794-897) and is designated as an "Important Cultural Property." The wooden, lacquered sitting image of Priest Gien, a masterpiece of the Nara period, is designated as a "National Treasure."

Ishibutai Mound (21B4), 14 min. by bus from Kashiharajingu Station, lies to the S of the Okadera Temple. It is a good specimen of the old tomb, having a square base and a round top; it was built in the 7th century. Bereft of the top earth, the stone ceiling and side walls are exposed. The mound is believed to be a part of a huge mausoleum formerly surrounded by moats and dikes, probably sacred to Soga-no-Umako, since his residence was located in this neighborhood.

Tachibana Temple, 17 min. by bus from Kashiharajingu Station, is one of the seven Buddhist monasteries attributed to Prince Shotoku (573-621). The monastery, which stands on the supposed birthplace of the prince, once occupied a vast area and had corridors with gates, a pagoda and a large number of buildings. But now it retains only the Kondo (Prince's Hall), rebuilt in 1864, and the hall of Kannon. The Kondo houses a wooden sitting image of the Prince ("Important Cultural Property"), carved in the Muromachi period. The monastery is a sanctuary of the Tendai

sect and its precincts are registered as a "Place of Historical Importance."

Unebi (21B3), 24.7 km. from Nara, in Kashihara City (pop. 88,000), is the burial place of the first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu. His tumulus is fenced off and surrounded by a double line of moats. It is situated at the foot of Unebi Hill (alt. 199 m.), believed to be the former site of the Emperor's palace. Not far away is the **Kashihara Shrine** (21B3), built in 1889 of timbers that were formerly part of the Imperial Palace in Kyoto. The shrine is dedicated to Emperor Jimmu and his consort, Empress Himetatarasuzu-Hime. In 1939, the shrine was thoroughly repaired and the grounds were expanded. The grand festivals are held on February 11 and April 3. Behind the shrine is the mausoleum of the Empress.

Situated 2 km. S of Unebi Station, the shrine is best reached by visitors from Osaka and Kyoto by a through train to Kashihara-jingu Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway's Minami-Osaka and Kyoto Lines. The shrine is 750 m. NW of the latter station.

In the vicinity of Unebi and Takada (pop. 58,000) are many places of historic and archaeological interest. The **Koko Hakubutsukan** (Archaeological Museum) at Unebi contains many interesting relics of those early days, including archaeological remains of the Later Stone Age, excavated from the grounds of the Kashihara Shrine, and ancient tiles and other prehistoric relics unearthed in the Yamato district (Nara Prefecture).

Tsubosaka Temple is 4 km. E of Tsubosakayama Station on the Yoshino Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway, 13 min. by bus, or 8 km. E of JNR's Wakigami Station on the Wakayama Line. It is the popular name given to **Minami-Hokkeji Temple**, said to have been founded in the 8th century by the priest Benki of the Hokoji Temple in Nara. It is a sanctuary of the Shingon sect. Its principal object of worship, a wooden image of the Thousand-handed Kannon, is well known for the miracle related in the *yoruri* drama, *Tsubosaka Reigen-Ki*. It is the sixth temple of the 33 holy places of pilgrimage in the former western provinces. Its innermost sanctuary stands on a hill, 500 m. E of the temple, and the view from the top embraces most of the Yamato Plain. From the side of the hill to the top stand an array of Buddhist monks' images called Gohyaku Rakan, carved out of natural stone.

ALONG THE WAKAYAMA LINE

JNR Wakayama Line, linking Oji on the Kansai Main Line and Wakayama, extends 87.9 km. After passing such stations as Takada, Gose, Yoshinoguchi, Gojo and Hashimoto, the line runs along the Kinokawa River until it reaches Wakayama, the terminal of the Hanwa and Kisei Main Lines.

Shimoda (21A3), 6.6 km. from Oji, is the station for the **Taima Temple** (2 km., bus available), situated near Taimadera Station on the Minami-Osaka Line of the Kinki Nippon Railway. This temple

was founded in 612 and moved to its present site in 684. The chief treasure of the Hondo or Mandala Hall, which was rebuilt in 1242, is the famous *Mandala* picture of the Buddhist paradise, painted in 763. Legend says that it was the work of Chujo-Hime, daughter of Toyonari Fujiwara (706-765)—the Minister-of-the-Right. She became a nun at this temple under the name of Hon-yo, and is still remembered on the festival of May 14 and 15, when a popular performance is given in which the Twenty-five Bosatsu welcome her.

Only fragments of the original picture now exist and these are so severely damaged and faded that it is difficult to tell whether the picture is woven or hand-painted. But from a copy made long ago, an idea of the magnificence of the original may be obtained. The *Taima-Mandala* was grand in design, excellent in execution and considered representative of ancient Buddhist paintings of visions of paradise. The temple contains two "National Treasures"—a seated clay figure of Miroku-Bosatsu and a bronze bell, both dating from the 8th century.

Yoshinoguchi (21A4), 24.9 km. from Oji, is the gateway to the Yoshino mountains. The Kinki Nippon Railway running from Abenobashi (Osaka) passes through this station and leads to Yoshino, covering a distance of 65 km.

Gojo (21A5), pop. 34,000, 35.8 km. from Oji, lies near the border between Nara and Wakayama Prefectures. It is here that the Yoshino River (the upper reaches of Kinokawa River), which flows through the central part of Nara Prefecture, enters Wakayama Prefecture. It is the political and economic center of the district, thriving with farming, lumbering, wood-block printing and the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. Bus services are available from Gojo to Shingu on the Kisei Main Line, taking about 5 hrs. 40 min. The route is along the valley of the Totsu River via Yunomine Spa, Kumano-Hongu and Kawayu Spa. The Totsu River has recently come into the limelight because it provides large-scale, hydroelectric power generation.

Ano Plum Grove, 8 km. S of Gojo Station, 30 min. by bus, marks the site of the structure that served as the Imperial Palace for 44 years from 1348 to 1392, covering the period from the time Emperor Gomurakami fled here from Yoshino to the time he returned to Kyoto. Ano is among the most distinguished places in the Kinki District for viewing plum blossoms. The plum grove here contains more than 10,000 trees. Some of the best places for viewing the blossoms include "*Nishi-no-Sembon*" and "*Oku-no-Sembon*." The best time for enjoying the blossoms is in early March.

Hashimoto (16D4), pop. 34,000, 45.5 km. from Oji Station, is a city situated on the middle reaches of the Kinokawa River in the NE part of Wakayama Prefecture. It marks the junction of the Koya and Ise Highways. The city has developed as a center of water traffic on the Kinokawa River. The name of the city is attributed to the legend that in the 16th century the Buddhist priest

Mokujiki (1537-1608), a member of the monastery on Mt. Koya, spanned the stream of the Kinokawa River here with a 236-m. bridge, to facilitate access to Mt. Koya. Since the Nankai Electric Railway extended its Koya Line from Osaka to Mt. Koya through this place in 1924, Koyaguchi (second station W of Hashimoto), which flourished as the base for pilgrims visiting the Buddhist monastery on Mt. Koya, has declined.

Kokawa Temple, 800 m. N of Kokawa Station, which is 21.5 km. from Wakayama Station, was founded in 770. It was razed to the ground in 1585 by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, but was rebuilt in 1715. The monastery, now the headquarters of the Kokawa-Kannon sect of Buddhism, consists of some 20 structures, and is the third temple of the 33 holy temples of pilgrimage in the former western provinces. A Thousand-handed Kannon is enshrined as the principal image. Miike Shoin, a subsidiary hall of the temple, served as the residence of Tamechika Reizei (1823-1864), a master painter of the *Yamato-e* school, toward the end of the Edo period. The picture-scroll depicting the history of the Kokawa Temple, stored in the temple, is a work of the early Kamakura period ("National Treasure").

Route 27. Osaka to Yoshino and Koyasan

Yoshino (16D4) is a small town of about 17,000 population on the crest of a ridge extending to the heart of the Yoshino mountains. It is famous for its cherry blossoms, which attract a flood of visitors to the otherwise quiet town for two weeks in the year. The best route to Yoshino is by the Kinki Nippon Railway from Abenobashi in Osaka (65 km., 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express).

Yoshino can also be reached from Yoshinoguchi Station on the Wakayama Line. Yoshinoguchi is 63 km. (1 hr. 40 min.) from Wakayamashi and 24.9 km. (45 min.) from Oji on the Kansai Main Line. From Yoshinoguchi, the Kinki Nippon Railway leads 15.7 km. to Yoshino Station (27 min. by express), where a cable-car line is available up to the Yoshinoyama terminal (3 min.).

YOSHINO AND VICINITY

Famed for its cherry trees and historical relics, Yoshino Hill has four large groves of cherry trees, totaling some 100,000. The groves are known as *Hitome-Sembon* (One Thousand Trees at a Glance). The first grove, reached from the Yoshinoyama cable terminal, is known as *Shimo-no-Sembon* (the Lower Thousand Trees), the second is called *Naka-no-Sembon* (the Middle Thousand Trees), the third is called *Kami-no-Sembon* (the Upper Thousand Trees) and the fourth is known as *Oku-no-Sembon* (the Inner Thousand Trees). The trees are mostly *yama-zakura* (white-mountain cherries). Trees in the lower grove usually bloom in early April, trees

in the middle and upper groves bloom in mid-April and trees in the inner grove in late April. A cherry-blossom festival called *Hanaoeshiki* is held here on April 11 and 12 every year.

The trees are said to have been planted by En-no-Ozunu, a Buddhist priest who lived in the latter part of the 7th century and made Mt. Sanjogadake his headquarters. By consecrating the trees to the god Zao-Gongen, and warning the people against injuring them if they valued their future existence, the priest managed to make them objects of special care. New trees were planted from time to time till the whole hillside was covered with them. Early in the Meiji era (1868-1912), when many beautiful objects were destroyed, a large number of the trees were cut down, but this vandalism was stopped in time to preserve a good many of them. Since then prefectural authorities have successfully cooperated with private individuals in restoring the fame of Yoshino's cherry trees.

On an elevation 1.5 km. SW of Yoshinojingu Station (next to the terminal) on the Kinki Nippon Railway stands the **Yoshino Shrine**, dedicated to Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339). A little farther on is the tomb of Yoshiteru Murakami, a faithful retainer who sacrificed his life in 1333 to save that of his lord, Prince Morinaga (1308-1335)—a son of Emperor Godaigo. A little past this spot is **Yoshino Town**, which is situated on both sides of a steep ridge so that the 3rd floors of many houses are on a level with the road and are used as shops. On the floor below are the living quarters, with the ground floor being used as a storeroom. Uphill from the first cherry grove stands the **Zaodo**, founded by the famous Buddhist priest Gyoki (670-749). It is the Main Hall of the **Kimpusenji Temple**, headquarters of the sect denominated as Kimpusan Shugen Honshu. The original temple buildings were destroyed by fire in 1348, and the present buildings date from the middle of the 15th century. It rises to a height of 34 m., the second-largest wooden edifice in Japan, next only to the Daibutsuden Hall in Nara. The temple possesses an architectural beauty rarely found in the Kinki District and is registered as a "National Treasure." The pair of Deva Kings at the gate are said to have been carved by Unkei and his son Tankei, both famous sculptors of the 12th and 13th centuries. On the right of Zaodo is the site of the palace where, in the early 14th century, the three Emperors of the Yoshino Court lived. A little farther S along the road are two shrines, the **Yoshimizu Shrine** and **Katte Shrine**. It was in the oratory of this latter shrine that Shizuka, mistress of Yoshitsune Minamoto (1159-1189), performed a sacred dance made famous in a Japanese story. On the road to the left farther up the hill is **Nyoirinji Temple**. According to tradition, Masatsura Kusunoki (1326-1348)—the son of famous Masashige—inscribed on the temple door a poem and the names of his 143 men, as he led them on his last fight for the Imperial cause. Behind the temple is the mausoleum of Emperor Godaigo.

S of the Katte Shrine is the **Chikurin-in Temple**, with a garden that is said to have been designed by Sen-no-Rikyu (1522-1591), one of the great landscape gardeners of Japan and the originator

of *chanoyu* (tea ceremony). A little farther on, beyond a bridge called Tennobashi, is **Saruhikizaka**. From this point, one can have a splendid view of the cherry trees in the E valley, or the *Kami-no-Sembon*. Beyond the bridge and to the right at the crossroads is the **Yoshino-Mikumari Shrine**, built in 1604 by Hideyori Toyotomi, son of Hideyoshi. A typical example of shrine architecture of the Momoyama period, its structures are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." A little way up the hill stands the **Kimpu Shrine** and to the right of it the **Kokeshimizu Shrine**, the site of the hermitage of the famous priest-poet Saigyō (1118-1190). The last grove of cherry trees, known as the *Oku-no-Sembon*, is here.

YOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK

This national park (16D4), as the name indicates, embraces two districts—Yoshino and Kumano. The former is mountainous and the latter rich in rivers, gorges and seascapes. Both have ancient temples and shrines. The park extends over the three prefectures of Nara, Mie and Wakayama, covering a total area of 55,378 ha. The **Yoshino mountains**, popularly known as the Yoshino Alps or Yamato Alps, are not volcanic. They include such lofty peaks as Sanjogadake, Shakagadake, Bukkyogadake of the Omine mountains and Mt. Odaigahara, which rises in the center of the Kii Peninsula. These peaks were once climbed chiefly for devotional purposes, as they have old sanctuaries on their summits. Today, however, they are visited by hikers and excursionists almost all the year round.

Sanjogadake (Mt. Sanjo) (16D4), alt. 1,720 m., is situated about 24 km. SE of Yoshino, and is considered to be the holiest peak of the Omine mountains. These mountains extend 32 km. from N to S between the Totsu and Kitayama Rivers, tributaries of the Kumano River. On the summit are two temples respectively dedicated to Zao-Gongen and En-no-Ozunu, who first practiced religious austerities there. Several temples on the summit provide accommodation for pilgrims from May 8 to September 27. Tens of thousands of devotees visit these temples every year from all parts of the country. The view from the summit on a clear day includes Mt. Fuji. A popular route for the ascent of the mountain is from Dokawa, about 1 hr. 50 min. by bus from Shimoichiguchi Station on the Kinki Nippon Railway. Another route for its descent or ascent leads to or from Yoshino. From Dokawa to the summit, it takes 3 hrs. 30 min. while the descent to Yoshino from the summit requires 7 hrs. 30 min.

Mt. Odaigahara (16E4), alt. 1,695 m., rises about 64 km. SE of Yoshino, on the boundary between Nara and Mie Prefectures. The summit, which is often enveloped in fog, consists of an extensive plateau that ends in the SW in a very fine slope, covering an area of over 600 ha. The mountain valley along the riverhead of the Miya, called Osugidani, is regarded as one of the grandest valleys in Japan. On the summit are a meteorological station, a temple

and several lodging facilities for visitors. The ascent of the mountain, which was once considered to be quite difficult, has been made very easy since 1961 with the completion of the 16.3-km. toll road between Obamine Pass and the top of the mountain, enabling a 2-hr.-50-min. bus trip from Yamato-Kamiichi Station to the summit.

From Odaigahara, mountain trails lead some 32 km. to Owase on the E coast of the Kii Peninsula, or to the Toro Gorge on the Kitayama.

Kumano district (16D5) is not so mountainous, but offers scenic beauty and tourist attractions in rivers, gorges, waterfalls, seascapes and an abundance of hot springs. Kumano has long been widely known for its three great ancient shrines at Hongu, Nachi and Shingu, and was honored with frequent visits from early emperors. The exceptional mildness of its climate makes it an ideal retreat throughout the year, with its comparative nearness to the principal centers in the Kinki District also adding much to its popularity. Kumano is not so conveniently situated as Yoshino, but trains of the Kisei Main Line run from Wakayama to Kushimoto, Katsuura, Shingu and Kumanoshi on the S coast. From these places, Nachi, Toro, Hongu and other tourist points in the interior are within easy reach. For the tourist points mentioned above, see Route 28.

KOYASAN AND VICINITY

Koyasan or **Mt. Koya** (16D4) is the general name for the intermontane area rising nearly 900 m. above sea level, and extending 5.5 km. from E to W, 2.2 km. from N to S on the E side of the Takamine mountains, which form part of the Kii mountains. Koyasan is included in the prefectural Koya-Ryujin Forest Park. It is celebrated for the monastery on its summit, which was founded in 816 by Kobo-Daishi (774-835)—the great exponent of the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism. The precincts, which cover 99.6 ha., are surrounded by magnificent trees, and although fires have often ravaged the monastery, about 120 temple buildings still remain. More than a million pilgrims visit the place annually.

Koyasan may be seen in a day, but the tourist is advised to spend two nights there in order to see some of the temple treasures and attend the early morning services, which should not be missed. Some fine views of the district can also be obtained from the surrounding low peaks.

The best route from Osaka to Koyasan is to take the Koya Line of the Nankai Electric Railway from Namba in Osaka (65.2 km., 1 hr. 40 min. by limited express). Koyasan is also reached by JNR trains, either by way of the Hanwa and Wakayama Lines from Tennoji in Osaka to Hashimoto, with a change at Kii-Nakanoshima (total distance: 101.7 km.), or by way of the Kansai Main and Wakayama Lines from Minatomachi in Osaka to Hashimoto (total distance: 71.3 km.). Transfers must be made from both of

the latter two lines to the Koya Line leading to Koyasan (20.7 km.). From Koyasan cable-car station, it is 1.7 km., 20 min. by bus to the **Nyonindo** (Women's Hall) at the rear entrance of the precincts. The **Okunoin** or Mortuary Chapel, the main objective of pilgrims, is about 4 km. farther on. A bus is available from the cable terminal to the town of Koya in the precincts. The trip to Koyasan has been made very easy after the completion of the 17-km. Koyasan Highway, a toll road linking Kudoyamacho near Hashimoto with Koyacho in the center of Koyasan.

There are no *ryokan* in the town of Koya (pop. 7,000), but visitors are given lodgings at 51 temples in the precincts and provided with vegetarian food.

In former days, women were not allowed to enter the precincts, but this prohibition was removed in 1873. About 180 m. S of the Nyonindo, the visitor will see an office on the right where his name, birthplace, domicile, etc. will be noted down by a clerk, who will also furnish a guide to show him the way to the hall where he will spend the night. The road from the Nyonindo passes along an avenue formed by magnificent trees—mostly *sugi* (Japanese cedars) plus many *koyamaki* (umbrella pines peculiar to the locality)—to the **Kongobuji**, chief temple of the monastery and headquarters of the Koyasan-Shingon sect of Buddhism. This temple was rebuilt in 1861. Nearby are Koyasan College and other schools of the sect.

A short walk up the avenue leads to the **Mieido** (Founder's Hall), where a picture of Kobo-Daishi is displayed. Among other treasures in the hall is an invaluable picture of Buddha entering into Nirvana, painted in 1086; it is protected as a "National Treasure." The **Kompon Daito** (Great Central Pagoda), close to the Mieido, was destroyed by fire several times, but was reconstructed in 1937. This is the most magnificent edifice at Koyasan and enshrines the five sacred images of Buddha. The **Kondo** (Main Hall), which formerly stood across the road, burned down in 1926, but was rebuilt in 1932. The **Fudodo** ("National Treasure"), E of the Kondo, was built in 1198 and is the oldest of the monastery buildings.

The **Reihokan** (Treasure House), farther SE of the Kondo, was built in 1920 and contains more than 5,000 objects, many of which are registered as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties." The two-story **Daimon** (Great Gate), W of the Kondo, is the main entrance. Dating from 1705, it has hardly been used since the railway was constructed. A pair of large statues of Deva Kings found on the right and left sides of the gate are the work of Uncho, a sculptor of Osaka. The view W from the gate embraces the distant mountains of Awaji Island and Shikoku across the Kii Channel.

A little E of the main temple is Ichinohashi—the first bridge on the way to the Okunoin, which is the mausoleum of Kobo-Daishi. From Ichinohashi to the mausoleum, the avenue is lined on both sides with the tombs and memorial stones of believers

of all classes and distinctions, including many of the most celebrated figures of Japan. Just beyond Ichinohashi is a replica of the famous Nestorian Monument found at Sian, China. It was erected in 1911 by Mrs. G. A. Gordon, an Irish woman, who was once a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. Farther on is the **Gomado**, an old temple containing a seated wooden image of Fudo which is registered as an "Important Cultural Property." Close by is the **Gokusho**, the hall where offerings are presented to the mausoleum. Beyond it is the **Torodo**, a ferroconcrete building containing over 3,000 lanterns, the gifts of devotees. Next is the octagonal **Nokotsudo** (Charnel House), where the ashes of persons who desire their remains to rest as near as possible to those of Kobo-Daishi are deposited. Then comes the **Mausoleum**, the burial place of Kobo-Daishi, situated on a small elevation and surrounded by aged trees.

About 1.6 km. NE of the Kongobuji Temple is **Uguisudani**, the only pleasure resort on the mountain. A little farther on is a fine skiing area.

Route 28. Osaka to Kii Peninsula

The SW portion of the Kii Peninsula (16D4) is an ideal holiday resort, blessed with a mild climate, beautiful views of the coast, numerous spas, and ancient temples and shrines. It is also only a comparatively short distance from Osaka. The Kumano district in the S part of the peninsula is particularly one of the most popular tourist spots in Japan, containing the grand gorge of Toro, the famous waterfall of Nachi and the picturesque coastlines of Kushimoto and Katsuura. Together with the Yoshino district (Route 27), it was selected in 1936 as a national park under the name of Yoshino-Kumano.

Routes to the Southwestern District: Visitors from Osaka may take trains from Tennoji to Kaneyama on the Kansai Main Line, via Shirabama, Kushimoto, Katsuura, Nachi, Shingu, etc., on the Kisei Main Line. The limited express "Kuroshio" shuttles between Tennoji and Shirabama (166.8 km.), Shingu (262 km.) and Nagoya (502.1 km.) along the coast of the Kii Peninsula.

The other land route is from Namba Station in Osaka by electric train on the Nankai Electric Railway to Wakayamashi (64.4 km., 1 hr.), where visitors must transfer to the Kisei Main Line for the above-mentioned places.

OSAKA TO WAKAYAMA BY THE HANWA LINE

JNR's Hanwa Line from Tennoji Station in Osaka to Wakayama Station, 61.3 km., passes many places of interest, including the Otori Shrine at Otori, the Kumeda Temple, Kumeda Irrigation Reservoir and a peach orchard at Kumeda. The **Kumeda Temple**, which contains many treasures, is said to have been founded during 729-749; it belongs to the Koyasan-Shingon sect of Bud-

dhism. Mt. Ushitaki, 14-km. from Kumeda Station, is celebrated for the Dai-Itokuji Temple as well as its many waterfalls and maple trees. The Dai-Itokuji Temple was established late in the 7th century and belongs both to the Tendai and Shingon sects of Buddhism. The Mizuma Kannon Temple (Tendai sect) is 4 km. from Izumi-Hashimoto Station, while the **Ko-onji** or Kozumi Kannon Temple (Jodo sect) is 4.8 km. away. The latter temple's Kannon Hall, a "National Treasure," contains many wooden images of Buddhist deities that are listed as "Important Cultural Properties." The **Negoroji Temple** (16C4), headquarters of the Shingi-Shingon sect of Buddhism, stands 8 km. E of Kii Station. It was founded in 1126 by Priest Kakuban or Kokyo-Daishi (1095-1143). The pagoda-shaped stupa, called Tahoto, was reconstructed around 1515. The Tahoto and the Daishido (Hall of Kokyo-Daishi's Image), dating from 1391, are protected as a "National Treasure" and an "Important Cultural Property," respectively. The temple grounds are also noted for their cherry blossoms in early April.

WAKAYAMA TO SHINGU

Wakayama is connected with Osaka by the JNR Hanwa Line and the Nankai Electric Railway Line. From Wakayama, the Kisei Main Line runs to Shingu (200.7 km.) and extends to Kameyama. The SW coast of the peninsula, along which the Kisei Main Line runs, is the most picturesque part of the peninsula and affords the traveler one of the most enjoyable railway trips in Japan.

Wakayama (16C4), pop. 381,000, 51 min. by limited express from Tennoji, Osaka, is the capital of Wakayama Prefecture and the junction for the Hanwa Line and the Nankai Railway Line to Osaka, for the Wakayama Line to Oji and for the Kisei Main Line to Kameyama. Since the feudal lord of this province once occupied a special position as a member of a branch of the Tokugawa family, Wakayama, as the seat of the very influential *daimyo*, was considered especially important in the Kinki District. Wakayama still holds its importance as a center of commerce and industry, especially for its cotton flannel industry.

Wakayama Castle, in the center of the city, was built in 1585 by order of Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536-1598), but the present three-story donjon was rebuilt in 1958 following its destruction by fire in World War II. The castle grounds have for the most part been artistically rearranged as a public park.

From Wakayamashi Station, the Kada Line of the Nankai Electric Railway runs to **Kada** (12.2 km. 22 min.) on the Kitan Straits, which are noted for its scenic beauty, swimming beaches and fishing.

Wakanoura, a fashionable seaside resort, is reached in 25 min. by bus from Wakayamashi or Wakayama Stations. Wakanoura, with its extension **Shin-Wakanoura**, is considered to be one of the most scenic places in this region. Shin-Wakanoura commands lovely

views of the Kii Channel and the mountains on the opposite side. **Kimiidera Temple** (16C4), 600 m. from Kimiidera Station or 30 min. by bus from Wakayamashi Station, is the second of the 33 holy Kannon temples traditionally visited by pilgrims in western Japan. It was founded in 770 by Iko, a Chinese priest from the Tang Dynasty, and is the headquarters of the Guse-Kannon sect of Buddhism. The main gate, the bell tower, pagoda, a wooden statue of the Eleven-headed Kannon—chief object of worship, and four other Buddhist statues are counted among the “Important Cultural Properties.”

The temple grounds are embellished with about 400 flowering cherries, three-fourths of which belong to the *higan-zakura* species; they begin to bloom in late March. The fame of the temple, however, rests chiefly on the fine scenery surrounding it.

Kainan (16C4), pop. 55,000, 104 km. from Wakayama Station, is an industrial city noted for a type of lacquer ware known as *Kuroe-nuri*. With the recent reclamation of land, the oil, chemical, spinning and textile print-dyeing industries have also begun to flourish in the city.

Shimotsu, 19.8 km. from Wakayama, is a lively port equipped with oil tanks and a refinery. It is also noted for its mandarin oranges. Bentejima is a recreation island, which can be reached by boat in about 15 min. from the port. About 4 km. in circumference, the island is rich in scenic beauty and offers places where camping and fishing may be enjoyed. The Chohoji Temple of the Tendai sect is located 1.7 km. E of the station, and contains several buildings and a Buddhist painting listed as “National Treasures” or “Important Cultural Properties.” It used to be the burial place of the feudal lords of Wakayama, whose tombs are still there.

Minoshima, 25.3 km. from Wakayama, at the mouth of the Arita River, is the station for the city of Arita (pop. 35,000). The growing of mandarin oranges and pyrethrums is centered here. Mandarin oranges, popularly known as *Kishu-mikan*, are principally produced in this district, which ranks first in the output of tangerines in Japan. All along the railway line in this region there are many old and noted Buddhist temples as well as stone stupas, marking the illustrious remains of the renowned priest Myoe (1173–1232); they are registered as “Places of Historical Importance.” Those worthy of special mention are the Jomyoji Temple, 2 km. SW of Minoshima Station; the Kankiji Temple, 2.5 km. E of Kanayaguchi—terminal of the Arita Railway, branching off from Fujinami Station; the Shorakuji Temple, 500 m. E of Yuasa Station; the Semuiji Temple, 3.2 km. NW of Yuasa Station, and the Kokokuji Temple, 300 m. NE of Kii-Yura Station. These temples contain some treasures registered as “Important Cultural Properties.” The seashore stretching to the S from Minoshima to Yuasa and Kii-Yura on the Kisei Main Line forms the **Nishi-Arita Prefectural Park**.

Gobo, pop. 31,000, 54.6 km. from Wakayama, is a small industrial

city noted for its lumbering and paper-making industries. To the W of the city is **Enju Coast Prefectural Park**, which features a scenic, 500-m.-long beach. Called Enjugahama, the beach has white sand and is bordered by a pine forest.

Dojoji (16C5), 56.2 km. from Wakayama, is the station for the famous temple of Dojoji. Associated with the popular story of Anchin and Kiyohime, it is so popular that no lover of old Japanese tales should omit it from his itinerary. Founded in 701 by Michinari Fujiwara by order of Emperor Mommu, the temple contains an image of the Thousand-handed Kannon, said to have been carved by Gien—the first abbot of the temple. It also has a scroll illustrating the story of Anchin and Kiyohime, and some Buddhist images that are registered as “Important Cultural Properties.”

The story tells of a youthful monk named Anchin, who made a pilgrimage every year to the great shrines of Kumano. He used to spend a night at the house of a yeoman, whose daughter Kiyohime fell in love with him. On one occasion she revealed her affection, and he promised that he would return her love on his way back from Kumano. Anchin, however, on his return journey went past the house without stopping, whereupon the girl changed herself into a dragon and chased him. Anchin rushed into the temple of Dojoji and hid himself under a bell that had not yet been hung, whereupon the dragon entwined itself around the bell till the bell became red hot, and then crawled away and vanished in the Hidaka River, not far from the temple. Only a few scorched bones were found when the bell was raised.

Minabe, 86.4 km. from Wakayama, is noted for having the largest grove of plum trees in Japan, extending over hills and valleys near Minabegawa Village and covering an area of 2 sq. km. (3 km. from the station, 15 min. by bus). The grove is said to contain some 300,000 trees. At blossom season (from late January to mid-February), Minabe attracts numerous visitors from Osaka and its vicinity. A round trip on foot through the grove takes 2 hrs. About 59 km. NE of Minabe is **Ryujin Spa** (2 hrs. 50 min. by bus), sheltered by hills on the upper reaches of the Hidaka River. The alkaline spring, 49°C., is said to be efficacious against stomach and intestinal ailments, female diseases, piles, anaemia and skin diseases.

Kii-Tanabe, 95.5 km. from Wakayama, is the station for the seaside city of Tanabe (16C5) (pop. 66,000). Protected from the north wind by the mountains and facing Tanabe Bay on the S, Tanabe enjoys a very healthful climate in winter, while the summer heat is tempered by sea breezes, making the nights especially cool. The city thrives as a fishing center and an open port. Its marine products include bonito, yellowtail, mackerel and sardines. Tanabe has good swimming beaches, of which **Ogigahama**, with its long stretches of pine trees and nearby islets, is the most popular. A motorboat excursion around the islets is very enjoyable.

From Kii-Tanabe Station, the Kumano Line of JNR's regular bus service leads to Yunomine Spa (about 3 hrs.), Kumano-Hongu

(3 hrs. 30 min.) and Kawayu Spa (about 3 hrs. 40 min.).

Yunomine Spa (16D5) lies secluded in the hills and consists of hydrogen sulphide springs, 81°-94°C., which are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, skin diseases, piles, and stomach and intestinal ailments.

The road on which the Kii-Tanabe—Kumano-Hongu Bus Line operates is known as the *Nakaheji* (Middle Pilgrimage Road), while the route from Tanabe to Hongu along the seaside is called the *Oheji* (Great Pilgrimage Road), or *Umiheji* (Seaside Pilgrimage Road). Both have been used since ancient times by pilgrims worshipping at the temples and shrines of the Kumano district.

Shirahama (16C5), 105.5 km. from Wakayama, is the station for Shirahama and Yuzaki Spas, situated picturesquely on an open bay. Frequent bus service is available from the station, taking 17 min. From Tennoji Station in Osaka, it takes 2 hrs. 30 min. by limited express train. A bus service from Kii-Tanabe to the spa is also available, taking about 30 min. One can also reach Shirahama from Wakayamashi by bus in 2 hrs. 50 min.

Shirahama has several springs, with the hot water being piped to many *ryokan* and public bathhouses. These waters of alkaline muriated springs, 42°-90°C., are efficacious against diseases of the throat, stomach and intestines as well as rheumatism, neuralgia and female diseases. In and around the spas are many places of interest, such as Senjojiki and Sandanheki—a queer-shaped rock formation and steep precipices, Hamablanka—a recreation center with green houses, a swimming pool and many other amusement facilities, the Marine Experimental Laboratory that includes an aquarium maintained by Kyoto University, etc.

Yuzaki, very close to Shirahama, has been noted from ancient times for its seven hot springs, and was honored by visits from the early emperors, according to an old record. The seascape around the spa is one of the best in this part of the Kii Peninsula. From Shirahama, a 774-m. ropeway leads to Heisogen (alt. 131 m.), a hill at the back of Yuzaki Spa, which commands a magnificent view of the neighboring coast.

Tsubaki, 113.6 km. from Wakayama, is the gateway to a small hot-spring resort of the same name, 1.8 km. W of the station. It is perched on a rocky coast and commands a fine seascape. The hydrogen sulphide springs, 34°C., are beneficial for the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Kushimoto (16D6), 159.1 km. from Wakayama, is a fishing port at the neck of Cape Shionomisaki. The island of Oshima (1.9 km. off the coast) adds greatly to the beauty of the port. It is also a popular resort both in summer and winter. Near Kashinozaki Point on the E coast of Oshima is a monument dedicated to the 581 Turkish naval officers and men who perished in the neighboring waters in 1890.

Scenic **Hashikui-Iwa** is a row of more than 30 rocks standing in a regular line, resembling the supports of a bridge, off the coast

of Kushimoto toward Oshima. It is singularly unique, with the gnarled pine trees clinging to them and adding to their picturesqueness. Oshima can be visited by boat in 10 min. from Kushimoto.

Cape Shionomisaki (16D6), about 6 km. S of Kushimoto, 20 min. by bus, forms the southernmost point of Honshu. A white lighthouse towers on the terrace covered with green turf, its light reaching to a distance of over 36 km.

Taiji, 181 km. from Wakayama, is a fishing port known since olden times as the center of the whaling industry of the Kumano district. In Kujirahama Park, 5 min. by bus from the station, is a whale museum that exhibits many species of whales and articles depicting the history and development of whaling.

Yukawa (16D5), 183.1 km. from Wakayama, is the station for the scenic spa of Yukawa, 700 m. to the N (5 min. by bus). The spa is located on a placid cove, so deeply indented that it resembles a freshwater lake surrounded with luxuriant vegetation. The simple thermal springs, three in all and 30°–42°C., are transparent and abundant in volume. The waters are claimed to be beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach and intestinal troubles, female diseases, etc.

Kii-Katsuura, 185.8 km. from Wakayama, is the station for the town of **Nachi-Katsuura**, which possesses an ideal harbor. Virtually landlocked by an island called Nakanoshima lying at its mouth, the harbor is so deep that large steamers can anchor close to the shore. A view of the calm harbor and the rough outer sea is best obtained from the top of Noroshiyama Hill on the cape embracing the bay. There are several spas around the bay, accessible within 15 min. on foot or by motorboat. **Koshinoyu** and **Sotonoyu Hot Springs** are the most popular of these spas. They consist of hydrogen sulphide springs 40°–45°C., which are good for rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases and gastroenteric disorders.

Outside the bay is a group of pine-clad islets called **Ki-no-Matsushima** (the Matsushima of Kii), the name referring Matsushima near Sendai. Circling these islets by motorboat offers one of the most enjoyable trips in Katsuura. Katsuura is also an important fishing center.

Nachi (16D5), 187.9 km. from Wakayama, has one of the highest waterfalls in Japan (130 m. in height) with some 40 smaller ones. The waterfalls are 8.6 km. from the station and 23 min. by bus through some of the prettiest scenery around Katsuura. The approach to the falls is through a large *torii* and down several flights of stone steps lined with ancient Japanese cedars. Its elevation, luxuriant vegetation and proximity to so much running water make Nachi a delightful summer retreat. There is a famous Buddhist temple of the Tendai sect called **Seigantoji**, founded in the 7th century and dedicated to Nyoirin-Kannon. The temple is frequented by pilgrims as the starting point for visits to the 33 holy Kannon temples in the western provinces. Close by is the **Kumano-**

Nachi Shrine, founded in the 4th century, which celebrates the most popular festival in the district on July 14. The special festivals, held from January 1 through 7, are also famous. The shrine is held in veneration as one of the three greatest in the Kumano district along with the Kumano-Hongu Shrine at Hongu and the Kumano-Hayatama Shrine at Shingu. A few "Important Cultural Properties" are stored at the shrine.

Shingu (16D5), pop. 39,000, 200.7 km. from Wakayama, is situated at the mouth of the Kumano River, marking the SE extremity of Wakayama Prefecture. It is chiefly noted for its lumber industry and has one of the largest lumber yards in Japan. The **Kumano-Hayatama Shrine** in the city is very ancient and one of the three greatest Shinto shrines in the district, containing several "National Treasures." Its festival is held on October 15.

Trains and buses connect Shingu with Kumano City and points farther E on the coast. A fine road runs from Shingu via Narukawa on the opposite side of the Kumano River to Kumano, a distance of 22.6 km., much of it winding through a pleasant pine grove that skirts the seashore called **Shichirimihama**. On the other hand, Toro, Hongu, Yunomine and other places of interest on the upper reaches of the Kumano River can be reached by air-propeller-driven boats.

Toro (16D5), also pronounced **Doro** for euphonic effect, on the upper reaches of the Kitayama River, is considered the finest gorge in Japan. It is reached from Shingu, a distance of 49.8 km., in 3 hrs. by flat-bottomed boats driven by air-propellers. The Kitayama River rises in the mountains of Yoshino, joins the Totsu River at Miyai and then is called the Kumano River for the rest of its course to the sea at Shingu. The lower portion of the gorge, reached when coming up the river from Shingu, is popularly known as **Toro-Hatcho**, meaning "Eight *cho* of deep tranquil water" (one *cho* is 109 m.). Actually, it is nearly twice that length, with rapids above and below. The gorge then continues farther up the river for several kilometers, and is called **Kami (Upper)-Toro** and then **Oku (Inner)-Toro**. The gorge is best visited in May and June, when the azaleas and rhododendrons blooming in the crannies of the rocky cliffs are reflected in the liquid mirror below.

After spending a night at Toro, visitors are advised to enjoy the sights of the gorge or to visit Hongu via Miyai (1 hr.). From Miyai, it is a 28-min. bus ride to Hongu, where the **Kumano-Hongu Shrine** or **Kumano-Nimasu Shrine** is situated—one of the three greatest shrines in the district. Its annual festival takes place on April 15. From Hongu, one may take a bus down to Shingu (40.2 km., 1 hr. 10 min.) or to Yunomine Spa (3.9 km. SW of Hongu, 10 min. by bus).

Route 29. Osaka to Matsue and Taisha on the Japan Sea

The route between Kyoto and Hatabu in Shimonoseki along the Japan Sea coast is covered by the 675.4-km. San-in Main Line, which traverses the five prefectures of Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi, joining the San-yo Main Line at Hatabu. For the district from Izumoshi down to the W terminal along the San-in Main Line, see Section IV: Route 34.

JNR maintains frequent limited express and ordinary express train services from Kyoto and Osaka on the San-in Main Line. Those leaving Osaka for the cities on the Japan Sea coast take trains that run on the Fukuchiyama Line as far as Fukuchiyama or on the Bantan Line as far as Wadayama. The San-in Main Line has several lines connecting it with the San-yo Main Line along the Inland Sea coast: between Wadayama and Himeji (Bantan Line, 65.7 km.), between Tottori and Himeji via Higashi-Tsuyama (Imbi and Kishin Lines, 154.5 km.), between Tottori and Okayama via Tsuyama (Imbi and Tsuyama Lines, 132.1 km.), between Yonago and Kurashiki (Hakubi Line, 144.4 km.), between Shinji and Hiroshima via Bingo-Ochiai (Kisuki and Geibi Lines, 196.4 km.), etc.

The San-in and San-yo Districts are separated by the Chugoku mountains. Before the introduction of railways there was little communication between them. Although the Izumo Taisha Shrine at Taisha denotes an early culture, generally speaking, adverse geographical and climatic conditions have prevented the San-in District from enjoying the civilizing influences of the more favored San-yo District.

OSAKA TO FUKUCHIYAMA

The Fukuchiyama Line (108.3 km.) branches off from the Tokaido Main Line at Amagasaki, and is the main route from Osaka to the San-in District. For a description as far as Takarazuka on this line, see Route 21: Osaka and Vicinity.

Takedao, 33.8 km. from Osaka, is known for the spa of the same name lying in a secluded corner in the upper reaches of the Muko River, about 800 m. SW of the station. The neighborhood of the spa is popular with hikers and mushroom pickers in autumn. The Sengari Reservoir, which supplies water to Kobe, is about 2 km. from the spa.

Sanda (16C3), pop. 33,000, 43.2 km. from Osaka lies N of Arima Spa in Kobe, and is connected with Kobe by the Kobe Electric Railway. Sanda is an old castle-town noted for a type of porcelain known as *Sanda-yaki* as well as the production of textiles, *sake*, cattle and mushrooms. Its factories turn out electric appliances, machinery, etc. **Kagobo Spa**, 1 hr. 15 min. by bus from the station, is known as the place where stragglers of the Taira clan, defeated

in the battle at Ichinotani in 1184, nursed their wounds.

Sasayamaguchi, 67.9 km. from Osaka, is the station for the town of Sasayama. It is an old town of the Tamba district, developed around Sasayama Castle built in 1609 by Ieyasu Tokugawa. In the town are many scenic spots such as Sasayama Castle, an old battlefield, a prefectural natural park, etc.

Fukuchiyama (16C2), pop. 57,000, 116 km. from Osaka and 90.1 km. from Kyoto, is the junction for the San-in Main Line and the Fukuchiyama Line. After the 16th century, Fukuchiyama developed as a castle-town and is now a commercial and industrial center of the Tamba district. The city is thriving with such activities as cattle breeding, the foodstuffs industry, sericulture and cotton spinning.

Mt. Oe, alt. 833 m., the name of which is familiar to every Japanese from its association with the legend described below, rises 25.7 km. N of Fukuchiyama. From Komori, bus service is available to Onigachaya (10 km.) on the mountain. The summit is a little over 3 km. from Onigachaya. In winter, the mountain slopes turn into good ski grounds.

The legend associated with the mountain runs as follows: About the year 990 the caverns of Mt. Oe were occupied by a gang of bandits, who committed such depredations that they were called the "Demons of Mt. Oe." Yorimitsu Minamoto (948-1021, known as Raiko) was dispatched to exterminate them, and the adventures of Raiko and his followers provide one of the most famous juvenile stories in Japan.

KYOTO TO AYABE BY THE SAN-IN MAIN LINE

Kameoka (16D2), pop. 52,000, 21.8 km. from Kyoto, an ancient castle-town, is now an affluent rural city situated in the center of the Kameoka Basin on the middle reaches of the Hozu River. Farming and forestry constitute the main occupations of Kameoka residents. The city is well known as a starting point for shooting the rapids of the Hozu River down to Arashiyama in Kyoto; see Route 22. In the city are such places worth visiting as Yunohana Spa, Izumo Shrine, Kongoji Temple, the ruins of Kameyama Castle, etc.

Ayabe, pop. 45,000, 77.8 km. from Kyoto, is a town specializing in sericulture and the manufacture of raw silk and silk fabrics. It is the junction for the Maizuru Line running to Higashi-Maizuru via Nishi-Maizuru, terminal of the Miyazu Line leading to Toyooka on the San-in Main Line. The Maizuru Line connects with the Obama Line to Tsuruga on the Hokuriku Main Line (Ayabe to Tsuruga, 110.7 km.). The districts through which the Maizuru and Obama Lines run are rich in fine scenery and beach resorts.

AYABE TO TOYOOKA BY THE MAIZURU AND MIYAZU LINES

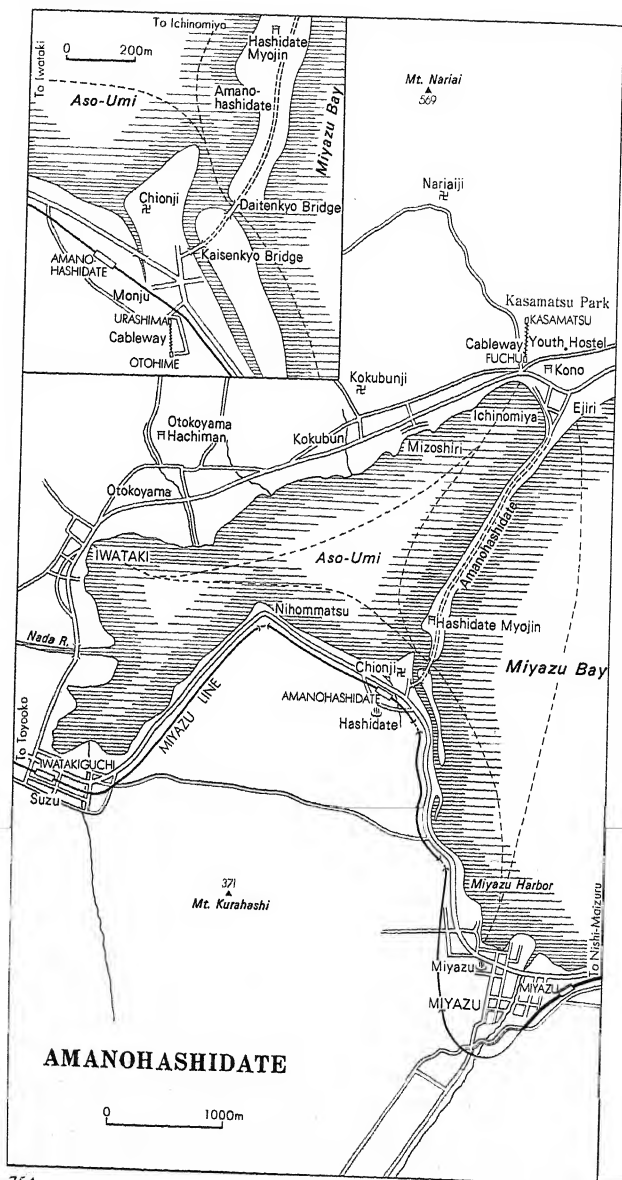
Maizuru (16C2), pop. 97,000, (from Ayabe to Nishi-Maizuru—19.5 km.), is an old castle-town and a port city on Maizuru Bay, 752

deeply indenting into the coast NW of Kyoto. Blessed with a natural port on the Japan Sea coast, it flourished as a naval station after the Meiji era and now thrives on foreign trade. The scenic coast of Maizuru Bay, a part of Wakasa Bay Quasi-National Park, affords good fishing and swimming resorts. The city has shipyards, rolling stock factories, chemical and glass plants, and spinning mills. The Miyazu Line, which runs to Toyooka on the San-in Main Line via Amanohashidate for a distance of 84 km., starts from Nishi-Maizuru Station.

Miyazu (16C1), pop. 31,000, 24.9 km. from Nishi-Maizuru, is a tourist center situated at the innermost part of Miyazu Bay, with scenic Amanohashidate to the N attracting a large number of visitors all year round. The city is known as a prosperous fishing port and a processing center for marine products.

Amanohashidate (16C1), 29.3 km. from Nishi-Maizuru, can be reached in 2 hrs. 20 min. from Kyoto by limited express, or 3 hrs. 40 min. from Osaka by express. It has been famous since ancient times for its beautiful scenery, making it one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," the others being Matsushima near Sendai and Miyajima in the Inland Sea. It has also been specially singled out by the government as an "Outstanding Scenic Place." The name, literally "Bridge of Heaven," is taken from the *Amanoukhashi* (Floating Bridge of Heaven), on which, Japanese mythology relates, Izanagi-no-Mikoto and Izanami-no-Mikoto stood while they created the islands of Japan. Actually, it is a sand bar 3.6 km. long and some 37 to 110 m. wide, where pine trees grow, many of which have been twisted into fantastic shapes. The sand bar projects into the Bay of Miyazu southwestward from Fuchu on the N coast of the bay, forming on its W side a lagoon called Asoumi. In the narrow inlet between the tip of the sandbar and **Monju** on the opposite coast lies a slender island. The sandbar, the island and Monju are connected by a pair of bridges. Monju is a few minutes' walk from Amanohashidate Station. The best view of Amanohashidate is obtained from **Kasamatsu Park** halfway up Mt. Nariai at Fuchu or from the mountain pass called Ochi, W of Iwataki—a port on Asoumi Lagoon. From Ochi Pass one sees Amanohashidate from the side, while from Kasamatsu Park it is viewed diagonally. Kasamatsu Park is reached in 4 min. by cable car from Ichinomiya—a 15-min. bus ride from Amanohashidate Station, while Ochi Pass is about 6.5 km. from the station. Regular ferry service is available to Ichinomiya from Miyazu and Amanohashidate, which provides an excellent way to view the scenic beauties of the district. Frequent trips are made daily, with a one-way trip taking 15 min. from Amanohashidate and 25 min. from Miyazu. Buses available from Miyazu Station take 15 min. to reach Monju and 30 min. to Ichinomiya. Connoisseurs in the art of viewing scenery like to look at the scene from between their legs, which it is claimed makes Amanohashidate appear as if it were suspended in mid-air.

SAN-IN LINE



The old Buddhist temple of Nariaiji—the 28th of the 33 holy Kannon temples for pilgrimage in western Japan—is about 3 km. (6 min. by bus) up the mountain from the Kasamatsu terminal. Dating back to the beginning of the 8th century, the temple belongs to the Koyasan-Shingon sect.

The entire district around Amanohashidate and Miyazu is a fashionable summer resort for Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe residents.

TOYOOKA TO IZUMOSHI BY THE SAN-IN MAIN LINE

Toyooka (16B1), pop. 46,000, 175.9 km. from Osaka, is the junction for the Miyazu Line leading to Nishi-Maizuru via Miyazu. The city is situated in the center of the basin of the same name and surrounded by the Chugoku mountains, with the Maruyama River valley to the S and the fertile fields of the Izushi Basin to the SE. Toyooka is the political, economic and tourist center of the Tajima district, with the **Gembudo Caves** and **Kinosaki Spa** lying to the N. The city is famous for its cattle breeding and wickerwork made of “Japanese basket osiers” growing in the neighboring marshland. It produces 80 to 90 percent of the national total of such wickerwork. Toyooka is virtually the only habitat of storks (“Special Natural Monuments”) in Japan. Storks were not uncommon in Japan in the past, but are now very rare. Only a few of them have nests in the pine trees near the paddies of the Toyooka Basin, although several of the same specie are said to be found in Fukui Prefecture.

Gembudo (16B1) is famous for its five basaltic caves. About 70 m. in width, they lie on the E side of the Maruyama River, nearly 500 m. E of Gembudo Station, 5.3 km. from Toyooka. The caves or grottoes lie on the hillside on the road to Kinosaki. They are from about 23 to over 30 m. in depth, and filled with thousands of basalt pillars. The pillars stand in clusters or are piled one upon another, giving the caves the appearance of a colossal beehive. The pillars are jet-black, 6 to 9 m. in height, and are octagonal, heptagonal, hexagonal or pentagonal in shape. Cut into the rock on the left-hand side of the grottoes are three Chinese characters, which are read *gem-bu-do*. They are a facsimile of the handwriting of a famous Confucian scholar, Ritsuzan Shibano (1736–1807). **Kinosaki** (16B1), 185 km. from Osaka, is the nearest among numerous spas in the San-in District to the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area, enhancing its popularity among Kansai residents. The spa is surrounded by verdant hills on three sides and open on the E side, where the Maruyama River flows N to the Japan Sea. It is only 7 min. by ropeway from the spa to the top of Mt. Daishi at the back of the Onsenji Temple. The mountain is noted for its fine view of the surrounding area. The spa has been known from the 7th century. In the past it consisted of six springs (public baths), but now all *ryokan* in the town have their own baths. Kinosaki's bromic and earth-muriated weak common-salt springs, 32° to 72°C., are efficacious against gastroenteric troubles, female dis-

eases, neuralgia, etc. The Hot-Spring Festival is an annual event of the spa, held on April 23 and 24.

Tsuiyama, at the mouth of the Maruyama River, 4.5 km. from Kinosaki Station, can be reached by bus in 15 min. From Hioryiyama Park on a hillock at Tsuiyama, an extensive view of the Japan Sea can be obtained. At night the fishermen's torches, sparkling like fireflies offshore, enhance the beauty of the scene. **Kasumi** (16B1), 207.5 km. from Osaka, is the station for the **Daijōji Temple** (1.5 km. S of the station, 5 min. by bus), which is often called Okyōji Temple and is well known among lovers of Japanese art, as it houses many paintings by Okyō Maruyama (1733-1795) and his pupils. Some of these pictures are protected as "Important Cultural Properties." Okyō was a landscape artist who achieved a realistic style and founded the Maruyama school. The temple is said to have been founded by the famous Buddhist priest Gyōki during the 8th century; it is affiliated with the Koyasan-Shingon sect.

The coast near Kasumi is known for its picturesque rock formations and has been registered by the government as an "Outstanding Scenic Place." It is included in the San-in Coast Quasi-National Park, as noted later. Excursion boats ply along the coast from Kasumi from mid-March to mid-November. Time required: 30 min. to 2 hrs., depending on cruising routes.

Yoroi, 212.9 km. from Osaka, is a fishing village with fine seascapes. About 800 m. W of Yoroi Station is the highest steel railway bridge in Japan, 46 m. high and 310 m. long. It spans a valley containing the hamlet of Amarube. On the other side of the bridge, the train enters the Momomi Tunnel (1,829 m. in length)—the longest on the San-in Main Line.

Hamasaka, 225.4 km. from Osaka, is the nearest station to **Yumura Spa** (10 km. SE, 25 min. by bus), a secluded hot-spring resort surrounded by mountains. Boasting a long history, the spa abounds in hot-spring water, some of which is used by the town-folk for cooking their food. Hills near the spa provide good ski slopes.

Iwami (16A1), 239.4 km. from Osaka, is noted for its bracing air and excellent supply of fresh fish from the sea. Around 2.5 km. N to NW of the station (buses available) are Uradome, Tajiri and Ajiro—all known for their swimming beaches, sea cliffs, caves and innumerable small pine-clad islands. The coast, extending E to Kasumi, constitutes part of San-in Coast Quasi-National Park. Iwami is also connected with **Iwami Spa**, 4 km. SE, 10 min. by bus. With an abundance of hot springs, it has been popular as a hot-spring curative resort since ancient times.

Tottori (23E3), pop. 116,000, 257.8 km. from Osaka, is the second-largest city in the San-in District and the capital of Tottori Prefecture. Lying on the lower reaches of the Sendai River, it thrives as a spa town with many *ryokan*.

Local Products: Lumber, raw silk, fruit, woodenware and Japa-

nese paper. A large trade is also carried on in the rice produced in the neighboring districts. In the vicinity of Tottori are many orchards of Japanese pear trees, yielding an abundance of tasty *Nijusseiki* pears. Tottori University, located in the city, is the educational center of the prefecture.

Among the points of interest in the city are the **Tottori Folk Art Museum**, **Kannon-in Garden** (2 km. NE of the station), **Oochidani Shrine** (dedicated to Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, 2 km. NE of the station). **Kyusho Park** (1.7 km. NE of the station) is situated on the side of a hill on which Tottori Castle formerly stood.

Tottori is located at the N end of the Imbi Line running to Higashi-Tsuyama (70.8 km.) on the Kishin Line, which runs between Himeji on the San-yo Main Line and Niimi on the Hakubi Line.

Tottori Sand Dunes (23E3), about 5 km. N of Tottori Station, 20 min. by bus, stretch for 16 km. from E to W and 2 km. from N to S, with the estuary of the Sendai River in the middle, typifying the sand dunes along the coast line of Japan. Sand skiing and camping can be enjoyed here. The best view of the sand dunes is obtained at sunset. The dune area E of the river is a portion of San-in Coast National Park. There are many orchards in the neighborhood. About 11 km. W of Tottori Station (50 min. by bus) is a secluded spa called Yoshioka, with simple thermal springs, 30°-50°C.

San-in Coast National Park (23E3) stretches some 77 km. from Amino in Kyoto Prefecture on the Okutango Peninsula westward to the Tottori Sand Dunes, situated in the N part of Tottori City. With a total area of 8,996 ha., it presents tourists traveling along the Japan Sea with a coastline full of scenic variety. Among the points of interest in the park are Kinosaki Spa, Kasumi Coast, Uradome Beach and the sand dunes.

Tottori, the W gateway to San-in Coast Quasi-National Park, can be reached in about 4 hrs. 20 min. by limited express from Osaka. The best time to enjoy the beauties of the park is in early summer and autumn.

Hamamura, 275.1 km. from Osaka, is a hot-spring resort. The spring waters gush out of the sand dunes, a special geological feature of the seacoast in this locality.

Matsuzaki and Asozu Spas, near Matsuzaki Station (292.1 km. from Osaka), are celebrated for their fine scenery and the beautiful lake along which they are located. The eels caught in the lake are famous for their delicious flavor.

Misasa Spa (23D3) is E of Kurayoshi (pop. 50,000), which is the terminal of the Kurayoshi Line leading 20 km. to Yamamori. The spa is accessible from Kurayoshi Station in 21 min. by bus. It lies along the Misasa River and is famous for its abundant radium content (ranked first among the spas in Japan). The Research Institute for Radioactivity of Okayama University is located at the

spa. The waters, ranging from 45° to 70°C., are very efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia and diseases of the digestive organs. On Mt. Mitoku (alt. 900 m.), about 8 km. E of the spa, is the Sambutsuji Temple. Founded in the 700's, it contains some "National Treasures" and "Important Cultural Properties."

Sekigane Spa, 15.2 km. from Kurayoshi, is a tranquil resort contiguous to the N part of Kurayoshi City. It ranks second to Misasa Spa in radium content. From a nearby hill one can obtain a majestic view of Mt. Daisen, Mt. Hiruzen and other peaks of the Chugoku mountains to the SW.

Akasaki, 318.9 km. from Osaka, is a starting point for climbing Mt. Senjo (alt. 705 m.), a peak of the Daisen volcanic mountains. The summit is a 13.2-km. hike from the station. The mountain is historically famous because Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339) fled here in 1333 after escaping from the Oki Islands, to which he had been exiled. Nagatoshi Nawa (d. 1336), a loyalist general, rendered a meritorious service by rescuing the Emperor from Oki and escorting him to the mountain.

Hoki-Daisen (23D3), 345.7 km. from Osaka, is the junction for the Hakubi Line (see Route 25) to Kurashiki on the Inland Sea coast.

Daisen-Oki National Park (23D3), area 31,927 ha., consists of a cluster of mountains with Mt. Daisen (22E2), alt. 1,713 m., as its center, the Shimane Peninsula—known for its coastal beauty as represented by Mihonoseki, the area around the Izumo Taisha Shrine, the extinct volcano of Sambe and the island group of Oki. The park has its own unique attractions, including thickly wooded slopes, a large variety of plants, rare birds and insects, etc.

Daisen (Great Mountain), popularly known as the Fuji of Hoki Province, is the highest peak in the Chugoku District. It has two faces: when viewed from the W, Daisen resembles the graceful cone of Mt. Fuji, while when seen from the N or S side, it presents a picture of rugged, rocky crags. Buses are available from Daisen-guchi Station to the **Daisenji Temple** (35 min.) located on the mountainside. Founded in 718, the temple was a center of the Tendai sect, once commanding more than 100 temples and monasteries. All the buildings were destroyed by fire in later years, however, and only a few structures now remain. The temple contains a bronze statue of the Eleven-headed Kannon, six other Buddhist images and a miniature iron shrine listed as "Important Cultural Properties." From the temple, it is a 5.5-km hike to the summit.

The climb takes about 3 hrs. 30 min. However, the climber is rewarded by a beautiful view from the summit, embracing the Oki Islands in the Japan Sea to the N and, on clear days, Shikoku across the Inland Sea to the S. The descent from the top to Daisenji is quite easy, taking about 1 hr. 30 min. In 1963 the 12.1-km.-long Daisen Toll Road was completed between Odaka near Hoki-Daisen Station and Daisenji.

Because its mountainside is so gentle, Daisen is one of the best ski and camping grounds in western Honshu as well as one of the foremost excursion resorts. JNR maintains a cottage at Nakano-hara, near the village of Daisenji, for skiers and other excursionists.

Daisen *kyaraboku* ("Special Natural Monuments") are located about 500 m. below the top of Mt. Daisen in an area of about 8 ha., presenting a dark green color when viewed from a distance. *Kyaraboku* is a species of Japanese yew, its creeping trunk rising to a height of 1 to 1.8 m.

Oki Islands (23D2), a cluster of volcanic islands lying about 40 to 80 km. N of the Shimane Peninsula, have been partially included in Daisen-Oki National Park. The islands, totaling 34,800 ha. in area (somewhat smaller than Sado Island), are divided into the two major groups of **Dozen** and **Dogo**. The islands are famous as a place of Imperial exile. The retired Emperor Gotoba attempted to upset the Hojo Regency and restore the Emperor's actual supremacy, but he was defeated and banished to Dozen Island by the Hojos, where he died in 1239. Emperor Godaigo also spent some time on Dogo Island. As a result, the islands abound in historical relics. The inhabitants of the islands, totaling some 31,000, are mostly engaged in farming, cattle breeding, fishing and forestry. Regular boat service is available from Sakaiminato to Saigo—the best port on the islands, taking 3 hrs. 15 min., to Kurii 2 hrs. 45 min., to Urago 3 hrs. and to Beppu 3 hrs. 10 min. Air service is also maintained by the Toa Domestic Airlines from Osaka and Yonago, taking 1 hr. 50 min. and 25 min., respectively.

Yonago (22D2), pop. 114,000, 350.5 km. from Osaka, is an old castle-town now flourishing as the foremost city in the San-in District in commerce and industry. It is known for a famous spa called Kaike and the scenic Yumigahama Beach. It is also noted for the production of pulp and paper, fabrics and machinery as well as raw silk, tobacco and sea food. Yonago is the terminal of the Hakubi Line leading 144.4 km. to Kurashiki on the Inland Sea coast, via Hoki-Daisen, and is connected with Osaka and Tokyo by air, taking 1 hr. and 2 hrs. 15 min., respectively. From the viewpoint of transportation, it is one of the key cities linking the San-in and San-yo Districts.

Kaike Spa (22D2), 5.4 km. NE of Yonago Station (18 min. by bus), lies on the Bay of Miho, with a stretch of pine trees along the beach and Mt. Daisen in the distance. It is an ideal summer resort. Its earth-muriated weak common-salt springs, with a temperature of 90°C., are said to be good for rheumatism, anaemia, asthma, female diseases and stomach troubles.

Yumigahama, also called Yomigahama or Kyuhin, is a wide spit of land that is washed by the Japan Sea on the E and Nakaumi on the W. It extends for some 20 km. on Miho Bay, with thousands of old pine trees lining both sides of the spit and adding their

beauty to the scenery. It provides some ideal swimming beaches in summer.

Sakaiminato (22D1), pop. 36,000, 17.9 km. from Yonago, is connected with Yonago by the Sakai Line, which runs along Yumigahama. Sakaiminato has one of the best harbors in the San-in District and is a base for fisheries around the Oki Islands as well as for the processing of marine products. Its beach is a good place for swimming. A regular boat service is available from here to the Oki Islands.

Mihonoseki is accessible in 30 min. by boat from Sakaiminato and 1 hr. 16 min. by bus from Matsue. It is also connected with Sakaiminato by the 1,714-m.-long Sakaisuido Bridge, opened to traffic in 1972. Mihonoseki is a fishing port at the E extremity of the Shimane Peninsula. It was formerly a barrier where travelers were examined, as may be gathered from its name: "Barrier at Miho." The **Miho Shrine**, the oldest Shinto center in the district next to the Izumo Taisha Shrine, is dedicated to Kotoshiro-nushi-no-Mikoto, traditionally worshiped as a protector of seafarers.

Gohon-Matsu (Five Pines) Park, reached from the port of Mihonoseki in 15 min. on foot, was so named because of its five large pine trees, of which only one now remains. It is about 350 years old, measuring some 4 m. in circumference at its base. Special reverence is paid to the tree by local residents. The park is famous for its extensive view, including Mt. Daisen and the Oki Islands.

Nakaumi, also called Nakanoumi, is a lagoon of 99 sq. km. in area and 83.5 km. in circumference. Situated between Lake Shinji on the W and the Bay of Miho on the E, it is connected with both bodies of water. There are several islands in the lake.

Daikon Island (22C1), situated near the center of Nakaumi Lagoon, is a volcanic island with an area of about 6 sq. km. Consisting of hard porous basalt, the island is known for its lava tunnel ("Special Natural Monument") located at Osue on the SE coast. The tunnel, popularly called a "wind hole," extends about 93 m. out under the sea. The island is also famous for the cultivation of Asiatic ginsengs and tree peonies. Many tourists visit the island from the end of April to early May, when tree peonies are in bloom.

Matsue (22C2), pop. 121,000, 379.4 km. from Osaka, is situated at the point where the lagoon joins Lake Shinji. It forms an important distribution and tourist center, and is justly regarded as the major metropolis of the San-in District, besides being the capital of Shimane Prefecture.

Matsue has become well known among foreigners and Japanese students of English because of its association with **Lafcadio Hearn** (1850-1904) or Yakumo Koizumi—the name he assumed after his naturalization. He lived there for seven months from May to November 1890 as the English teacher at Matsue Middle School.

The house in which he lived is near the moat of the old castle and has remained unchanged since he left Matsue. Hearn's impressions of Matsue will be found in the essay entitled "In a Japanese Garden," included in the volume *"Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan."* The **Yakumo Kinenkan**, a memorial hall dedicated to Hearn, stands next door to his former house and contains a good collection of his manuscripts and other valuable articles. All of these items are suggestive of his life in Japan and his efforts to interpret Japan to the world.

Matsue Castle on Kamedayama Hill, 1.8 km. W of Matsue Station, was first built in 1611 by Yoshiharu Horio, one of Hideyoshi's generals. The donjon and a few other old structures still remain. The three-story donjon, reconstructed in 1642, is celebrated for its extensive view of the surrounding countryside that includes Lake Shinji and Mt. Daisen. **Shiroyama Park**, formed from part of the castle grounds, contains many cherry trees and azaleas.

Lake Shinji (22B2), 80 sq. km. in area and 50 km. in circumference, is the sixth-largest lake in Japan. It abounds with fish and has some picturesque scenery, especially on the islet called Yomegashima (Bride's Island). An excursion around the lake by motorboat is one of the best ways to view the lake and islet scenery.

Cave of Kaga-no-Kukedo ("Natural Monument") is at Kaga, 17.4 km. N of Matsue (1 hr. 10 min. by bus), on a cliff projecting into the sea. It is entered from the sea by an opening just big enough to admit a small boat, although it is quite large inside. Sightseeing by boat is available. This stretch of coast is very picturesque.

Yaegaki Shrine, 6.9 km. S of the station (15 min. by bus), is near Matsue. The Shinto deities enshrined there are believed to have special influence in love matches. Another place of interest in the vicinity is the Ichihata Yakushi, a very popular Buddhist temple and the headquarters of the Ichihata-Yakushi Kyodan, a religious body. It is reached from Matsue-Onsen of the Ichihata Electric Railway in 25 min., and then another 15 min. by bus.

Tamatsukuri Spa (22C2) is a 2-km. (10 min.) bus ride from Tamatsukuri-Onsen Station, the second stop W of Matsue (6.6 km.). From Matsue, the spa is 8 km. to the SW, 30 min. by bus. Between Matsue and Yumachi, the 5.9-km. Matsue Toll Road runs along the S shore of Lake Shinji, making it convenient to go to the spa by car. Tamatsukuri has a dozen saline bitter springs (50°-70°C.) and is frequently visited by Matsue residents. The waters are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, gastroenteric troubles, female diseases and skin diseases. Among other things, bluish agates are prized as one of the specialties of the town.

Izumoshi (22A2) is the station for the city of **Izumo**, pop. 70,000, and the junction for the 7.5-km. Taisha Line leading to Taisha. The station is 412.1 km. (6 hrs. 30 min. by limited express) from Osaka, and 32.7 km. W of Matsue by the San-in Main Line. Izumo

is an important communication, agricultural, stock raising and commercial center in this district. The textile industry is also prosperous. Besides JNR's San-in Main and Taisha Lines, the Ichihata Electric Railway lines are available from Izumoshi to Matsue Spa and the Izumo Taisha Shrine. JNR operates the Ungei Bus Line between Izumoshi and Miyoshi (3 hrs. 20 min.) on the Geibi Line. From Miyoshi, the line extends farther to Hiroshima Station (2 hrs. 50 min.) on the San-yo Main Line. Private bus lines also run from the city to various places in the vicinity.

Tachikue Gorge (22A3), 8 km. S of Izumoshi Station, is famous for its curious rock formations created by the weathering and erosion of andesite. The gorge stretches for about 1 km., near Tachikue on the upper reaches of the Kando River, where the river banks form sheer cliffs with high stone columns and dwarfed plants creep among the rocks like *bonsai*. Tachikue Gorge is famous for its fresh verdure in early summer and its autumn colors as well as its *ayu* (sweetfish). It is easily reached from Tachikue Station of the Ichihata Electric Railway (30 min. from Izumoshi). **Hirata** (22B2), pop. 32,000, 10.9 km. NE of Izumoshi, is reached in about 20 min. from Izumoshi by the Ichihata Electric Railway. The **Gakuenji Temple** of the Tendai sect in the city (8.2 km. W of the station, about 40 min. by bus) was founded toward the end of the 6th century and houses many fine examples of Buddhist art, some of which are designated as "Important Cultural Properties." The spacious precincts of the temple are noted as a maple-tree resort in this district.

Taisha, 419.6 km. from Osaka, about 8 hrs. by through express, is the seat of the Izumo Taisha Shrine (22A2). The **Izumo Taisha Shrine** or **Oyashiro** (Great Shrine of Izumo Province) is the oldest shrine in Japan. It is dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, a Shinto deity who is traditionally credited with the introduction of medicine, sericulture and the art of farming. According to the tradition, he is said to have founded a state in this district, later retiring to Taisha, where a large palace was built to receive him. This is said to be the origin of the shrine, which seems to have been on a large scale at first but was gradually reduced.

The present shrine structures, mostly built in 1874, are at the foot of Yakumo Hill, 1.5 km. N of the station or 700 m. N of Izumotaisha-mae Station of the Ichihata Electric Railway. The shrine is approached by an avenue of magnificent pine trees. The precincts cover an area of 16.4 ha. and contain a large number of buildings, including the main shrine dating from 1744 ("National Treasure"). It is enclosed by a double fence. Designed after the earliest style of architecture known in Japan, the shrine is dignified and imposing in appearance. The Treasure House (open to the public), to the right of the eight-legged gate, contains some interesting antiquities and many valuable specimens of ancient Japanese art.

The precincts are surrounded by Yakumo Hill at the back,

Tsuruyama on the left and Kameyama Hill on the right, each covered with a grove of lofty old pines. People make the pilgrimage all the year round, but especially from May 14 to 16, from October 11 to 17 (lunar calendar) and from November 22 to 23, when the annual festivals take place.

There are many smaller shrines. A pair of long rectangular shrine buildings standing on the E and W sides in the precincts are religiously believed to house the Shinto gods, who are supposed to meet annually at the shrine in October by the lunar calendar. October was thus called *Kannazuki* (Month without Gods) in all other parts of Japan and *Kamiarizuki* (Month with Gods) at Izumo Province.

Inasanohama (22A2) is a good swimming beach about 700 m. W of the Izumo Taisha Shrine or 2 km. SW of Taisha Station (buses available). About 6.5 km. NW of Inasanohama is Cape Hinomisaki, reached in 35 min. by bus from Taisha Station. On the cape are the ancient Hinomisaki Shrine and a lighthouse that is the highest in the Orient. The coastline is quite picturesque.

Section IV. Western Honshu

Western Honshu forms the so-called Chugoku District, comprising the five prefectures of Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimane, Tottori and Yamaguchi. The Chugoku District is again divided by the Chugoku mountains into two distinct sections—the San-in in the N, facing the Japan Sea, and the San-yo in the S, lying along the coast of the Inland Sea. However, considering transportation connections, description in this section is limited to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, parts of Okayama and Shimane Prefectures, with Hiroshima City—the largest city in the San-yo District—as the focal point. The rest of the Chugoku District is treated in Section III.

With a serpentine coastline, salubrious climate and a well-developed transportation network, the San-yo section of the Chugoku District is one of the most highly developed areas of Japan. It is celebrated for a number of superb seascapes formed by numerous isles lying off the coast at such places as Onomichi, Washuzan Hill, Tomonoura Bay and Miyajima. The San-yo District has traditionally thrived in agriculture, stock farming, salt-making and fisheries, but as the district occupies an important position in maritime transportation and is favored with an abundant supply of labor, various modern industries have sprung up in cities on the Inland Sea such as cement, chemical fertilizer, metal, machinery, oil refining, chemical fiber and shipbuilding.

Transportation networks are being expanded in the district at a rapid pace. Of the 624-km.-long Shinkansen being constructed

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between Shin-Osaka and Hakata, the 180-km. section between Shin-Osaka and Okayama was opened in 1972. The remaining section is being completed in 1975 with nine intermediate stations at Shin-Kurashiki, Fukuyama, Mihara, Hiroshima, Shin-Iwakuni, Tokuyama, Ogori, Shin-Shimonoseki and Kokura. The Shinkansen passes through the northern side of the present Hiroshima Station, and shortens travel time between Tokyo and Hiroshima to only five hours and between Shin-Osaka and Hiroshima to a mere two hours.

In addition, work is under way on the construction of the 525-km. Cross-Chugoku Expressway between Takarazuka City in Hyogo Prefecture and Shimonoseki in Yamaguchi Prefecture, which will run through the mountainous areas behind Hiroshima, and the 148-km. San-yo Expressway between Himeji in Hyogo Prefecture and Yamaguchi City in Yamaguchi Prefecture, which will run parallel to the Inland Sea coast.

Three giant bridges linking Honshu and Shikoku—between Kobe and Naruto, Kojima and Sakaide, and Onomichi and Imabari—are also being planned.

The expanding transport system is expected to stimulate the further development of both industry and tourism in the areas affected.

Route 30. Hiroshima and Vicinity

Hiroshima (23C4), pop. 732,000 is the third-largest city W of Kobe and serves as the administrative, educational and communication center of the Chugoku District. It lies at the head of Hiroshima Bay, where deltas are formed by the six diverging branches of the Ota River. The Hiroshima Prefectural Office is situated here.

Access: Hiroshima is the transportation center of the Chugoku District, and can be conveniently reached by air and rail not only from Tokyo, but also from major cities of Japan.

By Air: From Tokyo, 2 hrs. 30 min. by the All Nippon Airways, from Osaka, 1 hr. 5 min. by the Toa Domestic Airlines.

By Rail: By Shinkansen, 5 hrs. 8 min. from Tokyo (894.8 km.), 1 hr. 56 min. from Osaka (342.2 km.) and 2 hrs. 13 min. from Hakata (281.7 km.).

History: In 1593, Terumoto Mori (1553-1625), a feudal lord, built a castle at this site and named it "Hiroshimajo (Broad-Island Castle)." Gradually, the name Hiroshima was applied to the settlement itself. After the successive reigns of the Mori and Fukushima families, the Asano family took over sovereignty of this district, encouraging industries and laying the foundation for the castle-town of Hiroshima.

In 1868, Imperial rule was restored, spelling an end to the reign of the Asano family. In 1889, the municipal system was proclaimed, and in the same year, the port of Hiroshima was completed. The San-yo Railway Line was laid between

Kobe and Shimonoseki in 1894, passing through the outskirts of Hiroshima in a semicircle.

During the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) the Imperial headquarters was set up in Hiroshima Castle, while Hiroshima itself bustled with land and water transport. The municipal district gradually enlarged, as many government offices, schools and large factories were established in and around the city. Before World War II, it was the seventh-largest city in Japan, with a population of 344,000 (1940 census).

On August 6, 1945, at 8:15 a.m., Hiroshima was atom-bombed. The city was completely flattened in an instant, the loss of life being estimated to be more than 200,000.

On August 6, 1947, Hiroshima citizens held their first three-day Peace Festival based on the theme: "No More Hiroshimas." It has since become Hiroshima's most important annual event. With the enforcement in 1949 of the Law for the Construction of a Hiroshima Peace Commemoration City, rehabilitation progressed rapidly under long-range city planning. Thus, the city gradually regained its population, more than doubling in 1974 the prewar figure.

Industry and Trade: The industrial zone of Hiroshima Prefecture along the coastal areas facing the Inland Sea can be divided into western and eastern sections. The former is centered around Hiroshima, Kure and Otake Cities, and includes the automobile, petro-chemical, paper-pulp and shipbuilding industries. The latter is focused around Fukuyama, Fuchu and Mihara Cities, and specializes in the iron and steel, textile, shipbuilding, and machinery industries.

In the hinterlands, the primary activities are based on agriculture and forestry. With rice as the mainstay of farming, agricultural products include citrus fruits such as oranges, potatoes, *tatami*-matting and vermifuge chrysanthemums, etc. The principal marine products are *nori* (laver) and oysters, the annual output of the latter accounting for 71 percent of the national total. Other products are hand-sewing needles, sewing-machine needles, anchors, ship's nails, files, rubber goods, writing brushes, clogs, furniture, *koto*, etc.

According to the statistics prepared by the Hiroshima Prefectural Office, the amount of exports and imports passing through the ports of Hiroshima Prefecture totalled 531,639 million yen and 206,724 million yen, respectively, in 1973.

TRANSPORTATION

Hiroshima Airport, which opened in 1961 with a 1,200-m.-long runway, is situated at Kannon Shimmachi SW of the city along the Ota River drainage. It now has an area of 30 ha. and an 1,800-m.-long runway. Connected with Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka Airports, it is accessible from Hiroshima Station in 30 min. by bus or 20 min. by car.

Hiroshima Station, one of the major stations on the San-yo Main Line, is the junction for the Geibi Line to Niimi (165.5 km.).

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The latter line connects with other local lines leading to Gotsu, Izumo, Matsue and Yonago and the coast of the Japan Sea.

Streetcars are available in front of the station, heading in six directions, including the routes to Ujina (Hiroshima Port) and Miyajima.

Yokogawa Station, next to Hiroshima, is the junction for the Kabe Line to Sandankyo (60.2 km.) via Kabe.

From the Bus Center at Motomachi in the middle of the city, 10 bus companies, including JNR buses, serve the routes leading to the above cities on the Japan Sea coast as well as to such scenic areas as Yuki Spa, Sandankyo Gorge and Taishakukyo Gorge. In addition, two private bus companies provide service inside the city of Hiroshima.

Hiroshima Port is situated at Ujina to the S of the city. It can be reached by streetcar in 30 min. from Hiroshima Station. Port trade was estimated at 2.50 million tons in quantity and 180 billion yen in value in 1972. Daily steamer service connects Hiroshima with Kure, Takamatsu and Imabari in Shikoku, Osaka, etc. Hydrofoil boats also operate between Hiroshima and Takahama and Imabari in Shikoku via Kure.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Shukkeien Garden (24D3), 700 m. W of Hiroshima Station, was originally designed in 1620 by Nagaakira Asano, a feudal lord ruling this district. Later emerging in its present form, the garden covers an area of 4 ha. and is registered as a "Scenic Place." It is situated on the Ota River, from which water is drawn to make streams and ponds within its enclosure. The islets and bridges, the swimming carp and the surrounding woods combine to lend a special beauty to the garden.

Its name literally means "landscape garden in miniature" because it was laid out in imitation of Si Hu or West Lake—a beautiful expanse of water and parkland situated W of Hangchow, former capital of southern China under the Sung Dynasty.

Hiroshima Castle (24D3), situated 2 km. SW of the station, the castle—also called "Rijo" (Carp Castle)—was completed in 1589 by Terumoto Mori, a feudal lord. Ownership of the castle changed from Mori to Masanori Fukushima, another feudal lord, in 1600, and again to Nagaakira Asano in 1619. After that, the castle served as the residence of the Asano family for more than 250 years until the Meiji Restoration.

The donjon of the castle had been registered as a "National Treasure" until 1945, when the atomic explosion destroyed the entire castle. However, on the occasion of the Hiroshima Rehabilitation Exposition held in 1958, the five-story donjon was reconstructed in its former style. The interior has been used as a local museum, but the castle and its precincts now serve as a public park. From the top, visitors can obtain a view of Hiroshima Harbor and Miyajima Island on Hiroshima Bay as well as a panorama

of the whole city.

Atomic Bomb Dome (Ruins of the Industry Promotion Hall) (24C3), 2 km. W of the station, stands completely gutted. The concrete section was burnt and even melted, leaving the skeletal steel frame exposed against the sky. The dome is situated at Otemachi near the E edge of Aioi Bridge, which was approximately the epicenter of the atomic explosion on August 6, 1945. The bomb exploded in the sky above the dome, completely devastating everything within a radius of 3 km. The dome, which was a majestic and beautiful piece of architecture before the blast, is the only atomic-bombed building in the city still allowed to stand. Serving as a grim reminder of that tragic moment, it has been placed in the custody of the municipality.

Peace Memorial Park (24C3), 2 km. SW of the station, was laid out after the war at the northernmost corner of the delta island separating an effluence of the Ota River into two additional branches—the Motoyasu and the Honkawa Rivers. The park includes the modern-styled Peace Memorial Hall, Peace Memorial Museum, Memorial Cenotaph for A-Bomb Victims, Municipal Auditorium and the Hotel New Hiroshima.

At the southernmost end of the park, the Honkawa River is spanned by the W Peace Bridge and the Motoyasu River by the Peace Bridge. Both bridges, which have projecting railings on both sides, were designed by Isamu Noguchi. From this sector of the park, the 100-m.-wide Peace Boulevard leads to Hijiyama Park to the E.

Peace Memorial Hall (24C3) is a two-story ferroconcrete building constructed in 1955. The first story consists of a grand hall with accommodations for 2,500 persons and an exhibition room. The second story contains a dining hall, a council room and an office.

Memorial Cenotaph for A-Bomb Victims: Under the huge vault, shaped like the figurine clay saddles found in ancient tombs, a stone chest has been placed containing the roll of those killed by the atomic bomb. On the front of the chest is an epitaph inscribed in Japanese, which means: "Repose ye in peace, for the error shall not be repeated." The cenotaph is so designed by Dr. Kenzo Tange, the world renowned architect, that anyone standing in front of it can see beyond it to the Atomic Bomb Dome. Moreover, by turning around, one can see the Peace Memorial Hall, thus enabling one to encompass all the atomic-related objects from a single position.

Hijiyama Park (24D3), 1.5 km. S of the station, forms a small hill situated in the E part of the city. A drive leads to the summit, and from the southern crown, the visitor can obtain a fine view of most of the city, including Peace Boulevard. The Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission Laboratory with its large, semi-cylindrical roof is located near the rear. The hillside is covered with multitudes of cherry trees, making it a popular place in the city for viewing cherry blossoms.

Memorial Cathedral for World Peace (24D3), 1 km. W of the station, was constructed in 1954 in accordance with the earnest prayer of the Rev. Hugo Lassalle S. J., a German priest. In the city at the time of the atomic bombing, he issued a prayer for universal fraternity and peace, and the bliss of the atomic victims.

The project was supported by worldwide contributions. The four big bells in the tall belfry in front of the three-story ferroconcrete cathedral were donated by the citizens of Bochum, Germany. The pipe-organ, the largest in Japan, is a present from the citizens of Cologne, Germany. Three times a day—at 7 a.m., at noon and at 6 p.m.—the sonorous tones of the bells peal through the city.

Regular Sightseeing Bus Tours: JTB offers a daily, 2-hour "Hiroshima Afternoon Tour," with visits to Hijiya Park, Shukkeien Garden and Peace Memorial Park. JTB also provides a daily, 4-hour "Miyajima Morning Excursion" that includes visits to Itsukushima Shrine and its famed torii standing offshore.

ITSUKUSHIMA OR MIYAJIMA

Itsukushima (23C4), also called Miyajima (lit. Shrine Island), is an island about 31 km. in circumference and 30.9 sq. km. in area. It is noted for its shrine built on supports extending into the sea. The landscape, including this shrine, has been famed since olden times as one of Japan's three most beautiful sights, the others being Matsushima near Sendai and Amanohashidate in Miyazu Bay.

Miyajima is an ideal summer resort, replete with excellent swimming beaches and many pleasant paths for strolling. The temperature is not excessive in the summertime and the nights are cool. The island is also noted for its cherry blossoms—at their best in the middle of April—as well as for its autumnal tints. Tame deer wander about the island, as at Nara. In view of this, dogs are prohibited.

An ancient religious regulation, observed up to the time of the Meiji Restoration (1868), forbade the occurrence of births or deaths on the island. Although this restriction is no longer in force, the dead are not buried on the island. Instead, they are sent to Ono on the opposite shore, where the family and chief mourners also remain for some time for ceremonial purification.

The island is reached by ferryboat (10 min.) from the pier, which is a few minutes' walk from JNR's Miyajimaguchi Station (25 min. by train from Hiroshima). Visits to Miyajima are also possible by the Hiroshima Electric Railway (Nishi-Hiroshima to Miyajimaguchi, 16.1 km. 30 min.), or by bus (37 min.) from Hiroshima.

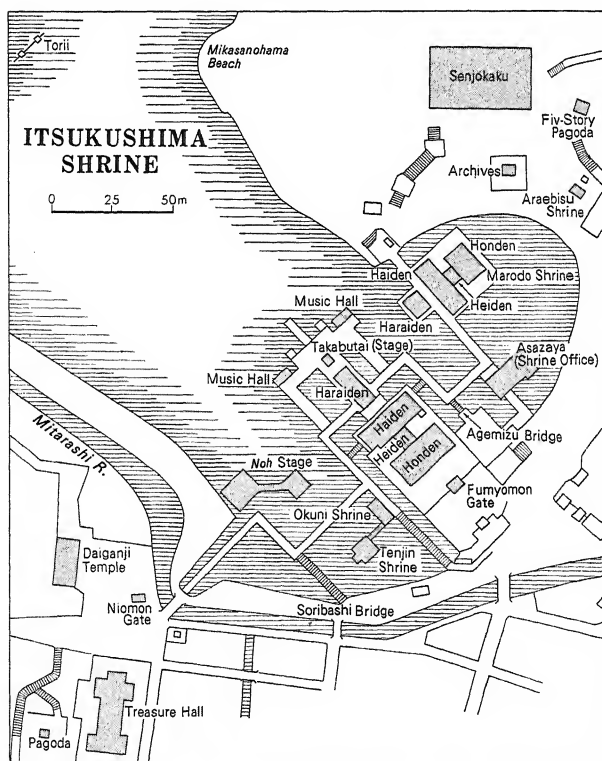
At Miyajimaguchi stands the Miyajima Tower, a 50-m.-high structure topped by a revolving observation platform that offers a fine view of the island, the city and the Inland Sea.

Plan of Visit: The visitor can tour the entire island, besides making a circuit in a boat, in two days. If he is pressed for time, however, he may see the shrine and a few of the sights of the town in half a day, or if he has a whole day free, he can include an ascent of the peak called Misen. In order to see the sacred

dance and the lantern-lighting ceremony, it is necessary for him to spend a day and a night on the island.

Itsukushima Shrine (24B1), a 5-min. walk from the pier, is dedicated to the three daughters of Susano-o-no-Mikoto, a Shinto god—Princesses Ichikishima-Hime, Tagori-Hime and Tagitsu-Hime. It is of very ancient origin, with records dating as far back as 811. The buildings, which have been reconstructed several times, presently consist of the Main Shrine and several subsidiary shrines and buildings—all connected by wide corridors or galleries. These stretch above the sea on both sides of the shrine so that when the tide comes in, the whole edifice seems to be floating.

The Main Shrine consists of three parts—the holy of holies, where the goddesses are enshrined, the inner sanctum, where only the priests enter, and the outer sanctum for public worship. The Main Shrine, Heiden (Offering Hall), Haiden (Hall of Worship),



Haraiden (Purification Hall) and the corridors have been designated as "National Treasures." Along the corridor in front of the shrine are exhibited the utensils and sacred vessels used in Shinto worship.

The ordinary dances of the shrine are performed in the area set aside for public worship, but the festival dances are performed on the large, open-air platform in front of the shrine. The Shinto dances (*bugaku* and ordinary *kagura*), noted for their ancient origin, may be seen by making an offering of a specific fee to the shrine.

Asazaya or "Morning Prayer Room"—currently used as the shrine office—near the E entrance has on display the masks and costumes used in the dances, the armor and swords of noted warriors, pictures, etc. The two shrines along the W gallery are dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto (a Shinto god) and Michizane Sugawara (845–903), who was an eminent statesman and scholar. Both these shrines are subordinate to the Itsukushima Shrine. The arched bridge near the W entrance symbolizes the Bridge of Heaven in Japanese mythology. The huge stone *torii* on the shore was erected in 1905.

The *noh* stage, with a *hashigakari* (passageway) and a green-room, is constructed of plain wood and roofed with Japanese cypress bark. Originally built in 1568, it was reconstructed in the Edo period and has the oldest history of all the *noh* stages extant in Japan. It has been designated as an "Important Cultural Property."

Senjokaku or Hall of One Thousand Mats is the old building to the left of the shrine. Actually, it contains about 450 mats and was dedicated to the shrine in 1587 by Hideyoshi Toyotomi (1536–1598), who is said to have had the hall constructed from the wood of a single camphor tree. Since 1872 the Senjokaku has served as the Hokoku Shrine, dedicated to Hideyoshi Toyotomi. It belongs to the Itsukushima Shrine.

The five-story pagoda close by soars to a height of 27.6 m. Thatched with the bark of Japanese cypress, it is a mixture of Japanese and Chinese architectural styles. Reliable records show that it was built in 1407.

Treasure Hall: Near the W gallery across the small stream of Mitarashi River stands the Treasure Hall, a modern earthquake- and fire-proof structure containing nearly 4,000 objects. These include more than 130 treasures designated as "National Treasures" or "Important Cultural Properties."

Torii: The huge red, camphor-wood *torii* rising out of the sea about 160 m. from the shore was erected in 1875. It stands 16.2 m. high, and the crosspiece measures 23.3 m. in length. The largest *torii* in Japan, it differs from the usual *torii* in that its pillars are designed in the *Ryobu* style, bearing a tablet with the signature of the late Prince Arisugawa (1835–1895). It is a designated "Important Cultural Property."

Lanterns: Within the inner shrine and galleries are several bronze lanterns. Placed among the pines within the precincts of the shrine are 108 stone lanterns. For a specific fee, shrine authorities will have all these lanterns lighted. The scene at flood tide on a moonless night is especially beautiful.

Festivals: Among the annual festivals held in connection with the shrine, the most important ones are the following: *Kangen-sai* (Orchestra Festival) on June 17 (lunar calendar), when three stately barges bearing the *mikoshi* (sacred portable shrine) as well as priests and musicians cross the bay, with other gaily decorated boats joining the colorful procession, and *Tamatori Matsuri* or *Ennen-sai* (Ball-Catching Festival or Longevity Festival) on July 18 (lunar calendar). Hundreds of men and boys dive into the sea for a sacred wooden ball about 70 cm. in circumference released by a priest from a swinging platform set up in the sea. The one who recovers the ball is allowed to keep it as a prize along with other gifts. Moreover, he is supposed to attain lifelong happiness.

Daiganji Temple (24A1), W of the shrine, was established in 802. It belongs to the Koyasan-Shingon sect of Buddhism, and its principal image—Benzaiten (Goddess of Fortune)—is popularly known as “Itsukushima Benten.” It also contains several wooden statues of Buddha and his disciples, which are registered as “Important Cultural Properties.”

Omoto Park, W of the shrine, is a thickly wooded area containing maple, cherry and many other trees. The **Miyajima Aquarium** is located in the park.

Momijidani (Maple Valley) **Park** is a quiet retreat situated on a hillside among groves of maple trees. There are several teahouses and inns in this valley.

Mt. Misen (24A2), alt. 530 m. is the highest peak on the island. The summit can be reached in 40 min. by a 1.7-km. ropeway from Momijidani behind the Itsukushima Shrine plus a short hike. Near the summit is Gumonjido, a temple founded in the early 9th century by Kobo-Daishi on his return from China. The primeval forest here is preserved as a “Natural Monument.” A splendid view from the top is afforded of Hiroshima City, the nearby mountains and the Inland Sea with its innumerable islets and picturesque boats.

Circuit of the Island: A hike around the island is an old custom still popular with worshipers, who call en route at seven small shrines on the so-called Nanaura, or “Seven Shores.” There are two ways of making a circuit of the island. One includes seeing the *Otogui-shiki*—a ritual of the Itsukushima Shrine; the other is to follow a random course. Visitors can take the first tour by hiring a boat, applying at the shrine office for permission to observe the ritual and presenting a specified offering. Although the circuit is largely the same for both courses, the latter can be made in 2 hrs., while the former takes 4 hrs. since it involves a performance of the sacred ritual wherever there is a subordinate shrine.

ALONG THE KABE LINE

The Kabe Line runs from Yokogawa on the San-yo Main Line to Sandankyo (60.2 km.). Several trains leave Hiroshima to Sandankyo.

Yuki Spa (23C4) is 1 hr. 30 min. via the San-yo Main Line and the Kabe Line to Minochi (39.2 km.) plus 40 min. by bus, or 1 hr. 40 min. by a direct bus from the Hiroshima Bus Center. It is a quiet hot-spring resort situated in the valley of the Minochi River to the W of Hiroshima. In summer, the croaking of the frogs and flashing of fireflies add to the attraction of the place. With Yunoyama Spa in the neighborhood, the district is popular with hikers. To the SW of Yuki Spa lies Iwakura Spa, which is also reached in 1 hr. 20 min. by bus from the Bus Center.

Nishi (West)-Chugoku Plateau Quasi-National Park, 285.53 sq. km., extends over a vast mountainous region that borders on the three prefectures of Hiroshima, Shimane and Yamaguchi. It is noted for the magnificent scenic beauty presented by a range of 1,000-m.-high mountains, with a number of deep ravines and gorges in between, including Sandankyo Gorge.

Sandankyo (23C4), a gorge designated as an "Outstanding Scenic Place," is situated on the upper reaches of the Ota River 73 km. NW of Hiroshima. Noted for its scenic beauty, especially for its fine waterfalls, the gorge can be reached by bus via Togoshi—the S gateway of the gorge—in 2 hrs. 15 min. from the Bus Center. It can be reached in 2 hrs. 30 min. via the San-yo Main Line and the Kabe Line to Sandankyo Station (63.2 km.)—the terminal of the Kabe Line. The gorge extends for 16 km. and must be traversed on foot.

HIROSHIMA TO TAKEHARA VIA KURE

The Kure Line connects Kaitachi and Mihara, both on the San-yo Main Line, extending for 87 km. around the coasts of Hiroshima Bay and the Inland Sea. Most of the local trains operating on the line start from Hiroshima. In addition, an express train for Osaka and Kyoto as well as for Okayama also starts from Hiroshima via this line. Kure is the largest city along the line.

Kumano Town (23C4), pop. 19,000, about 6 km. to the E of Yano Station (30 min. by bus), is famed for its production of both writing and artists' brushes. Some 80 percent of the houses in this town are engaged in this industry, annually producing about 70 million brushes, or 90 percent of the national total. (The products are mainly distributed to North America and Europe as well as to almost every part of the country.) To the S of the town next to Kure is the site that is being developed by the prefecture as a housing complex.

Kure (23C4), pop. 240,000, 26.4 km. from Hiroshima, 30 min. by express or 50 min. by bus, is a deep, spacious port sheltered by the island of Etajima on the W and other islands to the S.

Kure is noted as the site of Japan's former naval station and academy. After World War II, it was converted into a trading port and industrial city, complete with large shipbuilding yards, steel-works, etc. The former Kure Naval Arsenal, which built the "*Yamato*"—one of the world's largest battleships, is now utilized by the Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (IHI), Kure Dockyard, and launches a succession of giant tankers in the 480,000-ton class. Besides shipbuilding and steel manufacturing, its industry covers the manufacture of pulp, files, grindstone, tools and machinery. The W and S sectors of the city face the Inland Sea, where four harbors are located—Yoshiura, Kure, Hiro and Nikata. From Nikata in the E, JNR's ferry service is available to Horie in Matsuyama City, Shikoku (70 km., 2 hrs. 5 min.).

Ondo Straits (23C4), 7.1 km. S of Kure Station (25 min. by bus), separate Kegoyacho at the E entrance of Kure Port from Ondo Town on Kurahashi Island. Although only 70 m. wide, the straits are noted not only because they occupy an important position in the sailing route in the SE part of Hiroshima Bay, but also for their rapid currents and the great number of ships passing through. They are said to have been excavated by Kiyomori Taira (1118-1181), head of the Taira clan, about 800 years ago. In the sea near the town of Ondo there is a stone tablet erected in his honor.

In December 1961, the Ondo O-hash Bridge was built over the straits by the Japan Highway Public Corporation at a cost of 362 million yen, connecting Ondo and Kure. The 192-m.-long bridge is supported at both ends on piers high enough to permit passage of 1,000-ton class vessels below. The bridge is also connected spirally by means of loop approaches with the ground-level highway.

Nikyu Gorge, 15 km. NE of Kure Station, 40 min. by bus, is a lovely gorge on the upper reaches of the Kodai River. Many waterfalls cascading down the cliffs on either side of the river lend a unique beauty to the gorge. Numerous potholes, designated by the prefecture as "Natural Monuments," can be found here. To the N of the station, 10 min. by bus, also lies Niko Gorge. Stretching over a 3-km. area upstream of the Niko River, it offers the same type of recreational site for visitors as Nikyu Gorge.

Noroyama Plateau is situated to the N of Aki-Kawajiri Station on the Kure Line, 30 min. by bus via a toll road. Standing at an altitude of 839 m., it provides a summertime recreation area with lodging facilities and an auto-racing circuit.

Takehara (23C4), pop. 38,000, 68.1 km. from Hiroshima, 1 hr. 14 min. by express on the Kure Line, is often referred to as a "small-sized Kyoto" because it is an old and lovely city. It traditionally grows grapes and produces soy sauce and *sake*, though it also has a thriving modern industry.

Route 31. Hiroshima to Kurashiki

Hiroshima and Kurashiki in Okayama Prefecture are connected by the Shinkansen (146 km., 1 hr. 3 min.) and the San-yo Main Line (146 km., 2 hrs. 5 min. by express).

Saijo (23C4), 31.8 km. E of Hiroshima, 50 min. by train, is a town known for its high production of *sake*. With a history dating back to 1675, the town has a few kinds of superior *sake*, whose brands are famous throughout the country. The home of *Saijo-gaki* (Saijo Persimmons) is also in the vicinity. About 500 m. from Saijo Station are the ruins of the Aki Kokubunji Temple, a "Place of Historical Importance."

Mihara (23D4), pop. 85,000, 72 km. from Hiroshima, 26 min. by the Shinkansen or 1 hr. by limited express, is the junction of the San-yo Main and Kure Lines. Situated on a small plain, it faces the Inland Sea. The city developed as a castle-town. Mihara Castle was built in 1582 by Takakage Kobayakawa (1533-1597). A portion of the stone walls and ruins of the castle moat still remain. With many large factories turning out rayon, ramie, rolling stock and cement, the city is now one of the leading industrial centers in the Chugoku District. It has also been famous since ancient times for *sake* production.

Mt. Fudekage, soaring 313 m. close by the shore, 5 km. SW of Mihara Station, commands a magnificent panoramic view of the Inland Sea. A well-paved road leads to the summit.

Buttsuji Temple, 7 km. NE of Hongo Station, is the headquarters of the Buttsuji school of the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism. Built in 1397, the temple is noted for its Jizodo Hall—the only original building still standing; it is an "Important Cultural Property."

Kosanji Temple at Setoda on Ikuchi Island, 12 km. off the S shore of Mihara City, was built in 1946 by a private individual by the name of Kozo Kanemoto, who was born on this island. It is called the "Nikko of the West" because its ornately decorated gate resembles the Yomeimon Gate of Nikko. Besides this, the temple buildings are modeled after such old well-known temple buildings as the Hall of Dreams at the Horyuji Temple at Nara and the Main Hall of the Shitennoji Temple at Osaka. The temple contains a collection of many Buddhist images and ancient art objects, mostly designated as "Important Cultural Properties." The steamer takes 50 min. and the high-speed boat takes 20 min. to go from Mihara to Setoda Port, from where it is a 10-min. walk eastward to the temple.

Onomichi (23D4), pop. 104,000, 83.5 km. from Hiroshima, 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express, is a well-known shipping center. Regular steamers and hydrofoil boats run daily from here to Imabari and Takahama (Matsuyama) as well as to various islands in the Inland Sea. The 2.9-km. Onomichi O-hashî Bridge, which was built

in 1968 and links the city with Mukai Island on the opposite side of the Onomichi Channel, is regarded as a step to one of the three giant bridges that will connect Honshu with Shikoku in the future.

Senkoji Temple is situated on the side of a hill, 4 km. NE of the station, 5 min. by bus to Nagaeguchi and then 3 min. by ropeway to the summit, or 20 min. by a direct bus. A Buddhist temple of the Shingon sect, it was founded in 806. In the park around the temple are an observatory, a children's playland and a planetarium. Noted as a popular spot for cherry-blossom viewing, the park features many fantastically shaped rocks and large, aged trees. It is also celebrated as one of the best points in obtaining a superb view of the Inland Sea.

Onomichi City has many other temples, such as Saikokuji and Jodoji (1.5 km. and 2.3 km., respectively, from the station).

Fukuyama (23D4), pop. 276,000, 103.6 km. from Hiroshima, 40 min. by the Shinkansen or 1 hr. 20 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Fukuen Line to Shiomachi (79.4 km. from Fukuyama). It is also linked with Tomonoura (13.5 km.) by a bus line. From the Bus Center in front of the station, bus routes radiate in all directions, including one that goes to Tomonoura.

Since the merger with the neighboring Matsunaga district on Matsunaga Bay in 1966, the city has developed into an industrial center. Fukuyama Castle, constructed the same year, is a reproduction of the original built in 1622. Containing a museum, it stands on Jokoji Hill to the N of the station.

Tomonoura, situated on the southern tip of the Numakuma Peninsula, 30 min. by bus from Fukuyama, is a port town of the city, facing the picturesque islands of Sensui, Benten and Kogo. Regular steamers sail between Tomonoura and Tadotsu in Shikoku. Ferryboats between here and Onomichi are also available.

Tomonoura Bay has long been counted among the most picturesque spots in Japan as well as in the Inland Sea National Park.

Tomonoura is also famed for its *sake*. Called *Homeishu*, it is made from a highly glutinous variety of rice. One of the place's attractions is *tai-ami*, or "sea bream netting," in which the fish are caught in a large net by fishermen of the district. Excursion boats in operation from April to May leave Sensui Island on a 2-hr. cruise around the island to watch the sea-bream fishing, touching at Cape Abuto for a visit to the Kannon Temple there.

Abuto Kannon Temple (23D4) is located 4 km. from Tomonoura (bus or launch is available), or 1 hr. by through bus from Fukuyama Station to Abutoguchi and then 20 min. on foot. A temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, it stands on a craggy cape some 28 m. above sea level, commanding a view of unsurpassed beauty. In olden days, the ambassadors from Korea used to make offerings of rice, paper and ink-sticks at this temple.

Kurashiki, 146 km. from Hiroshima; see Route 25.

Route 32. Hiroshima to Matsue

Hiroshima and Matsue, the capital city of Shimane Prefecture on the Japan Sea coast, are connected by the Geibi and Kisuki Lines traversing the Chugoku mountains. Direct express trains cover the distance of 213.4 km. in about 5 hrs. The service of JNR's Ungei Bus Line is also available, taking about 7 hrs.

The Geibi Line, which runs from Hiroshima to Bitchu-Kojiro (159.1 km.) on the Hakubi Line, and the Kisuki Line, which extends 81.9 km. between Bingo-Ochiai on the Geibi Line and Shinji on the San-in Main Line, offer a few places worth a visit. **Miyoshi** (23C4), pop. 38,000, 68.8 km., is 1 hr. 12 min. by express from Hiroshima. The Miyoshi Basin, featured by an extensive area of farmland rich in riverside attractions, is the district where three meandering rivers meet and combine to form the Gonokawa River—the longest in the Chugoku District, emptying into the Japan Sea. Miyoshi City, situated in the heart of the basin, originally developed as a castle-town. It still maintains its importance as a center of transportation, connecting the San-in and San-yo Districts.

Miyoshi is a commercial and industrial city as well as a distribution center for lumber. The main attractions of the city include the cherry blossoms at Ozekiyama Park on the right bank of the Gonokawa River and the 400-year-old tradition of cormorant fishing pursued during the summer months near the junction of the three rivers.

Hiba-Dogo-Taishaku Quasi-National Park (23D3), established in 1963, covers a vast mountainous region of 78.08 sq. km. on the borders of Tottori, Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures. It is divided into two sections: Mts. Hiba, Dogo and Sentsu in the central part of the Chugoku mountains, and Taishakukyo Gorge. The park is favored by skiers, hikers and campers because of its richly varied scenic beauty, including extensive prairies, marshes and swamps, natural forests, fresh verdure and vividly natural colors. **Mt. Hiba**, alt. 1,250 m., 1 hr. on foot to the base from Hibasan Station on the Geibi Line, offers ideal ski grounds in winter. It is also noted for its birch forests, which have been preserved as a "Natural Monument." The foot of Mt. Dogo, alt. 1,269 m., is reached in 30 min. by bus from Ochiai Station on the same line. In season, the fine plateaus on the mountain offer good skiing and camping grounds.

Bingo-Shobara, 90.6 km. from Hiroshima, 1 hr. 40 min. by express, is the station for Shobara City, with a population of 24,000. It also serves as a starting point for the famous gorge of Taishakukyo. The city is noted for its raising of Hiba cattle and cherry blossoms at Ueno Park.

Taishakukyo (23D4), 1 hr. by bus from the station, is a gorge designated as a "Scenic Place" on the upper reaches of the Taishaku River, which extends for 20 km. from Taishaku Village. The

Eimyoji Temple there is dedicated to Taishakuten, one of the guardian deities of Buddhism, after whom the gorge is named. The temple is said to have been founded by the priest Gyoki in 709. About 2.4 km. farther up the left side of the stream is a large stalactite cave called Oni-no-Iwaya (Cave of Demons). Still farther along are two natural rock bridges spanning the stream. One measures about 15 m. wide and 18 m. long and the other more than 70 m. wide and 18 m. long.

The downstream area has been dammed up to form the artificial Lake Shinryu, 5.5 km. long, used primarily in generating electricity. At Inuse Village (25 min. by bus from Tojo, the nearest point for Taishakukyo) is a bridge across the narrow section of the lake. Called Momijibashi, it is 60 m. long. A sightseeing steamer departs from this bridge.

Izumo-Yokota and Kamedake: These two towns, located along the Kisuki Line, are noted for their 170-year-old production of abacuses, which are sold throughout the country under the name of *Unshu-soroban*.

Shinji (23C3), on the SW coast of Lake Shinji, is a town where the Kisuki Line joins the San-in Main Line.

Matsue, 17 km. from Shinji, see Route 29.

Route 33. Hiroshima to Moji

Otake (23C4), pop. 39,000, 36.1 km. SW of Hiroshima Station, 30 min. by express, was once an important naval base during World War II, but since then it has become an industrial city. Its many factories now produce chemical fiber, paper and petrochemicals as part of the Inland Sea Industrial Zone along with the adjacent city of Iwakuni.

Iwakuni (23C4), pop. 109,000, 41.4 km., 19 min. by the Shinkansen or 30 min. by limited express, is the junction for JNR's Gan-eki Bus Line (112 km.) across the Chugoku District to Masuda on the San-in Main Line as well as for JNR's Gannichi Line to Nishiki-cho (38.3 km.) and JNR's Gantoku Line to Tokuyama (47.1 km.), both branching off at Kawanishi.

The city developed as a castle-town when the Kikkawa family began construction on Iwakuni Castle in 1603. With the establishment of factories for rayon and other chemical fibers and pulp as well as petroleum refineries, it has become an important industrial city. Among the tourist attractions are the Kintai Bridge with five spans, Iwakuni Castle whose architectural style was modeled after a castle of southern Europe, cormorant fishing on the Nishiki River, Kikko Park with its rich historical assets and Momijidani Park with its abundance of appealing scenery.

The harbor is provided with facilities for docking 10,000-ton-class vessels.

Iwakuni Castle was originally built by Hiroie Kikkawa, a feudal lord. The construction work of the castle was inaugurated in 1603,

the year after the lord was transferred from Izumo Province to his fief—the present Iwakuni, and was completed in 1608. Unfortunately, however, it was destroyed in 1615—seven years after its completion—by order of the third Tokugawa *shogun* Iemitsu. The castle was left in a dilapidated condition for nearly 350 years. In 1962, the donjon was reconstructed to assume the appearance of a southern European castle—the most unique of its kind in Japan. The castle stands on top of Shiroyama Hill, to which a ropeway runs from Kikko Park at its foot, about 300 m. NW of Kintai Bridge.

Kintai Bridge (23C4), reached in 15 min. by bus from Iwakuni Station, was originally constructed in 1673 by Hiroyoshi Kikkawa, a feudal lord of the district, for the purpose of protecting the residents from flooding by the Nishiki River. Because of its resemblance in shape to an abacus, the bridge is called “Soroban-bashi,” which means “Abacus Bridge.” It was washed away in a flood in 1950 and reconstructed in 1953 in the exact original design. The bridge is 193 m. long, 5 m. wide and 12 m. above the water at the highest point. To erect the bridge, no nails were used at all; instead, some cramps and wires were employed as fasteners.

During the three months from June to August, demonstrations of cormorant fishing are held under the bridge.

Hikari (23B5), pop. 49,000, 96 km., 1 hr. 20 min. by express from Hiroshima, has achieved a marked development as an industrial city. Located in the city are the Hikari Works of the Nippon Steel Co., which started operations after World War II on the site of the former naval arsenal, and other factories producing pharmaceutical drugs, etc.

Hikari is the nearest station to Murozumi, a well-known beach resort with a long stretch of pine trees along the shore. It is about 10 km. from Hikari, and can be reached in 16 min. by the JNR Hikari Bus Line.

Kudamatsu (23B4), pop. 53,000, 102.2 km., 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Hiroshima, specializes in the heavy and chemical industries, producing locomotives, passenger coaches, petroleum refineries, etc. It is also active in farming and fishing. It faces Kasado Island, 30 km. in circumference and abounding in fantastically shaped rocks and lovely creeks. The island is connected to the mainland by the 476-m.-long Kasado O-hashii Bridge, a picturesque, crimson-painted structure.

Yashiro, 9 km. NW of Takamizu Station on the Gantoku Line, is visited late every October by flocks of white-tufted cranes. Numbering about 100, they apparently come from Mongolia or the E part of Siberia. The birds are under special protection as “Natural Monuments.” Nearby is Mitsuo Spa. Surrounded by mountains in three directions, it is characterized by a pastoral atmosphere.

Tokuyama (23B4), pop. 103,000, 110.2 km. from Hiroshima, 39 min. by the Shinkansen or 1 hr. 20 min. by limited express, is

a flourishing seaport. An important naval fuel depot was located in the city before World War II. Together with Kudamatsu City to the E along the Inland Sea coast, it has been turned into a large industrial zone in the postwar years with the development of heavy and chemical industries producing such things as soda, steel plates, petroleum, etc.

In 1964, Tokuyama began the development of the petro-chemical industry centered around the naphtha-reducing plant of the Idemitsu Kosan Co.

Thanks to Tokuyama Bay, the city is the largest trading port in Yamaguchi Prefecture, being protected from the SE and W winds by the Taika Peninsula and the islands of Sen, Kurokami, Otsu, etc.

The summit of Mt. Taika, 365 m. high, 2 km. from Tokuyama Station, commands a clear view of the industrial zone as well as the island-studded sea. Kurohime Island off the city's coastline produces granite for sale throughout the country. Most of the stones used in building the National Diet Building in Japan came from this island. Some 15,000 tons a month are turned out at this quarry.

Hofu (23B4), pop. 102,000, 136.7 km., 1 hr. 50 min. by limited express, is connected with Higashi-Hagi via Yamaguchi and Hagi, serving as the junction for the JNR's Bocho Bus Line (79 km.). The city has been noted since olden times as a production center for salt. It has recently developed into an industrial city, spurred on by the rapid progress of the chemical industry in synthetic fibers, liquors, drugs, etc. The city also produces clinical thermometers.

Hofu Temmangu or **Matsugasaki Shrine**, 1 km. N of the station, is dedicated to Michizane Sugawara (845-903), a scholar-statesman of the early Heian period. It is an imposing shrine, said to have been founded in 904. A scroll painting illustrating the life of Michizane, together with a wooden statue of Dainichi-Nyorai, are listed among the treasures of the shrine. This shrine and the Temmangu Shrine of Kitano in Kyoto as well as Dazaifu in Fukuoka Prefecture are called "Japan's Three Temmangu."

Ogori, 154.5 km. from Hiroshima, 59 min. by the Shinkansen or 2 hrs. 13 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Yamaguchi Line (93.9 km.), which connects at Masuda with the San-in Main Line. Ogori is also connected with Ube on the San-yo Main Line by the Ube Line (33.2 km.), which follows the coastline via Ube-Shinkawa. At the latter town, the Onoda Line (13.4 km.) branches off from the Ube Line, connecting with the San-yo Main Line at Onoda.

Yamaguchi (23B4), pop. 102,000, is 12.7 km., 20 min. from Ogori Bocho Bus Line; 161 km., 3 hrs. 5 min. by a direct express, and 168 km., 5 hrs. 20 min. by the Kammon Express Bus Line from Fukuoka.

History: The history of Yamaguchi, capital of Yamaguchi Prefecture, dates back

to the 14th century, when it passed into the hands of the Ouchi family. The family increased its prosperity, building numerous splendid temples in imitation of those in Kyoto, which the city somewhat resembles in topography. It was at the height of its glory in the 16th century, when the Spanish Christian missionary, Francisco de Xavier, paid it a visit.

In 1557, the city passed into the control of Motonari Mori (1497-1571), but his grandson, Terumoto Mori, was exiled from Hiroshima to Hagi on the Japan Sea coast because he had fought on the side of the defeated army in the Battle of Sekigahara. This resulted in a decline in the prosperity of the city, but it rose to prominence again in 1863 when it was made the base of operations during the struggles of the Meiji Restoration.

The city, once called the "Western Kyoto," teems with shrines, the most famous of which is the Yasaka Shrine, originally built in 1370. The *Sagimai* or the Heron Dance is the main function of the shrine's annual week-long festivals beginning on July 20; it is under protection as an "Intangible Cultural Property."

Ouchi-nuri lacquer ware and Ouchi dolls are the most popular specialties of the city.

Kameyama Park, 1.5 km. NW of Yamaguchi Station, is a public park situated on a hill—the site of the villa of the Ouchi family. Covering an area of 583 a., it is noted for its cherry blossoms, azaleas and maple leaves, and commands a fine view of the city. The bronze statues in the park represent famous members of the Mori family, who took part in the Meiji Restoration struggle.

St. Xavier's Memorial Cathedral, 1.5 km. NW of the station, 5 min. by bus, is a Roman Catholic church built in 1950 of reinforced concrete in the Romanesque style at the top of Kameyama Hill. Its vestibule is modeled after that of Xavier Castle in Navarra, Spain, where the saint was born. Two tall towers rise at the rear.

The cathedral was built to honor the memory of Francisco de Xavier (1506-1552), Jesuit missionary who arrived in Kagoshima, Kyushu, in 1549 to introduce Christianity into Japan. In 1551, he began his evangelical work at Yamaguchi under the license of the feudal lord, Yoshitaka Ouchi. He was granted the Daidoji Temple for use as a church.

St. Xavier Monument, 2.5 km. NE of the station, was erected in 1926 in the garden on the site of the Daidoji Temple. Made of granite, it is in the shape of a cross, 6 m. high, with a bust of Xavier embedded in the center.

Yuda Spa (23B4), situated in the S part of Yamaguchi, is about 500 m. NW of Yuda Station, 12 min. by bus from Yamaguchi Station, or 17 min. by train from Ogori Station. Class and temperature of springs: colorless, transparent, simple thermals, 30° to 70°C.; efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, etc. One of the leading hot-spring resorts in the Chugoku District, it is equipped with all modern facilities. The spa is easily accessible, attracting tourists at all seasons as a jumping-off place for visiting

such scenic places as the Shuhodo (Akiyoshi) Cave, Akiyoshi Plateau and Chomonkyo Gorge. 1 km. N of the spa lies Kumano Park, which commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery. It attracts cherry-blossom and maple-leaf viewers in the respective seasons. In the neighborhood of Aiowatase along the Fushino River and its branch, 100 m. SE of Yuda Station, many *genji-botaru* (fireflies) can be found. The best time to see them is from late May to early June. The Yuda Hot-Spring Festival is held from April 5 to 7.

Chomonkyo (23B4), 19.6 km. from Yamaguchi, is the station for the famous gorge of the same name on the upper reaches of the Abu River, which empties into the Japan Sea at Hagi. The beauties of the gorge were first pointed out by Mr. J. Gauntlett around 1911, when he was a professor at Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School. The scenic points begin in the vicinity of Chomonkyo Station and extend for 12 km. down to Uzugahara. They consist of fantastically shaped rocks, cascades, deep pools, potholes, a stalactitic grotto, etc. The foliage along the gorge displays gorgeous tints in autumn. The clear streams are filled with *ayu* (sweetfish), carp, trout and eels.

Construction on a dam across the Abu River, where the Ryugubuchi pool lies, has virtually been completed.

Akiyoshi Plateau Quasi-National Park (23B4), 4,534 ha. in area, is a park centered around the Akiyoshi Plateau, forming a typical Karst topography. Japan's largest limestone tableland, the plateau covers an area of 1,384 ha.

On the extensive elevated region stretching in mild undulations for about 300 m. above sea level, visitors can see a variety of elements of Karst topography, such as *karrenfeld* (rows of tomb-like rocks), *doline* (basin in a limestone district), *uval* (several dolines unified into one large basin), *polje* (upland hollow), *ponor* (basin with a hole at the bottom through which running water drops underground), lime grotto, etc. All these formations have been created by limestone erosion caused by rainwater and underground water containing carbonic acid gas. Among the many lime grottoes, the Shuhodo or Akiyoshi Cave is perhaps the most striking example.

Shuhodo or Akiyoshi Cave (23B4), 30 km. NW of Yamaguchi Station, 1 hr. by JNR's express bus, is one of the many stalactitic caves of the Akiyoshi Plateau. One of the largest of its kind in the world, it is shaped like a two-pronged fork with a long handle. The entrance to the cave is at the S end of the plateau. Opening toward the E, the cave is 24 m. high and 8 m. wide. Inside, it is about 60 m. wide on an average and 150 m. at its widest. The average height is 30 m., with a maximum of about 80 m. Its total depth is said to be 10 km., of which about 1 km. permits human passage.

The cave offers a rich variety of scenic beauty with its rivers, waterfalls and deep pools as well as series of well-developed

stalactites, stalagmites, stone pillars, etc. The walls of the cave are of a crystalline limestone, and water oozing through the walls redeposits the lime in the form of stalactites.

At Kurotani, visitors may exit from the cave onto the **Akiyoshi Plateau** by elevator (80 m.). The cave may easily be explored in any season, as the temperature inside is always around 17°C. Mercury lamps have been installed, but a guide is necessary for the usual 2-hr. trip. Under the special protection of the authorities, the cave is designated as a "Special Natural Monument." On the plateau is a science museum, which also serves as a scientific research institute, with a large collection of sample stalactites and stuffed animals from specimens found in the cave.

From Akiyoshi, frequent bus service is available to Ogori (29 km., 40 min.) and to Hofu (47.4 km., 1 hr. 45 min.), both on the San-yo Main Line.

Ube, pop. 155,000, used to be one of the largest mining cities in Japan, but it declined when the Ube Mine of the Ube Industries, Ltd. closed in 1967. The closure was due to the energy revolution, which got under way in Japan around 1954 with a view to replacing coal with less-costly petroleum. Such products as urea for chemical fertilizers, ammonium sulphate, synthetic resins, cement, soda, etc. are manufactured here.

Tokiwa Park, a 15-min. walk from Tokiwa Station on the Ube Line, is a recreation center situated in a lovely natural setting centered around artificial Lake Tokiwa, 12 km. in circumference. The lake is inhabited by about 200 swans imported from the Netherlands and Germany, and more than a million and a half gold carp. Playgrounds, restaurants and a cactus garden containing various South American species are located on the shores of the lake.

The main stations of the city are Ube on the San-yo Main Line, 25.3 km., 30 min., and Ube-Shinkawa on the Ube Line, 27.1 km., 1 hr. respectively, from Ogori Station.

It also boasts a well-equipped harbor, providing a safe anchorage for vessels of the 10,000-ton class. In 1966, Ube Airport was opened and is used by an increasing number of passengers flying to and from Tokyo and Osaka.

Onoda (23B5), pop. 34,000, adjoins Ube to the W, with the Onoda Line linking the two. The Onoda Cement Co., established in 1881, is the first and largest private enterprise in Japan to engage in the manufacture and exportation of cement. Nowadays, its industries turn out such products as cement, sulphuric acid and chemical fertilizers as well as drugs and ceramics—all combining to contribute to the prosperity of the city. Above all, it ranks first in the nation in the output of acid-proof pottery.

Asa is the junction for the Mine Line, which runs to Nagatoshi (46 km.) on the San-in Main Line.

Mine, pop. 24,000, 19.4 km. from Asa by the Mine Line, is the nearest station to the W entrance of Shuhodo (Akiyoshi Cave),

30 min. by bus.

Nagato-Yumoto Spa (23B4) is located 500 m. S of Nagato-Yumoto Station on the Mine Line. Situated at the foot of Mt. Zuiun, with the clear stream of the Otozure running through, the spa town makes a popular health resort favored with a beautiful view of the valley. The springs, which well up abundantly from two sources, have been noted since olden times as having a marvelous efficacy for the treatment of neuralgia, female diseases, rheumatism and skin diseases. Class and temperature of springs: simple thermals, 27° to 43°C.

Tawarayama Spa is nestled among the mountains, 12 km., 22 min. by bus, to the SW.

Shimonoseki (23A5), pop. 259,000, is 223.4 km. from Hiroshima, 1 hr. 22 min. by the Shinkansen or 2 hrs. 50 min. by limited express. Formerly called Akamagaseki or Bakan, the city lies at the SW extremity of Honshu. Together with Moji on the opposite coast, it serves as the W gateway to the Inland Sea.

The city is a vital land and sea traffic link. Its port is divided into commercial and fishing sectors. The latter serves as a base for deep-sea fishery, obtaining the best catch in the country. Consequently, many factories in the city are engaged in the production of processed sea food, ice, cans, etc. The metal, shipbuilding and chemical industries are also flourishing. The Kampu Ferry Co., Ltd. provides service three times a week between Shimonoseki and Pusan in Republic of Korea.

History: Shimonoseki is famous in connection with the tragedy of the Taira (Heike) clan, which was exterminated by the Minamoto (Genji) clan in the land-sea Battle of Dannoura on the beach of the city in 1185.

Shimonoseki was also the scene of one of the most dramatic incidents before the Meiji Restoration. The Choshu clan, rallying under the slogan "Expel the barbarians," began firing on Western ships passing through the Shimonoseki Straits in 1863 and eventually sealed off the straits. In retaliation for these attacks, a combined allied fleet of British, French, Dutch and American warships bombarded the Shimonoseki forts in 1864, severely damaging them after three days of action. The incident is called the Shimonoseki Incident or the Bakan War, and forced the Choshu clan to realize the necessity of opening up the country. The Choshu clan finally entered into an agreement with the Satsuma clan to oppose the Tokugawa shogunate government and force the restoration of the Emperor to power.

Kameyama Hachimangu Shrine, 2.3 km. E of Shimonoseki Station (10 min. by bus), is a shrine dedicated to Emperors Chuai, Ojin and Nintoku and Empress Jingu. It is noted for its fine view of the straits.

Akama Jingu Shrine, 2.2 km. E of the station (18 min. by bus), is dedicated to the infant Emperor Antoku (1178-1185), who shared the fate of the Heike clan at the Battle of Dannoura when he was drowned. The vermilion-lacquered gate is very picturesque. The grand festival of the shrine, known as *Sentei-sai*, is held annually from April 23 to 25.

Dannoura (23A5), the beach along the straits, 1 km. E of the Akama Jingu Shrine (bus is available), is the site of the crucial fight between the rival clans of Minamoto and Taira. Along the shore one can find small crabs, popularly called *heike-gani* (Taira-clan crabs), since the creases on their shells resemble an anguished human face. The sea here contains a fish called *kohaike*, which looks like *tai* (sea bream), but shines with a golden color. According to an ancient legend, the Heike warriors, on being killed or drowned, were turned into crabs, while the women were transformed into fish.

Chofu (23A4), within the city limits of Shimonoseki, has been traditionally connected with Emperor Chuai, who is said to have sojourned there with his consort, Empress Jingu, while on his way to quell rebellious Kyushu. About 1.5 km. SW of the station are two Shinto shrines. One is named Iminomiya and is dedicated to the couple and their son, Emperor Ojin. The other—Nogi Shrine—is dedicated to the late General Count Maresuke Nogi (1849–1912), hero of the siege of Port Arthur in the 1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War.

Shimonoseki Aquarium, 7 min. by bus from Chofu Station, or 15 min. by bus from Shimonoseki Station, is a municipal establishment occupying a three-story concrete building. It claims to be the largest of its kind in the Orient. Some 300 varieties of sea and fresh-water fish, including tropical fish, are kept in the aquarium. The Whale Tank and the Penguin Aviary are among the featured attractions. Connected with the aquarium is Marine Land, an amusement center on the Sotoura seashore, equipped with a variety of recreational facilities.

Kammon Undersea Tunnels: An undersea highway tunnel connecting Shimonoseki and Moji in Kita-Kyushu under the straits was opened to traffic in March 1958. It supplements the undersea railway tunnel built in 1942. It is designed with a double channel, the upper part being a roadway and the other a walkway. With the simultaneous inauguration of the Chofu Toll Road (5,274 m.)—a connecting road, the usefulness of this Kammon Vehicular Tunnel has been considerably enhanced. Kammon Bridge, opened to traffic in 1973, starts at Dannoura in Shimonoseki and links Honshu with Kyushu over the straits. It is expected to greatly contribute to the development of industry and tourism in the area. For details of the railway tunnel and the bridge, see Route 41.

Mt. Hinoyama, alt. 286 m., is situated near the entrance to the Kammon Vehicular Tunnel. A 425-m. ropeway runs from Dannoura Station to the summit, where a park overlooks the ancient battlefield of Dannoura and commands a fine view of Kita-Kyushu across the straits. A municipal youth hostel is located near Dannoura ropeway station.

Moji is 229.7 km. from Hiroshima, 3 hrs. 20 min. by limited express; see Route 41.

Route 34. Izumoshi to Shimonoseki

The San-in Main Line (675.4 km.) starts from Kyoto and runs westward along the Japan Sea coast, effecting a junction with the San-yo Main Line at Hatabu in Shimonoseki. Since part of the line E of Izumoshi (Izumo City) has been mentioned in Section III, West Central Honshu, only the section of the line W of the city (289.2 km.) will be described here.

Izumoshi is 212.1 km. from Hiroshima via the Geibi, Kisuki and San-in Main Lines with a change at Shinji, about 5 hrs. by express, or 173 km. by JNR's Ungei Bus Line in about 6 hrs.

Odashi (Oda City), 32.6 km. from Izumoshi, is the starting point of the Kawamoto and Oda Bus Lines of the JNR. The Kawamoto Line touches en route at Iwami-Kawamoto on the JNR's Sanko North Line, coming from Iwami-Gotsu, described below. It leads to Oasa (73 km. from Odashi) on the Kohin Bus Line, which runs between Hamada on the San-in Main Line and Hiroshima on the San-yo Main Line. The Oda Line leads to Akana (42 km.) situated along the Ungei Bus Line.

The city, pop. 38,000, lies in the central part of Shimane Prefecture and faces on the Japan Sea to the N. Since olden times, it has been engaged in commerce, including the distribution of lumber, agricultural and marine products. Blessed with magnificent coastal scenery and a vast plateau suitable for every type of outdoor sport at the foot of Mt. Sambe, it has now been developed into a modern tourist resort. Other spa towns around here such as Sambe and Koyahara are popular with tourists throughout the year.

Sambe Spa (23C3), about 20 km. SE of Odashi Station (45 min. by bus), is situated at the S foot of Mt. Sambe. Class and temperature of springs: colorless, transparent weak common-salt, 43°C.; efficacious against sore throats, gastroenteric disorders, female diseases, etc. Located on high ground and well known for its picturesque surroundings, the spa is regarded as one of the best summer resorts in the San-in District. The neighboring slopes of Mt. Sambe, where cattle often graze, afford excellent ski grounds in winter.

Mt. Sambe, alt. 1,126 m., an extinct volcano also known as Iwami-Fuji, is a 1-hr. 30-min. climb from Jonomatsu. It is a 1-hr. climb to Mt. Me-Sambe, alt. 957 m., from Sambe Spa. Also situated in this area are a broad plain of lava and a beautiful mountain lake called Ukinunoike, where Sambe Green Land Playground offers various recreational facilities. Two well-paved toll roads named the Iris Line (9.9 km.) cut across the plateau.

Yunotsu Spa (23C3) is located 1.3 km. NW of Yunotsu Station at a fishing port town of the same name. Class of springs: muriated, sulphated bitter springs containing radium emanation. The

spas are grouped into two temperature levels—46°C. and 50°C., both efficacious against gastroenteric disorders, female diseases, bruises, beriberi, etc. The Hot-Spring Festival is held on July 7. **Gotsu** (23C3), pop. 29,000, 69.7 km. from Izumoshi, 1 hr. 6 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Sanko North Line to Hamahara (50.1 km.). Situated at the mouth of the Gonokawa River—the Chugoku's longest river, it is one of the estuary port cities along the Japan Sea coast. The source of good-quality potter's clay, it has from olden times been extensively engaged in the ceramic industry. A large quantity of Iwami tiles and rough pottery known as *Iwami-yaki* are produced here. In recent years, several factories have been established for the manufacture of paper pulp and silk goods as well as for wood-saccharification, etc.

Arifuku Spa (23C4), to the SW of Gotsu Station, can be reached in 25 min. by express bus. Nested in a narrow valley surrounded by mountains on three sides, it boasts of abundant, simple thermal spring waters at temperatures ranging from 30° to 47°C., which are good for rheumatism, skin diseases, injuries, etc. A 40-min. bus service to the spa is also available from Hamada Station.

Imbara, on the Sanko North Line (28.9 km. from Gotsu), is the starting point for the beautiful Dangyokei Gorge. Situated 6 km. SW of the station, it stretches 4 km. along the upper course of the Yagami River.

Hamada (23C4), pop. 49,000, 88.7 km. from Izumoshi, 1 hr. 30 min. by limited express, lies at the terminal of the JNR's Kohin Bus Line, which runs between Hiroshima and Hamada (122 km. from Hiroshima, 4 hrs. 20 min.). Developed as a castle-town since 1619, the city is an important fishing and commercial port. It is an especially prosperous base for offshore fishing boats going out to the neighboring waters.

With well-equipped harbor facilities, the Hamada Fish Market is said to be the largest in the San-in District. Besides canned food, the city is a production center for Iwami tiles and rough pottery.

Within the city limits, 2 km. N of Shimoko Station of the San-in Main Line, is Iwami-Tatamigaura. A vast sea floor lies under the cliff, thrust up by the Hamada earthquake of 1872.

Iwami-Masuda (23B4), pop. 50,000, 129.9 km. from Izumoshi, 2 hrs. 15 min. by limited express, is the junction for the Yamaguchi Line, which connects with the San-yo Main Line at Ogori (93.9 km.). The city is also connected by JNR's Gan-eki Bus Line with Iwakuni on the San-yo Main Line (112 km., 3 hrs.) and with Hiroshima (4 hrs. 10 min.).

The city is the commercial center for the W extremity of Shimane Prefecture. Its chief occupations are agriculture and forestry, including the production of matting, lumber and charcoal. Coastal fishery, too, is thriving. It has recently become an industrial city as well and manufactures plywood and chemical

fiber. Among its other specialties are the Takatsu River *ayu* (sweetfish), Watson pomelo, Iwami tiles, etc.

Taikana Temple, 2 km. N of Iwami-Masuda Station, is a temple where Sesshu (1420-1506), regarded as Japan's greatest landscape artist, died. His tomb is in the temple.

The city also contains numerous historical and other places of interest. These include the Mampukuji and Ikoji Temples, each with a landscape garden said to have been designed by Sesshu; the Kakinomoto Shrine dedicated to Kakinomoto-no-Hitomaro, the greatest poet in the latter half of the 7th century; the pine grove of Fukiage; the twin pine trees of Takatsu; Lake Banryo, etc.

Kakinomoto Shrine, 2 km. W of the station, is situated on the side of Takatsuno Hill. It is said to have been erected in the 720's. Little is known about the years surrounding the birth and death of Hitomaro, the deity of the shrine. It is said he came to the Province of Iwami (now in Shimane Prefecture) in his later years to take up an official post and died here. The annual festival is held on April 15.

Pine Grove of Fukiage, 800 m. N of the Kakinomoto Shrine, stretches over the white sands of the seashore. A kind of truffle, peculiar to Japan, grows here. In the N part of the grove there are twin Japanese black pines called *Takatsu Renri-no-Matsu*. Some 4 m. tall, the two pines are intertwined or rather conglutinated by a common, 1.5-m.-long bough from the S tree—a rare example of its kind.

Higashi-Hagi in Hagi City is the terminal of JNR's Bocho Bus Line coming from Hofu (67 km., 2 hrs. 30 min.) on the San-yo Main Line via Yamaguchi and Hagi.

Hagi (23B4), pop. 52,000, 191.2 km. from Izumoshi, is a port city and the fishing center of this district. The city is situated on the delta of the Abu River. Surrounded by hills on the E, S and W sides, the city presents a picturesque view. Besides the fisheries and food industry for *kamaboko* (boiled fish-paste) and other processed marine products, the city is noted for its production of Watson pomelo, which is said to have originated here, and its 360-year-old tradition of *Hagi-yaki* pottery.

From 1600, it prospered as the castle-town of the Mori family for 263 years until the headquarters of the feudal lord's government was transferred to Yamaguchi in 1863. It was particularly noted as the birthplace of many famous statesmen who played very important roles in pre-Meiji Restoration days.

Shoin Shrine, 1.2 km. SE of Higashi-Hagi Station, is dedicated to Shoin Yoshida (1830-1859), a famous loyalist well known to Western readers through Robert Louis Stevenson's short sketch in his *Familiar Studies of Men and Books*, in which he lavishes high praise on Yoshida. In its precincts is the building of the Shoka-Sonjuku, a village school where he taught for two years and five months before he was executed by the Tokugawa government.

The ruins of Hagi Castle, 4.4 km. W of Higashi-Hagi Station, are situated at the S foot of Shizuki Hill. The site has been laid out as Shizuki Park, now famous for its cherry blossoms.

Myojin Lagoons (23B4) cover 11,200 sq. m. at the E foot of Kasayama Hill, 5 km. N of Higashi-Hagi Station. Noted for their saltwater fish they form a natural aquarium. The lagoons were once used for pleasure boating by the feudal lord of the fief.

Nagatoshi (23B4), pop. 28,000, 215 km. from Izumoshi, is the junction for the Mine Line, which runs S to Asa (46 km.) on the San-yo Main Line. It thrives in agriculture, forestry and fishing. **Senzaki**, 2.2 km. from Nagatoshi on a branch line, is a busy fishing port, and is famous for scenic Omi Island.

Kita-Nagato Coast Quasi-National Park (23B4), 8,030 ha. in area, includes sections of Hagi and Nagato Cities. The greater part of the Japan Sea coast in Yamaguchi Prefecture—extending 90 km. between Esaki and Susa Bay in the E and Yuya Bay in the W—is also part of this park. Some 60 islands of various sizes, with Omishima Island as their center, make up the main portion of the park. The seascape of Susa Bay and the Six Islands off Hagi also afford a sight well worth seeing.

The northern coast is particularly favored by tourists for the rugged beauty of its precipices, caves, stone columns and various fantastic rock formations.

Omishima Island, 18 sq. km. in area and 30 km. in circumference, is 200 m. across the channel (5 min. by bus) from Senzaki. It is well known for its beautiful scenery. SW of the island is a huge rock with a cave forming a great arch, while nearby is a formation called Naminohashidate (Bridge of Waves), somewhat similar to Amanohashidate. The N coast of the island, washed by raging waves, consists of cliffs towering as high as 100 m., rock tunnels, caves, stone columns and reefs—spreading out in a grand panorama.

Ohibi (23B4), located at the center of the island, is noted for its ancient temple of Saienji as well as for the original Watson pomelo tree (similar to grapefruit in appearance) growing on Mr. Nishimoto's property. This temple is somewhat unusual because of its separate entrances for men and women. The tree measures about 1 m. in circumference at the trunk and about 6 m. in height. Although it has grown weak with age, it still bears plenty of fruit every year.

It is said that the tree grew from the seed of a Watson pomelo that drifted ashore and was picked up by a female forebear of the Nishimotos in 1774 or thereabouts. It is also said that Watson pomelos, which are now a specialty of the Hagi district, first began to grow around 1805 from the seeds of this fruit from Omishima Island. The site and the tree have been designated as a "Historic Site with Natural Monuments."

Here in the grounds of Seigetsuan, a Buddhist temple, is found the Whales' Grave—a tombstone erected in 1692. In the seas off

Kayoi, whaling had been vigorously carried on since the early days of the 17th century. People took pity on the embryos found in the dissected whales and buried them behind this gravestone, a custom that was maintained until the 1870's. It has also been designated as a "Historic Site." A circuit of the island may be made by boat from Senzaki in 2 hrs.

Kawatana Spa (23A4), 2 km. E of Kawatana-Onsen Station, the nearest hot-spring resort from Shimonoseki (24.4 km., 45 min. by train), is a tranquil spa suitable for those seeking rest and recuperation. Class and temperature of springs: colorless, transparent, earth-muriated weak common-salt springs containing a high percentage of radium emanation, 38°-43° C.; efficacious against skin diseases, gastroenteric disorders, female diseases, etc. The Hot-Spring Festival is held on April 10 and 11.

Section V. The Inland Sea and Shikoku

Route 35. The Inland Sea

The long expanse of water between Honshu and the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu is called Seto Naikai (Sea within Channels) by the Japanese and the Inland Sea by foreigners. Really a chain of five seas linked together by channels, it is one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the world. According to the generally accepted view, it begins on the E at the Bay of Osaka and ends on the W at the Kammon (or Shimonoseki) Straits—a distance of 500 km. At its widest point, from N to S, the Inland Sea measures 64 km. and at its narrowest point, 6.4 km. By means of the Kitan and Naruto Straits it is linked with the Kii Channel, which in turn is connected to the Pacific Ocean. Between Shikoku and Kyushu lie the Hoyo Straits and the Bungo Channel, also connecting the Inland Sea to the Pacific Ocean. On the extreme W, the Kammon Straits open on the Japan Sea.

Geologists believe that Shikoku and Kyushu were once joined to Honshu, but were separated by volcanic disturbances. The line of fracture is fringed by a chain of volcanoes—all extinct except Mt. Aso in Kyushu, which is supposed to have been the main center. The cones of these extinct volcanoes, together with about 950 islands stretching from one end of the sea to the other, greatly add to its beauty. The red *torii* and green gnarled pines rising among the islands' granite rocks present scenery of the most diverse and beautiful character.

The Inland Sea is comparatively shallow, seldom measuring

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK

deeper than 40 m.; the deepest sections are the W end of the Kammon Straits and the Akashi Straits. In the Hoyo and Kammon Straits are very strong tidal currents, while in the Naruto Straits between Awaji and Shikoku Islands are whirlpools formed by opposing currents flowing inward and outward over an uneven bottom.

The Honshu coast of the Inland Sea has better harbors than the Shikoku side. Among these are Uno in Tamano City (connected with Takamatsu in Shikoku by a regular ferry service run by the Japanese National Railways), Shimotsui in Kurashiki City, Tomo to the S of Fukuyama City, Onomichi, Kure, and Ujina in Hiroshima City. On the Shikoku side are Takamatsu, Sakaide, Tadotsu, Imabari, Takahama and Mitsuhamu, the last two serving as ports for Matsuyama.

The Inland Sea teems with marine life, including *tai* (sea bream), *sawara* (Spanish mackerel), *karei* (plaice), *saba* (mackerel), *aji* (horse mackerel), *bora* (grey mullet), *iwashi* (sardines), *ebi* (shrimp and prawns), *tako* (octopus), *ika* (squid), *kaki* (oysters) and *wakame* (seaweed).

Sea bream, a favorite fish in Japan, enter the Inland Sea from the Pacific Ocean from April to June for spawning, and in their migration have to negotiate some strong currents. This, coupled with the abundance of organic matter in the water on which they feed, accounts for their delicious flavor.

Among the principal products of the Inland Sea's coastal districts are salt, citrus fruits such as mandarin oranges, summer oranges, Washington naval oranges and lemons, olives (grown abundantly on Shodo Island), soy (on Shodo Island), and granite, which is also quarried on many of the smaller islands.

On some of the islands in the W sector of the Inland Sea are terraced fields extending nearly to the tops of the hills, where oranges, peaches, pyrethrum, etc., are grown by farmers coming by boat from their homes in the neighboring areas on the mainland.

The Inland Sea has played a prominent part in Japan's history, as its bordering provinces are very densely populated. In ancient times, it was the cultural passage between the northern Kyushu and the Nara-Kyoto-Osaka districts, both of which nurtured Japanese culture.

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK

The Seto-Naikai (Inland Sea) National Park was designated in 1934, with its land area being enlarged afterwards to 65,929 ha. The park is conterminous with the Inland Sea. The numerous islands, beautiful beaches and the coastal platforms, which command a superb maritime view, were chosen and collectively designated as a national park.

Originally, the most beautiful part of the waterway extending from Shodo Island on the E to Tomo and Tadotsu on the W was

the site covered by the park. Within this area lie such scenic points as the Kankakei Valley, Mt. Goken, Yashima Peninsula in Shikoku, and Tomo Port, Sensui Island, Cape Abuto and Washuzan Hill on the Honshu side. The indented coastline is rich in white (granite) sand and green pine trees. Dotting the sea are numerous islets, some large enough to be inhabited by thousands of people and others hardly bigger than rocks, all creating a wonderful effect of light and shade on the sea.

As a result of its expansion, the national park has come to include such places as Sumoto City, Yura, Fukura and Mt. Yuzuruha on Awaji Island; Murotsu Beach near Aioi City and Nishi Island off the coast of Murotsu in Hyogo Prefecture; part of Naruto City in Tokushima Prefecture; Zozu Hill on which the Kotohira Shrine stands (Kagawa Prefecture); part of Omishima and Ikuchi Islands off the coast of Mihara City; part of Osaki-Kami and Osaki-Shimo Islands off the coast of Takehara City; Miyajima Island, famous for its Itsukushima Shrine (Hiroshima Prefecture); Kurokami and Kasato Islands off the coast of Tokuyama City in Yamaguchi Prefecture; Takasakiyama Hill near Beppu, and part of Hime Island off the coast of the Kunisaki Peninsula in Oita Prefecture.

The Inland Sea National Park is one of the two national parks in Japan extending for the greater part over the sea, the other being Saikai National Park in Kyushu. The romantic beauty of this waterway can best be enjoyed by steamer, though occasional glimpses of it may be caught from train windows on the San-yo Main Line, which runs along the N coast. The best time to see the park is in early summer and autumn.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON THE INLAND SEA

There are many water routes in this national park worth recommending to sightseers, offering cruises through the most fascinating sections of the park in daytime. Some of them are as follows:

1) The Osaka-Beppu Line of the Kansai Steamship Co. Ltd. (the Kansai Line): The ships touch at Kobe, Takamatsu, Imabari and Matsuyama (the last three in Shikoku) en route to Beppu in Kyushu from Osaka. Time required for a trip from Osaka to Beppu is 14 hrs. 20 min.

There are eight luxury ships of the 3,000-ton class in service, accommodating a total of more than 1,000 passengers. Each vessel is capable of attaining a maximum speed of nearly 20 knots and is provided with all the latest in modern equipment for comfortable and safe navigation.

2) Osaka-Hiroshima Line is operated by the Hiroshima Green Ferry Co., taking 10 hrs.

3) The Shimotsui-Tomari-Marugame Line of the Kansai Line: Time required is 1 hr. 5 min. This route is dotted with numerous islands. Shimotsui is located about 25 km. S of Kurashiki on the San-yo Main Line along a coast celebrated for its beautiful scen-

AWAJI ISLAND

ery. From another port, Mizushima in Kurashiki, the ferry of the San-yo Steamship Co. also sails to Marugame, taking 1 hr. 15 min. **Washuzan Hill** (23D4), alt. 133 m., situated on the E outskirts of Shimotsui at the southern extremity of Kurashiki, is well known for providing the most impressive panoramic maritime view of the surrounding area from the summit. The hill is reached in 30 min. on foot from Washuzan Station on the Shimotsui Electric Railway (6.5 km.), which is 1 hr. 20 min. by bus from Kurashiki or 1 hr. 30 min. from Okayama.

4) Okayama-Tonosho (Shodo Island) Line of the Ryobi Marine Transport Co. and the Tonosho-Takamatsu Line of the Shodo Kyuko Ferry Co.: High-speed boats make the trip in 40 min. and in 1 hr. (25 min. by the Kansai Line's hydrofoil), respectively.

5) Daily service is offered by the Tomo-Tadotsu Line (1 hr. 45 min.), and the Onomichi-Setoda-Imabari Line (2 hrs. 10 min.)—both of the Seto-Naikai Steamship Co., the Onomichi-Habu-Imabari Line (1 hr. 30 min. by high-speed boat) of the Ehime Steamship Co. and the Kasaoka-Tadotsu Line (3 hrs. 20 min.) of the San-yo Steamship Co. The main attractions of these lines include beautiful views of Tomonoura, Omishima Island and the Hiuchi Nada Sea.

6) The Hiroshima-Imabari Line (calling at Kure, Miyazakari, Toyoshima, Ocho and Mitarai, 4 hrs. 20 min.) of the Seto-Naikai Steamship Co; the Hiroshima-Mitsuhamma Line via Kure (3 hrs.) of the Seto-Naikai and the Ishizaki Steamship Cos. The most celebrated view on this route is the Ondo Straits (23C4), which separate Ondo—a port town on Kurahashi Island, SE of Hiroshima Bay—from Kure City on the Honshu side. Spanned by the Ondo O-hashi Bridge (see Route 30), the straits are so narrow that it is surprising any vessel is able to negotiate the passage.

The straits are said to have been excavated by Kiyomori Taira (1118–1181), head of the Taira clan. At its entrance is a stone tablet set up in his honor, while on a nearby hill stands a stone called Kiyomori-Himaneki-Ishi (Kiyomori's Sun-Beckoning Stone). According to tradition, Kiyomori sat here while the excavation work was in progress, at times signaling to the sun to delay its setting in order that the work might continue.

7) The Onomichi-Matsuyama Line via Miyaoura, operated by the Ishizaki Steamship Co., covers the distance in 2 hrs. 25 min. by steamer, or 1 hr. 25 min. by hydrofoil. Direct steamer service between Hiroshima and Matsuyama is also provided by the Kansai Line, taking 1 hr.

AWAJI ISLAND

Awaji (23E4), the largest island in the Inland Sea and the cradle of the Japanese puppet play, is one of the nation's most thickly populated islands. Besides the island's abundance of marine products, its fertile land is advantageously arable, since there are no high mountains. The island has an area of 593 sq. km. and is triangular in shape, the most acute angle stretching toward Akashi

and the others toward Wakayama and Shikoku. The Kitan Straits separate the island from the mainland of Honshu on the E, while the Naruto Straits separate it from Shikoku on the W side.

The best way to visit Awaji is by high-speed boat from Kobe, arriving at Sumoto in 1 hr. 10 min., or by steamer in 1 hr. 50 min. Other routes are from Akashi (25 min. to Iwaya by ferryboat, which also transports automobiles and buses), from Fuke, SW of Osaka (1 hr. to Sumoto via Yura), or from Naruto in Shikoku (50 min. to Fukura). Visitors usually spend the night on the E coast at Sumoto (pop. 46,000), the largest city on the island as well as its seat of administration. The chief products of Sumoto are buttons, roofing tiles, dried sardines and onions.

From Sumoto, a 40-min. bus journey (17.5 km.) can be made to Fukura at the deeply indented Fukura Cove to see the famous whirlpools of the Naruto Straits (see Route 38.). These are best observed from Cape Naruto (20 min. by bus), W of Fukura. From Fukura to Enami via Cape Naruto, the South Awaji Toll Road, known by the name of the Whirlpool Line, runs for about 23 km. **Mt. Senzan** (23E4), alt. 448 m. is 5.6 km. NW of Sumoto, 10 min. by bus to the foot and then 2 km. on foot to the summit. It commands a fine view of the islands in the Kitan Straits to the E and the mountains of Shikoku to the W. The **Senkoji Temple** of the Koyasan-Shingon sect stands atop Mt. Senzan. Dedicated to the Thousand-handed Kannon, Goddess of Mercy, the temple has treasures that include a bronze bell cast in 1283 and a *waniguchi*, a kind of gong supposed to have been made in the Muromachi period (1336-1573). To the S of Sumoto, 15 min. by bus, lies Mt. Mikuma Park, alt. 133 m. Containing the castle ruins on its summit, the park stretches as far as Ohama Beach, one of the best swimming resorts in the Kansai District.

Goshikihama and **Kei-no-Matsubara** on the W coast of the island, 50 min. by bus from Sumoto, are known for their beautiful seascapes. The former extends for 4 km. and offers a variety of colored beach pebbles; hence the name Goshikihama (Five-colored Beach). The latter stretches over 3 km. and is marked by white sand and deep-green pine trees.

A regular sightseeing bus through Awaji Island conducted in Japanese is available from March to November, following a 6-hr. route that includes Sumoto—Fukura (to see the whirlpools on board a boat)—Awaji Ningyoza at Fukura Port (to enjoy traditional puppet theater—an “Intangible Cultural Property” that has a 400-year history and is said to have originated here)—Cape Naruto—Anaga Jibo Kannon—Kei-no-Matsubara—Goshikihama—Mt. Mikuma—Sumoto.

SHODO ISLAND

Shodo Island (23E4), lying 27.2 km. NE of Takamatsu on Shikoku and covering an area of 155.5 sq. km., pop. 50,000, is the second-largest island in the Inland Sea. Tonosho, the main entrance to

SHIKOKU

the island, is 25 min. from Takamatsu by the Kansai Steamship Co.'s hydrofoil boat; 45 min. from Uno on the Honshu mainland by the Shodoshima Kyuko Co.'s high-speed boat, or 40 min. from Okayama on Honshu by the Ryobi Marine Transport Co.'s high-speed boat.

The island also has other ports such as Sakate, Kusakabe, Fukuda and Obe on the island. Several steamship companies provide service to these ports from Osaka, Kobe, Takamatsu, Himeji and Hinase (Okayama Prefecture).

The main products of the island are soybean sauce and olives. There are several olive groves at Ikeda and Uchinoumi, where olives have been grown for the past century.

The island is also famous for its quarries, from which it is said, most of the stones used in constructing the original Osaka Castle were taken.

The tourist highlight of the island is **Kankakei** (lit. Cold and Misty Gorge or Valley), which is actually a group of peaks with fantastically shaped rocks formed by weathering and erosion, located around the central part of the island. The serrated form of its rocky peaks resembles that of Mt. Myogi in Gumma Prefecture in central Honshu. Kankakei, which measures 8 km. long and 2 km. wide, is covered with the brilliant foliage of maple and pine trees and azaleas. At the height of the autumnal season, usually in November, the entire valley is set aflame with glorious natural colors, attracting large crowds of viewers. The summit of the precipice, called Shibocho (a ropeway is available from the base), commands one of the most magnificent views of the Inland Sea National Park.

The district extending from Shodo Island to **Tomonoura** on Honshu and Tadotsu on the Shikoku side, which includes Yashima and Kankakei, is said to be the most beautiful part of the Inland Sea.

Tonosho, pop. 23,000, the island's busiest fishing port, forms a starting point for all of the sightseeing routes on the island that can be conveniently covered by bus. The main 6-hr. route by sightseeing bus guided in Japanese includes Tonosho—Futagoura Bay—an olive grove—Nampudai Viewpoint—Myonan Beach—Silver Beach—the remains of quarries for Osaka Castle—Choshikei (Monkey Garden)—Summit of Kankakei—Peace Park—Kankakei Toll Road (Blue Line, 10.1 km.)—Tonosho.

SHIKOKU

Shikoku, one of Japan's four principal islands, is divided administratively into four prefectures—Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi. These correspond to the four former provinces of Awa, Sanuki, Iyo and Tosa, giving the island its name "Shikoku (Four Provinces)."

Shikoku covers an area of 18,787 sq. km. Several mountain ranges extend from E to W through the central portion of the

island, the most prominent peaks of which are Mt. Ishizuchi (alt. 1,981 m.) and Mt. Tsurugi (1,955 m.). The island is watered by several long rivers. The longest are the Yoshino River (194 km.), which empties into the Kii Channel on the E coast, and the Shimanto River (145 km.), which empties into Tosa Bay on the S.

Being an island, Shikoku has its unique customs and manners as well as ethnographical objects distinguishable from those of Honshu. Travelers to Shikoku, especially in springtime, will often come across Buddhist pilgrims, usually dressed in simple, white *kimono* and wearing white mittens and leggings. They are the followers of the great Buddhist priest Kukai, posthumously named Kobo-Daishi, who was born in Sanuki Province in 774. Coming from all parts of Japan, they make pilgrimages to the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. These are 88 Buddhist temples scattered over the four provinces of Shikoku founded by, or closely related to, the great priest. The number of such temples in each former province is 24 in Awa (now Tokushima Prefecture), 16 in Tosa (Kochi), 26 in Iyo (Ehime) and 22 in Sanuki (Kagawa).

This custom of making pilgrimages has been popular since the beginning of the Edo period (1603-1867), and nowadays the number of pilgrims who complete their visit to 88 temples by bus (13 days) amounts to about 100,000 annually. It usually takes about 45 to 60 days for a pilgrim to complete his or her journey on foot. Recently, some pilgrims are finding it more convenient to utilize modern conveyances to attain their purpose in less than a month.

Shikoku, though smaller in area than Hokkaido and Kyushu, is in no way inferior as a vacation resort area. It abounds in places of great tourist interest. To cite just a few, it includes the scenic Inland Sea coast forming part of the Inland Sea National Park, the Yashima Plateau rich in historic associations, Kotohira noted for the Kotohiragu Shrine, Tokushima of *Awa Odori* folk-dance fame, Takamatsu with its beautiful Ritsurin Park, Kochi renowned as the site of dog-fighting, Matsuyama well-known for the Dogo Hot Spring in the city, Uwajima for its bullfighting, etc.

The island is also much favored by travelers for the three quasi-national parks of Ishizuchi, Mt. Tsurugi and Muroto-Anan Coast, each offering its own attractions. Besides, there is the Ashizuri-Uwakai National Park—the latest addition to the list of the island's national parks.

Transport Connections with Honshu: Shikoku is well provided with the usual means of transportation to and from Honshu.

By Air: The All Nippon Airways and the Toa Domestic Airlines maintain regular flight service linking Shikoku and Honshu. There are four airports in Shikoku—Kochi, Matsuyama, Takamatsu and Tokushima. Among them, Kochi, Matsuyama and Takamatsu are connected with Tokyo and Osaka, and Tokushima with Osaka by direct flights.

All Nippon Airways: Tokyo-Takamatsu—One trip daily each way, taking 2 hrs. 10 min.; Tokyo-Matsuyama—Two trips each

way, 1 hr. 40 min.; Tokyo-Kochi—One trip each way, 2 hrs. 10 min.; Osaka-Matsuyama—Seven trips each way, 50 min.; Osaka-Takamatsu—10 trips each way, 40 min.; Osaka-Kochi—13 trips each way, 55 min.

Toa Domestic Airlines: Tokyo-Takamatsu—One trip daily each way, taking 2 hrs. 25 min.; Tokyo-Tokushima—One trip each way, 1 hr. 45 min.; Osaka-Kochi—Two trips each way, 50 min.; Osaka-Tokushima—Nine trips each way, 30 min.

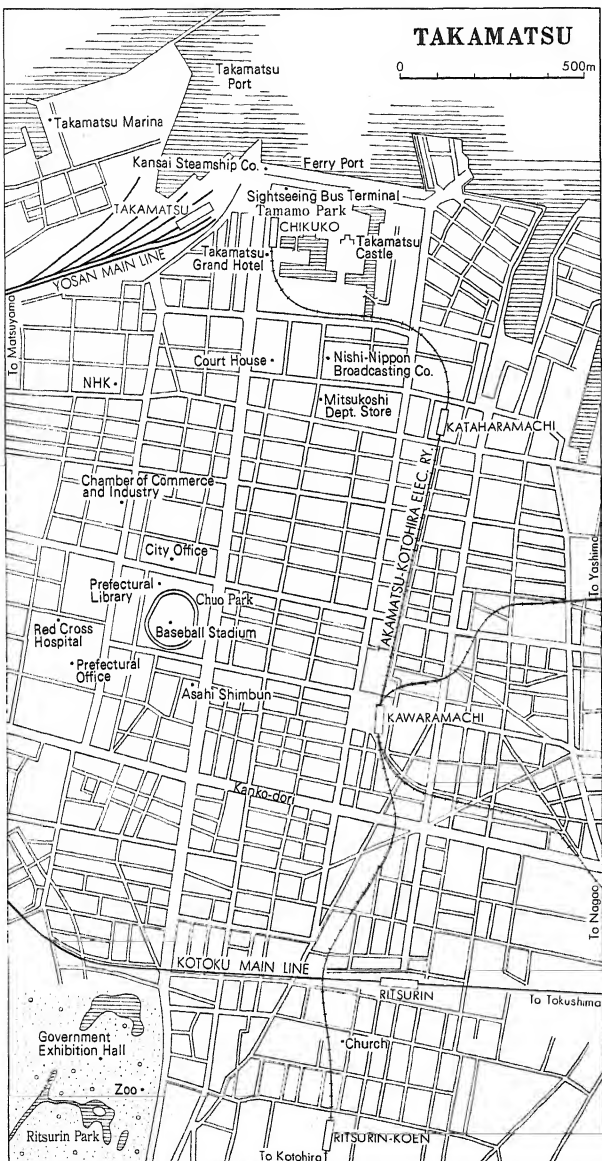
By Sea: Shikoku is connected with Honshu by the regular lines of the Japanese National Railways, the Kansai Steamship Co., Seto-Naikai Steamship Co., etc. The most popular is JNR's Uno-Takamatsu Line. Following are the main lines and the time required for each:

Osaka-Takamatsu via Kobe, 5 hrs.; Kobe-Takamatsu, 3 hrs. 40 min.; Uno-Takamatsu, 1 hr. by a JNR ferryboat (18 trips daily), 23 min. by its hovercraft (nine trips daily), or 55 min. by a ferry of the Uko Kokudo Ferry Co. (every 20 min.). Himeji-Takamatsu via Tonosho by hydrofoil boat, 1 hr. 30 min.; Mizushima-Marugame Ferry Service (34 trips daily each way), 1 hr. 15 min.; Shimotsui-Marugame via Tomari, 1 hr. 5 min.; Tomo-Tadotsu, 1 hr. 45 min.; Onomichi-Imabari via Setoda, 2 hrs. 10 min., or 1 hr. by hydrofoil boat; Hiroshima-Imabari via Kure, 4 hrs. 20 min.; Yanai-Mitsuhamma, 2 hrs. 25 min., or 1 hr. by hydrofoil boat; Hiroshima-Mitsuhamma via Kure and Takahama, 3 hrs.; Hiroshima-Matsuyama via Kure, 1 hr. 10 min. by hydrofoil boat; Osaka-Tokushima, 3 hrs. 20 min.; Osaka-Komatsushima via Kobe, 5 hrs. 50 min.; Osaka-Muroto via Kobe, Hiwasa and Kannoura, 10 hrs. 30 min.; Osaka-Kochi, 9 hrs.; Fuke (Osaka)-Tokushima, 2 hrs. 30 min.; Kobe-Tokushima, 1 hr. 45 min. by hydrofoil boat; Kobe-Naruto, 1 hr. 30 min. by hydrofoil boat; Kobe-Imabari, 7 hrs. 20 min., and Iwakuni-Mitsuhamma, 2 hrs. by high-speed boat.

Railway Service in Shikoku: There are four trunk National Railway lines on the island—the Yosan Main Line along the N coast, the Kotoku Main Line along the NE coast, the Tokushima Main Line from the E coast to the center of the island and the Dosan Main Line from the N coast across to the S coast, connecting with the Tokushima Main Line en route.

Route 36. Takamatsu to Matsuyama and Farther along the W Coast

The Yosan Main Line runs from Takamatsu on the NE coast of Shikoku to Uwajima (297.5 km.) through the most populous part of the island. Twelve through trains, including three limited expresses and nine expresses, are operated daily each way besides a number of local trains.



TAKAMATSU AND VICINITY

Takamatsu (23E4), pop. 286,000, is the chief port for transportation between Shikoku and Honshu. It is 783.8 km. from Tokyo and 227.4 km. from Osaka via Uno. Takamatsu Airport is located about 5 km. S of Takamatsu Station, 20 min. by bus.

Takamatsu is the capital of Kagawa Prefecture. It originated as a castle-town in 1588, and from 1642 it served as the seat of the Matsudaira clan until the Meiji Restoration (1868). With its various governmental offices, the city is the administrative center of Shikoku, even as it was during feudal times. It is a convenient starting point for excursions to all places of interest on the island. Among its principal products are cotton, fans, lacquer ware, Japanese tissue paper, patterned parasols and patent medicines.

Takamatsu is the most convenient starting point for reaching the Kotohiragu Shrine. For this purpose, the Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railway (32.9 km.) provides frequent service along with the JNR Dosan Main Line (Takamatsu—Kotohira, 43.9 km.).

Regular Sightseeing Bus Tours: A regular sightseeing bus tour, conducted in Japanese, is operated daily by the Takamatsu Bus Co., which covers the route from Takamatsu Pier—Yashima—Ritsurin Park—and back again to the Pier in 3 hrs. 30 min., while buses of the Takamatsu-Kotohira and Kotohira Sangu Electric Railway Cos. visit Takamatsu Pier—Yashima—Ritsurin Park—Tokiwa Park (Sakaide City)—Marugame Castle—and Kotohira in 8 hrs.

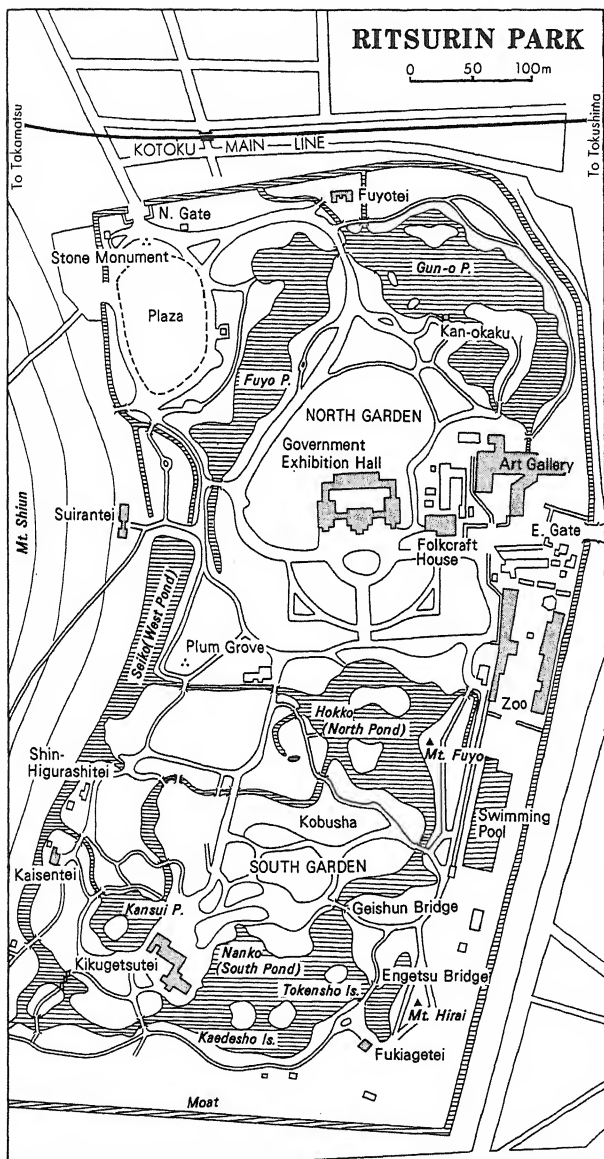
JTB operates a 3-hour sightseeing bus service, guided in English, in the city, including visits to Ritsurin Park and Yashima Plateau.

Tamamo Park is near the Takamatsu Pier, facing the Inland Sea. The park was the site of Takamatsu Castle built in 1588 by Chikamasa Ikoma; it later became the residence of the Matsudaira clan. Most of the castle structure was damaged later. Among the remnants, three turrets and one gate are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Ritsurin Park, 2 km. S of the station, stands on the site of the former villa of the Matsudaira clan. Covering an area of about 76 ha., it is skillfully laid out to harmonize with a natural forest of magnificent pine trees, fountains and fantastically shaped rocks that form the background. Indeed, it is a fine specimen of Japanese landscape gardening and a fair rival to Korakuen Park in Okayama. A zoo, a folk-art gallery and a governmental museum are also located in the park.

About 4 km. N of Takamatsu in the Inland Sea is **Megishima Island**. It is only 8 km. in circumference. Widely known as Oniga-Shima (Demons' Island), it is associated with "Momotaro," a popular children's story. Momotaro and his three followers—a monkey, a pheasant and a dog—are supposed to have subdued a den of demons here. A good view of the Inland Sea may be enjoyed from atop a hill about 5 min. walk from the foot. A ferry service (taking 20 min.) is maintained between Takamatsu and the island.

Yashima (23E4), formerly an island but now connected by a



narrow strip of land with the mainland of Shikoku, is 6 km. E of Takamatsu (20 min. by streetcar, or 25 min. by bus). The flat summit can also be reached by bus from the city in 30 min. It is renowned for its magnificent views and as the refuge of the Taira clansmen. The S ridge, Nanrei or South Hill, on the peninsula is 2.4 km. from the Yashima car stop and can be reached by cable car in 5 min. The Buddhist temple, Yashimaji, on the summit contains many relics from battles between the rival clans of Taira and Minamoto. A splendid view of the Inland Sea and its islands can be obtained from the ridge. The view from the N ridge, Hokurei or North Hill, is also very impressive.

The famous ruins on the peninsula were once the dwellings of the Taira clansmen and the infant Emperor Antoku (1178-1185) when they took refuge at Yashima.

In 1182, Munemori Taira, son of Kiyomori and chief of the Taira clan, fled from Kyoto with his clansmen and their followers, taking the infant emperor with them. At Yashima, they enlisted the services of several lords on Shikoku and in the San-yo District. Thus strengthened, they transferred their headquarters back to Fukuhara, Kobe, but were again compelled to flee before the forces of Yoshitsune, the Minamoto general. For the second time they took refuge at Yashima, but Yoshitsune followed and forced them to flee to Dannoura in Shimonoseki, where they were finally exterminated in 1185.

Mt. Goken, or Yakuri, alt. 370 m., which consists of a few serrated peaks, is approached by electric car from Yashima (5 min.). Half-way up the mountain stands the Yakuriji Temple, dating back to 827. The summit, accessible by cable car in 4 min., offers a splendid view extending over Yashima and Shodo Island.

Shionoe, 25 km. S of Takamatsu, 1 hr. by bus, is the favorite mineral-bath resort for the citizens of Takamatsu. It may also be reached in 1 hr. by bus from Anabuki on the Tokushima Main Line.

Sakaide (23D4), pop. 67,000, 21.6 km. from Takamatsu, was a salt-producing center. The city's factories now produce chemicals from seawater salt. In addition, Sakaide is gradually developing as a production center for caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, processed foods, etc. The mausoleum of Emperor Sutoku (1119-1164) stands on the summit of Mt. Shiramine, 6.5 km. NE of the city. To the NW is the Sakaide Tourist Center in Tokiwa Park, from where a fine view of the Shiwaku Islands can be obtained. A bridge between Sakaide and Shimotsui on Honshu is now being planned.

Utatsu, 24.8 km. from Takamatsu, is a salt-producing town. The Goshoji Temple in the town is the 78th temple of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku.

Marugame (23D4), pop. 63,000, 28.4 km. from Takamatsu, is an old castle-town. The castle, 1 km. to the S, was built in 1597, but is now in ruins except for the three-story donjon and two gates that have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties." Passenger boat service is maintained between here and Shimotsui, 800

Mizushima and Fukuyama. Fans are the principal specialty of the city, accounting for 80 percent of the national total. Marugame was formerly the principal landing place for pilgrims coming from Honshu to the Kotohiragu Shrine.

Tadotsu, an old port town, 32.6 km. from Takamatsu, is connected with Kasaoka, Onomichi and other important points on Honshu by steamer service. Tadotsu is the junction for the Dosan Main Line leading to Kubokawa (198.9 km.) via Kotohira, Awa-Ikeda and Kochi. Toryo Park, 1.5 km. W of the station, containing about 10,000 cherry trees, commands a fine view of the sea. The nearby beach is a good place for swimming.

Kan-onji (23D4), pop. 44,000, 56.4 km. from Takamatsu, is also connected with Kotohira by JNR's 23-km. Seisan Bus Line, or by the Kotohira-Sangu Electric Railway's bus. **Kotohiki Park**, 1.5 km. N of the station, is situated on the seashore. Hundreds of fantastically shaped pines grow here, some with their roots jutting up a few meters above ground. Also on the beach is the *zenigata*—a series of ditches dug in the shape of an old coin. When examined up close, the broad ditches are remarkable only for the area they cover. But when viewed from nearby Kotohiki Hill, the pattern resembles a magnified old, round coin called *Kan-ei Tsuho*, made in the Kan-ei era (1624-1644) with a square hole in the middle and four ideographs inscribed on it.

It is said that in those far-off days the inhabitants of this town dug these gigantic ditches representing the coin as a reminder to the lord of their fief that they would be careful not to waste money. The outer circle measures 345 m., enclosing an area of 3 ha. The Kotohiki Hachiman Shrine on Kotohiki Hill commands a beautiful and extensive view. The **Kan-onji Temple** at the foot of the hill belongs to the Koyasan-Shingon sect of Buddhism and constitutes the 69th temple of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. The temple preserves one wooden image and three picture scrolls representing Buddhist deities, all of which are registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Kawanoe (23D4), pop. 36,000, 72.1 km. from Takamatsu, is the starting point for JNR's Kawaike Bus Line to Awa-Ikeda (32 km. from Kawanoe)—junction of the Dosan and Tokushima Main Lines. This line also connects Kawanoe with Iyo-Mishima. Both Kawanoe and Iyo-Mishima are noted for the production of Japanese tissue paper. *Mizuhiki* (red and white cords, or sometimes gold and silver cords, made of Japanese tissue paper) is exported to the United States as a decorative article.

Iyo-Mishima (23D5), pop. 39,000, 77.5 km. from Takamatsu, is the entrance to Lake Kinsha Natural Park. Located 10 km. S of the station, it can be reached by bus in 50 min. by passing through the Ho-o Tunnel (7 km. from the station). **Lake Kinsha** (10 km. from E to W) is an artificial lake created in 1954 by the construction of the Dozan River Dam (15 km., 1 hr. by bus, from the station).

The upper part of this beautiful lake is connected to the **Tomisato Gorge**, or "Tomisato Rhine" (15 km., 1 hr. by bus, from the station). The fresh verdure of spring and autumnal tints add to the attraction of the place. Sailing on the lake and camping at the lakeside are popular pastimes with visitors.

Niihama (22D5), pop. 130,000, 103 km., 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Takamatsu, used to be one of the most prosperous trading ports in Shikoku. Its prosperity was partly due to the Besshi Copper Mine, which was opened by the Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. in 1691; it closed in 1973, however. The city is still active as the center of the heavy industrial zone along the coast of the Hiuchi Nada Sea, with many of its factories producing metals, machinery and chemical products, etc.

Iyo-Saijo (23D5), 114.2 km. from Takamatsu, is the station for Saijo. With a population of 53,000, Saijo is a commercial and industrial city that produces and distributes rice, barley, paper, textiles, etc. It is the gathering place for pilgrims to the Ishizuchi Shrine, which stands about halfway up **Mt. Ishizuchi**, 32 km. to the SW. The mountain, alt. 1,982 m.—the highest not only in Shikoku but in western Japan—is the principal peak of the Ishizuchi mountains. These mountains form the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Inland Sea and those emptying into the Pacific Ocean. They also constitute the main portion of **Ishizuchi Quasi-National Park** (10,683 ha.), including the scenic Omogo Gorge. A bus is available from Iyo-Saijo Station to the ropeway station halfway up the mountain (1 hr. 15 min.), from where the ropeway runs to the summit in 8 min. The summit commands a wide-ranging view of most of Shikoku and part of the Inland Sea to the N and Tosa Bay to the S. Several kinds of alpine plants grow around the summit. A toll road named Ishizuchi Skyline runs 18.1 km. to the gorge from Tsuchigoya; it is being extended as far as the ropeway station.

JNR's express bus bound for Kochi from Matsuyama is available as far as Mimido where another bus goes to Tsuchigoya, arriving in 3 hrs. 20 min. in total.

Imabari (23D4), pop. 114,000, 144.8 km., 2 hrs. by limited express from Takamatsu, is one of the few busy trading ports in Shikoku. Situated on the NE coast of the Takanawa Peninsula in the N part of Ehime Prefecture, it is also such a thriving industrial city that it is often called the "Osaka of Shikoku." It boasts of many cotton textile factories, most of which are engaged in the production of towels. The output here accounts for about 40 percent of the total national production and 60 percent of the nation's total export of towels. A bridge between here and Onomichi is being planned.

The principal places of interest are Fukiage Park, situated 1.6 km. E of the station in the S part of the city on the old castle grounds, and Chikamiyama Hill, alt. 244 m., 5 km. N of the station. The summit of the hill provides the highest lookout point

in the peninsula, commanding a panoramic view of the city, the Ishizuchi mountains, the Geiyo Islands and the Kurushima Straits. **Hashihama Park**, 4 km. N of Hashihama Station, next to Imabari, is situated on a hill, covered with cherry blossoms in spring and forming a scenic spot along the Inland Sea. From its summit, visitors can also get a beautiful view of the Kurushima Straits. **Kurushima Straits** (23C4) provide a very narrow passage between Imabari and Oshima Island in the Inland Sea. They are noted for the tumultuous, whirling currents formed when the ebb and flow tides sweep by each other through here. When it comes to producing great whirlpools, Kurushima is second only to Naruto. The maximum speed of currents is 18 km. per hour at Kurushima and 22 km. per hour at Naruto. Nevertheless, many ships, both large and small, pass safely through the Kurushima Straits, guided by a current-signal station situated on a small island in the straits. **Oyamazumi Shrine** is located 1 km. E of Miyaura on Omishima Island, about 15 km. off the N coast of the Takanawa Peninsula, where Imabari is situated. Miyaura is connected by regular steamship service with Imabari, 1 hr. 20 min., and Onomichi, 1 hr. (35 min. by hydrofoil boat).

The shrine, dedicated to the guardian gods of seafarers, is said to have been originally established in the prehistoric period. The present one, however, was built in 1378 after being razed by many fires. It was a popular place of worship for ancient emperors and warrior generals, who donated several precious articles to it, including suits of armor that are still preserved today. From among these articles, 107 items are registered as "Important Cultural Properties" and eight as "National Treasures." This means that about 80 percent of the armor preserved in Japan today and registered either as "Important Cultural Properties" or as "National Treasures" belong to this shrine.

Iyo-Hojo (23C5), 176.8 km. from Takamatsu, is the station for Hojo, pop. 29,000, contiguous to Matsuyama. The city thrives in agriculture, producing mandarin oranges and raising chickens. It is also noted for its production of textiles and drugs. Mt. Takanawa, alt. 986 m., offers a fine view of the Inland Sea. Kashima, a small thickly-wooded island famed for its picturesque swimming beach, lies in the eastern portion of the sea. Kashima is often called the "Enoshima Island of Iyo Province."

Takahama (officially referred to as Matsuyama Kanko Port) and **Mitsuham** are two thriving ports of Matsuyama City. Takahama lies about 4 km. NW of Mitsuham Station on the Yosano Main Line, 190.6 km. from Takamatsu. The port, 30 min. by electric car from Matsuyama Station, is connected with many coastal cities on Honshu by sea routes.

Gogoshima (23C5), 1.8 km. W of Takahama, is a scenic island in the Inland Sea, reached by steamer in 10 min. In spring, the entire island is covered with peach blossoms, attracting many sightseers. The island is famous for *Funa Odori* (lit. "Ship Dance") held on

October 14 by the lunar calendar. The dance is really a pantomime performed on a stage set up on several barges.

At Mitsuhamma, primarily a trading port, the famous *Asa-Ichi*—a traditional morning fair—is held to stimulate the marketing of marine products from the Inland Sea, or large quantities of mandarin oranges.

Matsuyama (23C5), pop. 350,000, the largest city on Shikoku, is reached in 2 hrs. 50 min. (194.3 km.) by limited express from Takamatsu. By plane, it is 1 hr. 40 min. from Tokyo, 50 min. from Osaka and 1 hr. from Fukuoka. The private Iyo Railway Line runs from Matsuyamashi Station to Takahama, Dogo Spa, Gunchuko (Iyo City) and Yokokawara (Onsen-gun). The city is also the northern starting point of JNR's 131-km.-long Matsuyama-Kochi Express Bus Line, which crosses Shikoku from the NW to Kochi in the S via Sakawa (27.6 km. from Kochi by the Dosan Main Line), covering the entire distance in 3 hrs. 24 min. Buses from the North Shikoku Express Bus Line run from W to E, or from Matsuyama to Takamatsu, passing through the main cities on the northern part of the island. The trip takes 4 hrs. 5 min. Matsuyama Airport is situated at Yoshida, S of Mitsuhamma. It is a 20-min. bus ride from the Matsuyama Bus Center.

Matsuyama, an old castle-town, is the capital of Ehime Prefecture and constitutes its cultural and educational center. There are two universities—the national Ehime University with the Faculties of Humanities & Sciences, Education, Technology and Agriculture, and the private Matsuyama Commercial University with the Faculties of Economics and Industrial Administration. Also located in the city are the NHK Radio and Television Broadcasting Station, the commercial Nankai and the Ehime Broadcasting Cos., Ehime Prefectural Library, the Fine Arts Museum, etc.

Matsuyama has many other places of interest noted for their association with history, literature, architecture, fine arts, etc.

Matsuyama Park, 500 m. E of the station, occupies practically the whole site of Matsuyama Castle, including the entire slope of Katsuyama (or Shiroyama)—a picturesque hill rising in the center of the city. Densely wooded except for a small portion at the top, the hill is accessible by ropeway in 3 min. from the ropeway station at the E foot. From atop the summit an extensive view of the surrounding countryside can be obtained.

Matsuyama Castle, dating from 1602, is one of the best preserved castles in Japan. It is approached by four gates and enclosures. The donjon ("Important Cultural Property") is a spacious three-story building, the greater part of which is used as a museum. Exhibits include old palanquins, armor, swords, etc.—all formerly belonging to the *daimyo* of Matsudaira.

Dogo Spa (23C5), 4.2 km. NE of Matsuyama Station, is reached by streetcar of the Iyo Railway in 20 min., or by bus in 25 min. One of the nation's oldest spas, it nestles on the slope of a hill.

There are several hot springs, including Kaminoyu, Tamanoyu, Shin-Onsen, and Tsubakinoyu—all within the premises of the public bathhouses maintained by the town authorities. Behind the main public bathhouse called Shinrokaku is the Yushinden, a bathhouse built for the Imperial Family in 1899. The water is alkaline, transparent, colorless and tasteless, with a temperature of 46°C. **Dogo Park**, S of the spa, covers the site of an ancient castle and is noted for its cherry blossoms. The Hot-spring Festival, during which people participate in fancy-dress processions, local dances and other colorful events, takes place from March 19 to 21. Further inland is **Oku-Dogo Spa**, accessible by bus in 35 min. from Matsuyama Station. The spa is situated in the center of the Oku-Dogo Amusement Park.

Ishiteji Temple, 1 km. E of Dogo, the 51st of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku, was built in 1318. It is a fine example of Kamakura period architecture, in which Chinese and Japanese techniques are exquisitely combined. Its Niomon (a gate guarded by the two Deva Kings) is registered as a "National Treasure," while the Main Hall and six other items in its precincts are listed among the "Important Cultural Properties."

Shikido is situated in the precincts of the Shoji Temple, 2 km. SE of the station. It is a replica of the residence of Shiki Masaoka (1867-1902), a master *haiku* poet of the Meiji period born in this city. It contains many articles associated with his literary works.

Tobe, 12 km. S of Matsuyama, is noted for producing delicious persimmons and *Tobe-yaki*, a type of porcelain ware that is exported to America, Switzerland, etc.

Omogokei Gorge (23D5), situated along the upper reaches of the Omogo River, lies 72 km. SE of Matsuyama Station. A bus is available as far as the Kammon terminal (2 hrs. 40 min.)—the entrance to the gorge. The scenic beauties of the gorge consist of blue meandering streams, strangely shaped rocks, waterfalls and narrow ravines. The gorge runs for 17.6 km. through deep and dense forests, from Kammon to Goraiko Falls by way of Kamehara Cliff, Falls and Kanayama Bridge. The gorge is specially noted for its fresh verdure and autumn tints. A good hiker can make the ascent of Mt. Ishizuchi via Tsuchigoya (about 4 hrs.) by taking the trail branching off from Kumabuchi Bridge in the gorge.

Iyo-Ozu (23C5), 55.1 km. SW of Matsuyama, is the station for Ozu, pop. 38,000. Situated on the middle reaches of the Hiji River, it is the junction for JNR's bus lines running in three directions to the E and S as well as for the Uchiko Line (14.1 km.). Because of the city's beautiful landscape, it is sometimes called "Little Kyoto." Cormorant fishing takes place on the river from June 1 to September 20 in much the same manner that it is done on the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture. The city is also noted for its production of Japanese tissue paper and silk. The ruins of an old

castle are located 1.5 km. SW of the station.

Yawatahama (23C5), pop. 47,000, 68.4 km. from Matsuyama, is a port city and industrial center noted for its production of cotton textiles. The city is connected by ferryboat with Beppu and Usuki on Kyushu in 3 hrs. 30 min. and 2 hrs. 30 min., respectively. Large quantities of mandarin oranges are grown in the surrounding area. Patches of terraced farmland on the hill slopes behind the city are one of the peculiarities of the landscape of this district. From the Kinzari Shussekiji Temple located on the summit of Mt. Kinzan, 820 m. high, 16 km. N of the station, one can obtain a magnificent view of the mountains of Shikoku and Kyushu as well as many islands in the Inland Sea.

Cape Sada, 48.7 km. W of Yawatahama (1 hr. 30 min. by regular boat from Yawatahama to Misaki, the port for the cape), marks the tip of the 52-km.-long Sadamisaki Peninsula. This narrow peninsula divides the Inland Sea from the Pacific at the Hoyo Straits. A detached portion of the Inland Sea National Park, the cape is celebrated for the excellent view it affords of the Bungo Channel. The tip of the cape is marked by a lighthouse and a forest of wild *ako*, a kind of banyan tree ("Natural Monument").

Uwajima (23C5), pop. 65,000, 103.2 km., 2 hrs. 10 min. by limited express from Matsuyama, is a port city as well as the industrial and cultural center of the SW district of Ehime Prefecture. From Uwajima, the 82.1-km. Yodo Line runs SE to Kubokawa (Kochi Prefecture)—the SW terminal of the Dosan Main Line—in 1 hr. 50 min. Steamship service is available from Uwajima to Beppu via Yawatahama, taking 5 hrs. 50 min.

Places of interest: The three-story donjon of **Uwajima Castle**, 700 m. SW of the station, built in 1665 and registered as a "Historic Site"; **Atago Park** on a hill 2 km. SE of the station, commanding an extensive view, with the **Uwatsuhiko Shrine** at its foot, famous for its *Yatsushika Odori* (lit. Eight-Deer Dance) and parade of *Ushi-oni* (lit. Ox-Monster), both held on the October 28-29 festival days; **Tenshaen**, 2 km. SW of the station, a fine landscape garden formerly owned by a retired *daimyo* of Uwajima; *Togyu* "bullfights" held at the Municipal Bull Ring six times a year, in which two bulls test their strength by locking horns.

Sukumo (23C6), pop. 26,000, 77.6 km. S of Uwajima, 1 hr. 45 min. by express bus, is a distribution center for fishery products. Dried sardines, Tosa coral beads and sweetfish are the specialties of this town. About 1 km. W of the bus stop is the Sukumo Mound, where ancient fragments of the *Jomon*- and *Yayoi*-type clay vessels, implements of the Stone Age, have been unearthed.

Frequent bus service is available from Sukumo to Nakamura (40 min.), terminal of the JNR Nakamura Line (43.4 km.), and to Cape Ashizuri (2 hrs. 50 min.).

Route 37. Takamatsu to Kochi and Farther along Tosa Bay

The Dosan Main Line starts from Tadotsu on the Yosan Main Line and terminates at Kubokawa (198.9 km), connecting at Awa-Ikeda (43.9 km.) with the Tokushima Main Line.

Zentsuji (23D4), pop. 36,000, 6 km. from Tadotsu and 38.6 km. from Takamatsu, is famous for its association with Kobo-Daishi (774-835), who introduced the Shingon doctrines of Buddhism into Japan.

Zentsuji Temple, 1.2 km. W of Zentsuji Station, is the headquarters of the Shingon sect of Buddhism and the birthplace of Kobo-Daishi, who founded the temple in 813. The ground upon which the temple now stands is said to have been owned by Zentsu Saeki, father of the great priest. The temple was reconstructed in the 17th century. The Jogyodo Hall contains an image of Gautama Buddha in the center, with five minor images on either side. To the W of the temple precincts stands a five-story pagoda (45.6 m.), which was rebuilt in 1882. The Main Hall called Kondo (or Yakushido) stands NW of the pagoda. Erected in the 14th century on the site of the original building, it contains a 4.8-m.-high wooden image of Yakushi-Nyorai. The treasure house in the rear holds a number of antiquities, including the works of Kobo-Daishi and articles donated by various emperors. The two camphor trees in the outer section of the grounds are said to have been growing there when Kobo-Daishi established the temple. The Zentsuji is the 75th temple among the 88 sacred places in Shikoku.

Kotohira (23D4), on the JNR Dosan Main Line, 11.3 km. from Tadotsu and 43.9 km. from Takamatsu, is famed for its Kotohiragu Shrine, popularly known as Kompirasan. The town is 32.9 km. (1 hr. 5 min.) by the Takamatsu-Kotohira Electric Railway from Takamatsu, or 1 hr. by bus.

Kotohiragu Shrine, 2 km. W of JNR's Kotohira Station, is situated halfway up Zozusan Hill (alt. 521 m.). Approached by long flights of granite steps, the shrine is dedicated to the Shinto deity Omononushi-no-Mikoto. It is one of the most popular shrines in the country. It is believed that the god worshiped at this shrine gives protection to seafarers and voyagers.

Entrance to the precincts is through the Daimon (Great Gate) amidst a small grove of cherry trees. Another climb of 20 min. brings the visitor to the Shoin (Parlor) built in 1659, the doors and alcoves of which are decorated with paintings done by Okyo Maruyama (1733-1795), a landscape artist. Both the building and art work are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The path to the left leads to the Chadokoro (Tea Hall). From here it is another long and tedious climb to the Asahisha (Rising Sun Hall), famous for its carvings of people, animals, birds, flowers, etc. It represents the finest workmanship of the early part of the

19th century. The central shrine grounds contain the Main Hall, Votive-Picture Hall, Sacred Music Hall, etc. The Okusha (Inner Shrine) is half an hour's walk farther on. The entire grounds are densely wooded with Japanese cedar, pine, camphor and other aged trees. The 1-km. ascent to the main shrine takes about 1 hr. The grand annual festival of the Kotohiragu Shrine is held from October 10 to 11.

Mannoike Pond, 1.3 km. NE of Shioiri Station, which is next to Kotohira, is the oldest reservoir in Japan used for irrigation purposes. It has an area of 1.5 sq. km., a circumference of 19.7 km. and a maximum depth of more than 30 m. It was supposedly dug between 701 and 704 to supplement the inadequate water supply in this district.

Awa-Ikeda, 43.9 km. from Tadotsu, 76.5 km. or 1 hr. 7 min. by limited express from Takamatsu, is the junction for the Tokushima Main Line to Tokushima (74 km.). It is also connected with Kawano on the Yosano Main Line by JNR's Kawaike Bus Line (32 km., 1 hr. 20 min.). A Minami (South)-Shikoku Express bus is also available from Takamatsu (1 hr. 30 min.). Awa-Ikeda is the most convenient station for visiting the famous Iyadani Gorge.

Iyadani Gorge (23D5) is a scenic spot along the Iya River, an affluent of the Yoshino River. The gorge lies between Ori (16 km. S of Awa-Ikeda) and Sugeoi via Kyojo—a distance of approximately 45 km. Along the river banks are two gigantic rock walls, soaring several hundred meters high at places. Covered with maple and other trees, the river banks present an especially beautiful scene in autumn. The 51-km. highway between Awa-Ikeda and Kyojo, covered in about 2 hrs. by bus, runs for the most part along the N side of the river.

In order to maintain connections with the outer world, the people in this remote valley formerly built a number of vine-suspension bridges, but only one of these bridges still remains. Called **Iya-no-Kazurabashi** (Vine-Bridge of Iya), it is about 45 m. long, 1.4 m. wide and 14 m. high. It is located near Zentoku, about 30 km. from Awa-Ikeda, and is protected by the government as an "Important Folk Material." The modern, wooden suspension bridge close by is now used as an alternate traffic route. Residents of this district are said to be descendants of the Taira clan defeated in a battle at Yashima by the Minamoto clan in 1185. It is of interest to note that they have preserved their peculiar dialect and customs.

From Nagoro beyond Sugeoi, a steep pathway leads to Mt. Tsurugi; see Route 39.

Kobo (92.4 km. from Takamatsu) and the next stop, **Obo** (98.1 km. from Takamatsu) are the respective stations for the two scenic rock formations of **Kobo** and **Obo** on the upper reaches of the Yoshino River. The latter can also be approached by bus from Awa-Ikeda in 40 min. The biggest gorge in Shikoku, they offer a variety of lovely scenery for some 7.5 km. A 30- to 40-min.

boat trip can be enjoyed from the point of embarkation—2 km. N of Oboke Station—downstream toward Koboke. From the landing point to Koboke Station, it is 3.5 km. (1 hr. on foot). A 5.7-km.-long toll road now connects Oboke with Iyadani Gorge at a point near Iya-no-Kazurabashi.

Burakuji Temple (23D5) is located 1 km. N of Otaguchi Station, 113 km. from Takamatsu. Its Main Hall, Yakushido, was built in 1151. Representing an example of the architecture of the Fujiwara period (897–1192), it is registered as a “National Treasure.” It contains wooden images of Yakushi-Nyorai (chief object of worship), Amida-Nyorai and Gautama Buddha—all listed as “Important Cultural Properties.”

Osugi (lit. Large Cedars) consists of two large Japanese cedars growing in the precincts of the Yasaka Shrine, 1 km. W of Osugi Station—119.8 km. from Takamatsu. The larger tree, the biggest cedar in Japan, is 68 m. high, with a girth of 30 m. at the base and 18 m. at eye level. The smaller tree stands 45 m., its girth measuring 15 m. at the base and 14 m. at eye level. This prodigious pair of trees, believed to be more than 2,000 years old, has been designated as a “Special Natural Monument.” The two trees can be seen from the train.

Tosa-Yamada, 144.1 km. from Takamatsu, is a junction for JNR's Otochi Bus Line to Tosa-Befu (52 km., 2 hrs. 40 min.) and Kage via Otochi (24 km., 1 hr.). Otochi is the entrance to Oku-Monobe, which comprises Inosawa Spa, Lake Oku-Monobe, Nagase Reservoir and Befu Gorge on the upper reaches of the Monobe River.

Ryugado Stalactite Cave (23D5), 6 km. E of Tosa-Yamada, can be reached by bus in 20 min. It is also accessible from Noichi, 10 km. SW of the cave, by a toll road called Ryugado Skyline. The cave meanders inward for about 4 km., with its widest chamber measuring about 180 sq. m. in area. In one cupola-like dome section, the cave height reaches 30 m. The limestone pillars and stalagmites are well formed, making fine geological specimens. Tiny streamlets are formed by water dripping from the ceiling.

The cavern was discovered in 1931. Archaeologists have unearthed a number of clay dishes, which presumably belonged to the prehistoric people who inhabited the cave. The cave is protected by the government as a “Natural Monument” as well as a “Historic Site.”

Gomen, 149 km. from Takamatsu and 10.4 km. from Kochi, is the station for Nangoku, pop. 43,000. It is connected by JNR's Otochi Bus Line with Kochi in 30 min. Now incorporated into the city of Nangoku, the village of Oshino is noted for raising *onaga-dori* (long-tailed fowls), which have beautiful tails more than 6 m. long.

Kokubunji, a temple of the Shingon sect, 4 km. NW of Gomen Station, was established in 739 by Gyoki (670–749)—a celebrated priest. Its Main Hall (rebuilt in 1558), bell and two wooden images of Yakushi-Nyorai are registered as “Important Cultural Properties.” It is the 29th among the 88 sacred places in Shikoku.

Cape Muroto (23E5) juts out into the Pacific Ocean at the SE extremity of Shikoku. It is a 2-hr. 30-min. bus ride from Kochi via Aki, pop. 25,000, and Muroto, pop. 29,000. The cape may also be reached from Tokushima by train and bus. It is 67.7 km. from Tokushima to Mugi, taking 1 hr. 30 min. by express on the Mugi Line, and from Mugi to the cape via Kannoura it is 66.8 km., taking 1 hr. 50 min. by express bus. The cape is 4.8 km. long and is noted for its wild, romantic scenery along the rocky coast. It is designated as a "Scenic Place." Lately, it has become a very popular sightseeing attraction as part of the Muroto-Anan Coast Quasi-National Park; see Route 39. Behind the lighthouse near the tip of the headland is the **Hotsumisaki Temple** (popularly called Higashidera). It was founded in 807 by Kobo-Daishi, whose relics are found in the vicinity. The 24th temple among the 88 sacred places in Shikoku, it contains three Buddhist images registered as "Important Cultural Properties." Growing in clusters on the cape are *ubame-gashi* (Japanese holm oaks), parasol trees and other subtropical trees as well as seaside plants—all under government protection as "Natural Monuments." A good view around the cape can be obtained along a 3.7-km.-long toll road named Muroto Skyline, which runs up as far as a public lodge on the slope of a hill, alt. 242 m.

Kochi (23D5), pop. 264,000, is the seat of the government of Kochi Prefecture. It is 159.4 km., 2 hrs. 30 min. by limited express from Takamatsu and 156.9 km. from Tokushima, 3 hrs. by express, with a change at Awa-Ikeda. It is reached in about 50 min. by ANA or TDA plane from Osaka and 2 hrs. 10 min. by ANA plane from Tokyo as well as in 9 hrs. by ship from Osaka.

Lying at the N end of Urado Bay, the city is protected by hills on the E and N. Kochi is known for its processed marine products, especially *katsuobushi* (dried bonito for seasoning). It is also the marketing center for such regional products as Japanese tissue paper, *sake*, coral artcraft and cement.

Kochi is also a center of culture and education of the prefecture. Located here are Kochi University (national, with the Faculties of Humanities & Science, Education and Agriculture), Kochi Women's University (prefectural, with the Faculties of Literature and Domestic Science), the NHK Kochi Radio and Television Broadcasting Station, and the commercial Kochi Broadcasting Co. and Kochi Television Co.

Kochi Park, about 1.5 km. SW of JNR's Kochi Station, was formerly the site of Kochi Castle. The castle was constructed in 1603 by Kazutoyo Yamanouchi (1546-1605), *daimyo* of Tosa Province. From the five-story donjon, rebuilt in 1748 and registered as an "Important Cultural Property," one can obtain an extensive view of the city and its suburbs.

Godaisan Park (23D5), 6.5 km. SE of the station, is situated on a hill 143 m. high, with a fine view of the city and Urado Bay to the W. It is a 20-min. bus ride to the summit from Harimaya

Bridge, which is situated in the heart of the city within a 10-min. walk from the station. A ropeway is also available to the summit from Aoyagi Bridge at the foot of the hill (5 min.). An old Shingon sect temple called Chikurinji is located in a park surrounded by beautiful Edo period gardens.

The Main Hall or Monjudo, and 19 wooden images of Monju-Bosatsu as well as other Buddhist deities are registered as "Important Cultural Properties." The temple, said to have been founded in 724 by the priest Gyoki, is the oldest temple in Kochi Prefecture and is noted as the 31st among the 88 sacred places in Shikoku.

At the foot of the stone steps leading to the temple are a botanical garden and a museum dedicated to the memory of Dr. Tomitaro Makino (1862-1957), botanist from Sakawa Town—W of Kochi—who greatly contributed to his chosen field. Some 1,000 tropical plants grow there in greenhouses.

Urado, about 3 km. S of Kochi Station, is situated at the entrance of Urado Bay. Among the many scenic spots in the vicinity, the most noted is Katsurahama—a beach with white sand and green pines fringed with fantastically shaped rocks and reefs (12.5 km. SE of Kochi Station, 35 min. by bus). Swimming in summer and moon-viewing in autumn as well as visiting an aquarium and sightseeing at the Urado Castle ruins are among the attractions of this resort. The 1,480-m.-long Urado O-hash Bridge, spanning the bay at the entrance between Katsurahama and Tanezaki was completed in 1972. It enables visitors to make a sightseeing circuit along the bay.

Ino, 11.4 km. W of Kochi and the W terminal of the Kochi street-car line, is a town situated along the middle reaches of the Niyodo River. Since the early days of the 17th century it has been the production center of Japanese handmade paper known as *Tosagami*. The paper is chiefly made from the pulp of paper rush and "Japanese paper mulberry," cultivated in the river valley.

Sakawa, 27.6 km. W of Kochi, is the junction of the Dosan Main Line and JNR's bus route from Matsuyama. It is noted for its many cherry trees, *sake* production and the Seizan Library. Situated 1 km. SW of the station, the library largely contains books on things Oriental plus autographs and drawings of deceased loyalists who flourished around the Meiji Restoration (1868). Most of these books and calligraphy were donated by Count Mitsuaki Tanaka (1843-1939), politician and a native of this district.

Yokonami-Sanri (23D5) is a tranquil lake-like inlet of scenic beauty extending from E to W for 12 km. Buses run in 1 hr. from Kochi to Usa in Tosa City (pop. 36,000), situated at the E entrance of the inlet. The Yokonami Peninsula, which embraces the inlet, is crossed at its central section by a 12-km.-long toll road named Yokonami Kuroshio (Black Current) Line, completed in 1973.

Nakamura, pop. 36,000, is 115.5 km. from Kochi, 2 hrs. 25 min. by express. It is the terminal of the Nakamura Line (43.4 km.), which branches off from the Dosan Main Line at Kubokawa. It

is also the E starting point for Cape Ashizuri by bus via Tosa-Shimizu, the W point being Sukumo.

Nakamura is an old town established in 1468 by Norifusa Ichijo (1423-1480), who had served earlier as chief adviser to the Emperor as well as to a manor lord in this district. The son of a Kyoto court noble, he constructed the town after the design of Kyoto in his later years. Since then, the town has flourished as the "Kyoto of Tosa Province." The Ichijo Shrine on Atago Hill in the center of the city is dedicated to Norifusa. Favorably situated on the lower Shimanto River—the second-longest river in Shikoku (145 km. long), it is a busy distribution center for agricultural products, lumber and charcoal.

Tosa-Shimizu (23C6), pop. 26,000, is situated at the base of Cape Ashizuri on the SW tip of Shikoku. It is accessible in 1 hr. 15 min. by bus from Nakamura. It is one of Japan's leading deep-sea fishing bases for bonito, yellowtail, tunny, etc. It is also a marketing center for dried bonito, coral ware and black tea, the latter being a special product of the city area. At the Matsuo Shrine on the S coast of the Ashizuri Peninsula, banyan trees—designated as "Natural Monuments"—grow there naturally. The 12.5-km.-long Ashizuri Skyline traverses the center of the peninsula, from the city to the cape.

Ashizuri-Uwakai National Park (23C6), established in 1972, 109 sq. km. in area, abounds in interesting scenic spots. Tatsukushi and Minokoshi, which form Ashizuri Marine Park, are about 13 km. W of Tosa-Shimizu, 35 min. by bus to Tatsukushi. Minokoshi extends for 2 km. along the road to Tosa-Shimizu on the SW coast of Cape Chihiro. A glass-bottomed boat offers 30-min. sightseeing trips to view the submarine seascapes.

At Tatsukushi are the Shell Exhibition Hall, housing some 50,000 shells—3,000 different kinds, and the Coral Museum. W of Tatsukushi at Nagashima is the 24.5-m.-high Undersea Observatory, where a variety of fish and coral can be seen in the clear water.

Minokoshi (lit. Leaving Unseen), a reef-bound seacoast similar to Tatsukushi, is so named because sightseers sometimes forgo a visit to the area since the route is extremely trying despite its rare and beautiful scenery.

Cape Ashizuri (23D6), 18.2 km. SE of Tosa-Shimizu, is reached by bus via three routes—the central skyline, 30 min.; the W coast route, 45 min.; and the E coast route, 50 min. On the scenic tip of Cape Ashizuri stands a lighthouse, from where a view of the surrounding area can be obtained.

Kongofukuji Temple, established in 822 by Kobo-Daishi, is situated behind the lighthouse. Its present edifices were re-erected in 1662 and were dedicated to the Thousand-handed Kannon. It constitutes the 38th of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. Fountain palms and other subtropical plants grow on the nearby cliffs. The scenery of the cape and its vicinity can best be described as magnificent.

Route 38. Takamatsu to Tokushima

Along the Kotoku Main Line running from Takamatsu to Tokushima (74.8 km.), some fine seascapes can be enjoyed.

Shido, 16.6 km., 25 min. from Takamatsu, is the seat of the famous Shido Temple of the Shingon sect, dating from the late 7th century. It is also the 86th of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. The temple preserves several "Important Cultural Properties," consisting of a painting of the Eleven-headed Kannon, the *Shidodera Engi Zue* (History of the Shido Temple in Colored Pictures) and wooden images of the Eleven-headed Kannon and her attendants.

Shido can also be reached by electric railway from Chikko in Takamatsu (14.6 km., 40 min.).

Near Sanuki-Tsuda Station (28 km. from Takamatsu) lies **Kinrin Park**, a prefectural park laid out in a fine grove of aged, Japanese black pine trees. The grove extends 4 km. along a white sandy beach.

Chofukuji Temple, 3 km. NW of Sanuki-Tsuda Station, dates from 824. It contains a 14-m.-high wooden image of Yakushi-Nyorai, which was carved in the early Fujiwara period (897-1192) and is listed among the "Important Cultural Properties."

Ikenotani, 64.5 km. from Takamatsu, is the junction for the Naruto Line to Naruto (8.3 km.). The Naruto area is noted for its view of the whirlpools, formed in the Naruto Straits when the tide changes.

Naruto (23E4), pop. 63,000, is a port city located 72.8 km., 1 hr. 35 min. from Takamatsu, with a change at Ikenotani or 40 min. (18.6 km.) from Tokushima; 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Takamatsu or 30 min. from Tokushima; 50 min. by ferryboat from Fukura on Awaji Island or 1 hr. 30 min. by hydrofoil boat from Kobe. The marine products from the inshore fisheries are responsible for the city's prosperity, with the salt by-product accounting for 10 percent of the national output.

Naruto Straits (23E4), popularly called Awa-no-Naruto (lit. Roaring Gateway of Awa Province), separate the island of Awaji from Shikoku and connect the Inland Sea with the Pacific Ocean. The straits are only 1.3 km. wide. At each ebb and flow of the tide the inward currents rushing through this narrow passage between the Inland Sea and the Kii Channel sometimes reach a speed of more than 20 km. per hour. Because of the 1 to 2 m. difference in water levels, the onrushing water forms hundreds of foaming whirlpools of various sizes, some as large as 20 m. in diameter, accompanied by a tremendous roar. Rocks dividing the narrow channel stimulate the wildness of the water. The whirlpools reach their peak at the new or full moon.

Throughout the year boats are available for sightseeing trips to the whirlpools at close range. An observatory in Naruto Park at

the N tip of Oge Island, about 8 km. NE of Naruto City, offers an extensive view of the straits and the surrounding area. It is a 20-min. bus ride to the park from Naruto Station by way of the 441-m.-long Konaruto Bridge.

Another fine view of the straits can be obtained from atop Naruto Hill, to which a lift ascends in 3 min. from Senjojiki, N of the park. Visitors also go by ferryboat from the Okazaki Pier, 5 min. by bus from the station, for the 30-min. trip to the park or the 1-hr. trip to Fukura.

Tokushima (23E4), pop. 243,000, is the seat of the Tokushima Prefectural Government and is located 74.8 km., 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Takamatsu; 30 min. from Osaka or 1 hr. 55 min. from Tokyo by plane; 3 hrs. 20 min. from Osaka S Pier, 2 hrs. 30 min. from Fuke (Osaka) and 3 hrs. 20 min. from Higashi-Kobe—all by ferryboat, or 1 hr. 45 min. by hydrofoil boat from Kobe. Tokushima Airport, 40 min. by bus from the city office, is located between Tokushima and Naruto on the delta of the Yoshino River.

Besides the Kotoku Main Line from Takamatsu, the Tokushima Main Line runs westward from here to Awa-Ikeda (74 km.), continuing onward by the Mugi Line to Kaifu (79.3 km.) on the SE coast of Shikoku.

Its principal manufactures are cotton fabrics, including the well-known *Awa-chijimi* (cotton crêpe), and such woodwork products as mirror stands, chests of drawers, etc.

Tokushima is noted for its *Awa Odori* dance and the puppet show. The former, said to date from some 340 years ago, is performed yearly from August 15 to 18 by a large number of people, who dance enthusiastically along the streets to the accompaniment of *samisen* (three-stringed instrument), drums and flutes. The performances of the puppet show may be seen between farming seasons, since most of the puppets are operated by farmers skilled in this art. Puppet performers in Tokushima, Awaji Island and the Bunrakuza Theater troupe in Osaka constitute the three famous groups staging this traditional genre of drama.

Tokushima is also closely associated with Wenceslao de Moraes (1854-1929), who came to Japan in 1893 as a Portuguese naval officer and remained in this country as a consular officer. After retiring from the consular service, he lived in Tokushima—native town of the woman named Koharu to whom he was married. He devoted the rest of his life to the study of things Japanese, resulting in 16 literary works, all in Portuguese. Because of these publications, today he is regarded as a second Lafcadio Hearn. His tomb is at the Cho-onji Temple, about 1 km. SW of Tokushima Station.

Being the center of culture and education of the prefecture, Tokushima has the national Tokushima University with the Faculties of Education & Liberal Arts, Medicine, Pharmacy and Technology, the Tokushima Prefectural Library, NHK Tokushima

Broadcasting Station, Shikoku Broadcasting Co., Tokushima Christian Center, Tokushima Catholic Church, etc.

Tokushima Park, 400 m. E of the station, occupies the greater part of the densely wooded hill of Shiroyama in the center of the city, where the ruins of Tokushima Castle are located. The castle was originally constructed around 1586 as part of the mansion of Iemasa Hachisuka, a feudal lord. Constructed on a foundation consisting of an exquisite combination of rocks, ponds and wooded miniature hills, its garden is regarded as one of the representative landscape gardens of the Momoyama period. It has accordingly been designated as a "Scenic Place." Shell mounds and sites of prehistoric dwellings have been discovered at the foot of the hill. The park forms an amusement area with a zoo and many recreational facilities. It also affords a fine view of the city and the surroundings.

Bizan Park, 600 m. SW of the station, is a cherry-blossom resort on the E slope of Otaki Hill. A ropeway takes visitors in 7 min. to the summit, alt. 279 m., from which one can get a distant view of the Inland Sea, the Yoshino River and the surrounding mountains. A well-paved road also leads to the summit, where a leisure center is located. At the foot of the hill is the prefectural museum. The Peace Memorial Pagoda, 25 m. high, was erected here in 1958. Dedicated to the dead of World War II, it contains a small quantity of Buddha's ashes as well as a collection of the folk material of Southeast Asian countries. At the E foot of the hill is the house in which Moraes lived.

The **Yoshino River**, the longest river in Shikoku, rises near Mt. Ishizuchi (alt. 1,981 m.)—the highest peak in Shikoku. Traversing the three prefectures of Ehime, Kochi and Tokushima for 194 km., it flows into the Kii Channel by several mouths, with the city of Tokushima situated on one of its effluents. Along its upper and middle reaches are such scenic spots as Oboke and Koboke, while the Iyadani Gorge runs along its tributary—the Iya River. The Yoshinogawa Bridge in Tokushima, 1,070 m. long, is the longest road bridge in Shikoku.

Jorokuji, 8.8 km. S of Tokushima Station, 30 min. by bus, is a Soto-sect Buddhist temple established in the early 8th century. An elaborate wooden image of Sho-Kannon, said to be the work of the priest Gyoki (670-749), the Kannon-do Hall where the image is kept, the two-story gate and the Main Hall are all registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Nyoirinji Temple (23E5), 15.5 km. S of the station, 30 min. by bus and 30 min. on foot, is halfway up Mt. Nakatsumine (alt. 730 m.). The temple is the headquarters of the Hoju-Shingon sect of Buddhism. It is celebrated for its imposing buildings and the 1-m.-high seated wooden image of its patron saint, the Nyoirin Kannon—an "Important Cultural Property." The maple and Japanese cedar groves in which the temple is situated together with three nearby waterfalls provide a picturesque setting.

Route 39. Tokushima to Awa-Ikeda, Komatsushima and Kaifu

The Tokushima Main Line between Tokushima and Awa-Ikeda (74 km.) along the Yoshino River, the Mugi Line between Tokushima and Kaifu on the SE coast (79.3 km.) and the Komatsushima Line between Chuden on the Mugi Line and Komatsushimako on the Kii Channel (1.9 km.), all operate through trains, including some expresses from Tokushima.

Anabuki (23E4), 38.6 km. from Tokushima, 40 min. by express on the Tokushima Main Line, is the station for the famous Earth Pillars located to the NE, 15 min. by bus. The pillars, 12 to 18 m. high with stones and weeds on top, were formed by erosion as well as by the gradual weathering of a hillside. As a valuable geological phenomenon, they are listed among the "Natural Monuments." Similar pillars are said to exist in Tyrol in central Europe and in the Rocky mountains of North America. Anabuki is connected with Kamojima, another station on the Tokushima Main Line, by JNR's Awa Bus Line, which passes by the pillars in 50 min. from Kamojima. It is also one of the three starting points for the ascent of Mt. Tsurugi, the others being Sadamitsu and Awa-Ikeda Stations.

Mt. Tsurugi (23E5), alt. 1,955 m., lording it over the Tsurugi mountains, is the second-highest peak in Shikoku. This mountain, the Tsurugi Gorge, the Iyadani Gorge, etc. constitute **Mt. Tsurugi Quasi-National Park** (21,197 ha. in area). From Anabuki Station to Misogibashi—the entrance to the mountain, a road runs along the Tsurugi Gorge. The distance is covered by bus in 2 hrs. 20 min.

About 2 km. up a rather steep pathway from Misogibashi is the temple of Ryukoji, while a short distance above it are the Tsurugisan Shrine and a picturesque lake called Fujinoike. There are several spacious lakeside prayer halls, where accommodations for the night may be obtained. The annual shrine festival on July 17 is customarily attended by thousands of pilgrims clothed in white.

From Misogibashi to the summit, it is a 6-km. hike. On the way, there is a 836-m. chair lift available at Minokoshi, taking one to the ninth station in 16 min. From here, it is a 1-hr. walk to the summit. Near the summit is *ohana-batake*, a plain carpeted with alpine flora.

The descent is made to Tsurugibashi (10 km.) by way of Minokoshi and Meotoike Tarn. From Tsurugibashi, it is a 1-hr. 10-min. bus ride to Sadamitsu, the second station beyond Anabuki on the Tokushima Main Line.

Tsurugikyo Gorge is the general name for the scenic ravine along part of the Anabuki route to Mt. Tsurugi, running parallel to the

Anabuki River—a tributary of the Yoshino. It extends for 33 km. between Miyanouchi and Taniguchi on the way to Misogibashi. The section from Miyanouchi to Kashiwara is known as the Minor Tsurugikyo Gorge, while that between Mitsuki and Taniguchi is called the Major Tsurugikyo Gorge. The ideal season for visiting the gorges is late autumn, when the entire district is ablaze with red and yellow tints. On foot, the journey requires two days, but by bus it can easily be completed in one day.

A short itinerary for a combined visit to the Tsurugikyo Gorge and the Iyadani Gorge, and the ascent of Mt. Tsurugi would be as follows: 1st Day—From Anabuki Station to Mitsuki by bus, viewing on the way the Minor Tsurugikyo Gorge from the bus window. Spending the night on Lake Fujinoike on the side of the mountain after doing the sights of the Major Tsurugikyo Gorge on foot. 2nd Day—Ascent of Mt. Tsurugi from Lake Fujinoike and descent on the W side to Kubo. Spend the second night at Kubo. 3rd Day—Walk to Deai, seeing the sights of the Iyadani Gorge en route. Then take a bus to Awa-Ikeda Station. This itinerary, however, is suggested for a rather robust hiker; moreover, it is suggested that a guide be hired.

Awa-Ikeda; see Route 37.

ALONG THE COAST FROM TOKUSHIMA

Komatsushima (23E4), pop. 43,000, 11.1 km. SE of Tokushima, 20 min. by train on the Komatsushima Line, 25 min. by bus, is a popular port of arrival from Osaka via Kobe (5 hrs. 50 min.) and Wakayama (2 hrs. 30 min.). It is a production and distribution center for textile fabrics, canned foods, agricultural and marine products, etc.

Tatsueji Temple, 300 m. SW of Tatsue Station on the Mugi Line, is the 19th of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. It contains a painting of Gautama Buddha and two attendants registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Kakurinji Temple, 13 km. SW of the same station, is the 20th of the 88 sacred places in Shikoku. Situated in a thickly wooded grove of old Japanese cedars, the temple contains a standing wooden image of Jizo-Bosatsu, which is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Anan (23E5), pop. 62,000, 24.5 km. from Tokushima, 30 min. by express on the Mugi Line, 1 hr. by bus, faces Tachibana Bay, which embraces Tachibana—an old fishing port. Since the bay is dotted with numerous islets forming a beautiful seascape, it has been dubbed the "Matsushima of Awa Province." Among these islets, Bentenjima is especially noted for the various kinds of tropical plants growing in rich abundance ("Natural Monument").

Yahoko Shrine, 4.5 km. W of Anan Station, 10 min. by bus, houses two wooden images of Shinto deities. Supposed to have been carved in the Fujiwara period (897-1192), they are listed among the "Important Cultural Properties."

At **Mugi**, 67.8 km. from Tokushima, is a beach called Yasakayama, extending SE for 10 km. from a point 1 km. SW of Mugi Station; it is noted for its fine scenery. Mugi is connected by bus with Cape Muroto, 1 hr. 50 min., and Kochi, 4 hrs. 30 min., via Kannoura, 50 min. It is also the terminal of a 17.8-km. toll road—Minami (South)-Awa Sunline, starting at Hiwasa—a station on the Mugi Line along the coast. 7.5 km. offshore of Mugi Port lies Oshima Island, around which Awa Oshima Marine Park is situated. **Kannoura** is a port town halfway between Mugi and Muroto, on the NW coast of the cape. Besides a bus service, it is served daily by steamer from Osaka, 10 hrs. 40 min.

Muroto-Anan Coast Quasi-National Park (23E5), 7,216 ha. in area, consists of a 200-km.-long seashore stretching along the SE coast of Shikoku—from Anan City on the N to Cape Muroto on the S. It offers splendid views of the coast, sea cliffs and large caverns. Cape Muroto commands a grand, unobstructed view of the Pacific Ocean. Huge turtles and subtropical plants add to the uniqueness of this littoral zone. For Cape Muroto, see Route 37.

Section VI. Kyushu

Kyushu, the southwesternmost of the four main Japanese islands, lies just SW of Honshu, to which it is connected by two 18.7-km. and 3.6-km. railway tunnels, a 3.5-km. highway tunnel and a 1,068-m. suspension bridge across the Kammon Straits. It is separated on the E from Shikoku by the Bungo Channel. Kyushu, the third largest island of Japan, has an area of 44,296 sq. km., including smaller adjacent islands, and comprises about 11.3 percent of Japan's total territory. With a population of 13,250,000, it is the second most densely populated of the Japanese main islands.

Kyushu is mountainous, with several peaks soaring over 1,700 m. above sea level, including Mts. Kuju, Sobo, Kirishima and Miyounoura. Physically, there is a difference between the N and S parts. Except for the northern districts where manufacturing and mining industries flourish, the island is generally sparkling and colorful.

There is a countless number of scenic attractions in Kyushu, each with its own unique appeal. Kyushu is characteristically rich in beautiful seacoasts and various types of hot-spring resorts, including more than 150 well-known spas with an abundance of hot mineral waters.

Kyushu has as many as four national parks within its boundaries: Mt. Aso—the world's largest volcano; Unzen-Amakusa, which combines a highland park, a hot-spring resort of international fame and numerous isles of great scenic beauty; Saikai, a marine park full of enchanting seascapes which had been sealed

off from the public for military reasons until the end of World War II; and Kirishima-Yaku, with Mt. Takachiho and all its sibylline traditions. In addition, Kagoshima with its Sakurajima volcano is known as the Naples of the Orient; Nichinan Coast Quasi-National Park along the SE shore is renowned for its picturesque seascapes; Beppu in the NE is world-famous for its numerous hot springs, and Yabakei Gorge is popular for its scenic beauty.

Kyushu is considered as the cradle of Japanese civilization. Tradition says that the first Emperor Jimmu commenced his eastward expedition by sea from the Province of Hyuga (the present Miyazaki Prefecture) and laid the foundation for the Yamato Court somewhere S of Nara in 660 B.C. From around the 4th century onward, Kyushu figured prominently as a center of traffic with Korea and China, and a distinctive culture flourished around Dazaifu—the political center of the island at the time. Kyushu is invariably associated with the Mongol invasions. Kublai Khan's two attempts to invade Japan were launched at Hakata (now Fukuoka) in 1274 and 1281.

After Japan adopted an isolationist policy in 1635, Nagasaki became the only porthole through which foreign cultures trickled into Japan. In 1637, some 40,000 Japanese Christians were wiped out after they revolted at Shimabara, leaving behind many tragic stories of martyrdom. During World War II, Nagasaki had the misfortune of being atom-bombed three days after Hiroshima, but it has since been restored to its former position as Japan's leading shipbuilding port and center of Catholicism. For administrative purposes, Kyushu is divided into seven prefectures—Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Nagasaki, Oita and Saga.

Transportation: Kyushu has seven airports—Fukuoka, Oita, Kumamoto, Omura (Nagasaki), Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Kita-Kyushu. All of them are closely connected with Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities by direct flights.

Fukuoka—the political, cultural and communication center of the island—is the largest city in Kyushu and regarded as the main gateway to Kyushu by air. It is a 1 hr. flight by the Japan Air Lines or the All Nippon Airways from Osaka, or 1 hr. 40 min. from Tokyo. The Toa Domestic Airlines connects the city with Miyazaki in 1 hr., and with Kagoshima in 40 min.

Fukuoka Airport is situated at Itazuke, about 4 km., or 18 min. by bus from Hakata Station, in the SE corner of the city.

JNR's Shinkansen is being extended to Hakata Station (Fukuoka) from Okayama so that one can now conveniently travel to Fukuoka by rail all the way from Tokyo. This bullet express line links Tokyo and Fukuoka in 6 hrs. 56 min., Osaka and Fukuoka in 3 hrs. 44 min. By limited-express sleeper it takes 16 hrs. 30 min. from Tokyo.

The leisurely traveler will be delighted by the boat trip he can take through the Inland Sea from Osaka or Kobe to Beppu, proceeding from there by local train to Kita-Kyushu.

Car-ferry service is also available daily to Kyushu from Kawasaki (19 hrs. 30 min.), Nagoya (20 hrs. 40 min.) and Higashi-Kobe, near Kobe (13 hrs.).

Fukuoka is served by four of JNR's local lines. They include the 13.8-km. Katsuta Line extending to Chikuzen-Katsuta from Yoshizuka, the 25.1-km. Sasaguri Line to Keisen on the Chikuho Main Line from Yoshizuka, the 25.4-km. Kashii Line between Saitozaki and Umi on the Katsuta Line via Kashii and the 85.4-km. Chikuhi Line to Imari from Hakata (Fukuoka) via Higashi-Karatsu.

As for private railways, the Nishitetsu (Nishi Nippon Railroad Co.) Line connects the city with Tsuyazaki (26.5 km., 40 min.), Dazaifu (17.8 km., 35 min.) and Omuta (75.1 km., 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express) via Kurume.

The city is also linked with Nogata and Iizuka Cities on the Chikuho Main Line by JNR's Nogata Bus Line.

Route 40. Fukuoka and Vicinity

Fukuoka (25C1), pop. 883,000, is the capital of Fukuoka Prefecture and ranks as the 10th largest city in Japan. The most prosperous city in Kyushu, Fukuoka also occupies the foremost position in the prefecture's administration, education and communications. Its main station, Hakata, is 73.7 km. from Moji in Kita-Kyushu, or a 1-hr. express train ride on the Kagoshima Main Line. Regarding other means of access, refer to "Transportation."

The city is divided into two parts by the Naka River—**Hakata** and **Fukuoka** (proper). Hakata is on the E side of the river, and Fukuoka (proper) on the W side. Hakata, formerly called Nanotsu, was well known in olden days as one of Japan's three chief trading ports, the other two being Bonotsu (Kagoshima Prefecture) and Anotsu (Mie Prefecture). It is in the commercial quarter of the city that Higashi-Nakasu—the busy shopping and amusement center—is located. Fukuoka (proper) is now the administrative center of the city and has many public offices in its area.

Fukuoka was the scene of many fierce combats at the time of the Mongol invasions in 1274 and 1281. Kublai Khan made his first attempt to invade Japan in 1274, when his large army was driven off with considerable losses. In 1281, another attempt was made on a large scale, but the Japanese were well prepared, having constructed a stone wall over 3 m. high along the coast of Hakata Bay from Hakozaki to Imazu. The Mongols were unable to scale this wall and their entire fleet was finally destroyed by a devastating typhoon (thereafter called *Kamikaze*), with only a few survivors returning home to tell the story of the great disaster.

Local Products: The principal products of Fukuoka are foodstuffs, electric appliances, silk textiles well known by the name of *Hakata*-

ori, machines and tools, etc. *Hakata-ningyo*, a highly artistic doll, is a specialty of the city that has been handed down among craftsmen through many generations.

Annual Events: Fukuoka has some interesting fetes and festivals, of which *Dontaku*, *Hakata Yamagasa* and *Tamaseseri* are the most distinctive and colorful.

Dontaku or *Matsubayashi* is a popular fete held every year on May 3 and 4, with a large number of the townspeople taking part. Fancy-dress processions are the chief attractions.

Hakata Yamagasa takes place from July 1 to 15 in honor of the Kushida Shrine at Shakemachi, where the tutelary deities of Fukuoka are enshrined. On the last day of the festival, gorgeously decorated floats called *Yamagasa* are carried to the shrine on the shoulders of young men in happi-coats amidst the crowds of spectators.

Tamaseseri of the Hakozakigu Shrine, held on the 3rd day of the New Year, is a very masculine sport. A priest in a ceremonial manner throws a wooden ball that has been dipped in the ocean. Husky youths, formed into two contesting teams, fight half-naked for the ball, with the winners offering the ball to the deities of the shrine.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Sumiyoshi Shrine (26C3), on the hillside about 800 m. SW of Hakata Station, is dedicated to the same guardians of seafarers as those enshrined in the popular Sumiyoshi Shrine of Osaka. Considered one of the oldest Shinto centers in Kyushu and the first shrine of Chikuzen Province (now part of Fukuoka Prefecture), it has been worshiped since ancient times, especially by seafarers. The main shrine, restored in 1623, is protected as an "Important Cultural Property." The shrine grounds have several camphor and Japanese cedar trees, and command a fine view of the Naka River. The annual festival is held from October 12 to 14, accompanied by the entertainment of *sumo* matches.

Shofukuji (26C2), about 15-min. walk N of Hakata Station, is a Buddhist temple affiliated with the Myoshinji school of the Rinzaï sect. It has the oldest history in Zen Buddhism in Japan, as it is believed to have been founded in 1195. It was set up under the sponsorship of Yoritomo Minamoto—the first *shogun*—by Priest Eisai (1141–1215), who first introduced Zen doctrines and tea seeds into this country after four years of study in China, then under the Sung Dynasty. A Korean-style bronze bell hung in the belfry has been designated as one of the "Important Cultural Properties."

Higashi-Nakasu (26C3) is the most flourishing amusement quarter of Fukuoka. It is a delta sandwiched between the Naka River and its effluent, the Hakata River. Movie theaters, restaurants and other entertainment facilities are concentrated here. The night scene is very attractive when viewed from Nishi-Nakasu Aquatic Park on the opposite side of the river.

Tenjincho (26B3), across the Naka River, is a busy civic center, where the Fukuoka Prefectural Office, City Office and other public offices stand side by side along the street together with the modern buildings of leading banks and major business firms. The Nishitetsu Line's Fukuoka Terminal is located here.

Hakata Harbor (26B1), 12 m. in depth, situated at the mouth of the Naka River on the right side, is one of the largest, most modern harbors in Kyushu. It has a pier capable of accommodating 30,000-ton-class vessels.

With large, ocean-going vessels continually visiting the port, there are regular shipping services between here and North and South America, South and Southeast Asia, Australia and the Middle East. The main export items are iron and steel, cement, chemical products, foodstuffs, rubber products, etc.

Regular boat services are maintained from here to Shikano-shima at the mouth of Hakata Bay, Iki and Tsushima Islands, Yobuko, Hirado and several islands in the Saikai National Park. **Hakata Playland** (26B2), 15 min. by streetcar from Hakata Station, is an amusement center with a revolving observation tower, a hotel and a sauna bath plus hydrofoil pleasure-boat service for cruising around the bay.

Higashi (East) Park (26C2), close to JNR's Yoshizuka Station, covers an area of about 32 ha. that includes an extensive pine grove. A monument in the park commemorates the Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281. In association with these historic events, the park contains bronze statues of Emperor Kameyama and the heroic priest Nichiren—founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. Both were erected in 1904, the latter measuring 10.6 m. in height. A municipal gymnasium, tennis courts and a baseball field are also located in the park.

Hakozakigu or Hakozaki Hachiman Shrine (26D1), close to Hakozaki Station, is a Shinto shrine established in 923. It is one of the most noted Hachiman shrines in Japan. The two-story gate was erected in 1594 without a single iron nail being used in its construction. The oratory and the main shrine, both built in 1546, and the stone *torii*, built in 1609, are protected along with the gate as "Important Cultural Properties."

The shrine is noted for the festival of *Tamaseseri*; see Annual Events. Another annual festival, *Hojo-e*, is held from September 12 to 18. On the last day, a *hojo* ("setting free") religious service is conducted and many captured pigeons are released to symbolize the theme of the service.

Nishi (West) Park (26A2), lies on Arato Hill, 4.6 km. W of Hakata Station. This scenic spot, with some 4,000 cherry trees as well as azaleas, attracts crowds of people in season. The hill provides a fine view of Hakata Bay and the Genkai Nada Sea.

Ohoi Park (26A3), 4 km. W of Hakata Station, is the site of the outer moats of the former Fukuoka Castle. The park has a large lake with three islands connected by bridges. Boating and angling

can be enjoyed here. A 2-km. promenade along the lake can also be fun. An athletic field is available. In 1959 a huge sundial, measuring 8 m. in diameter and 2 m. in height, was installed in the park.

Fukuoka Castle was completed in 1607 after seven years of work. Fukuoka (proper) then became the castle-town of the Kuroda clan. Today, however, only a small part of the castle, with a gate and a turret, has survived. The site is designated as a "Place of Historical Importance."

Kinryuji Temple at Nishimachi, about 5 km. W of Hakata Station, contains the tomb of Ekiken Kaibara (1630-1714). Ekiken was born in the family of a hereditary physician to the feudal *daimyo* there. He is, however, more noted as a Chinese classics scholar and a herbalist. By writing many instructive works he contributed much to social education in his time.

Kashii (25C1), 8.4 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is the junction for the Kashii Line to the port of Saitozaki (12.9 km.) on one side and to Umi (12.5 km.) on the other. While Emperor Chuai was on a sojourn with Empress Jingu, he is believed to have passed away on the coast near Kashii, where the **Kashii Shrine** is located. Surrounded by venerable old trees, the shrine is dedicated to Emperor Chuai and the Empress. The main shrine, rebuilt in 1801, is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Uminonakamichi is a long sand spit covered with pine trees, along which the Kashii Line runs to Saitozaki. A 12-km. stretch of sandy beach embraces Hakata Bay, serving as a breakwater and adding a picturesque charm to the coastal scenery. The bay is crossed by ferryboat in 20 min. from Fukuoka to Saitozaki.

Genkai Quasi-National Park (25C1), 11,100 ha. in area, is a maritime park facing the Genkai Nada Sea. It extends about 90 km. from E to W over the two prefectures of Fukuoka and Saga, and includes some 20 islands off the coast. The park is characterized by a dozen long, curving beaches covered with white sand and *kuro-matsu* (Japanese black pine) groves, and the ruins of stone walls used for defense against the 1281 Mongol invasion. Also found on the beaches are land-tied basaltic rocks eroded by the waves, an example of which is Keya-no-Oto (mentioned next). There are several vantage hills in the background, providing good views of the coastal scenery. As a recreation area and beach resort of northern Kyushu, the area is well served by trains and buses from Fukuoka and Karatsu.

Keya-no-Oto (Great Cave of Keya) (25C1) is at the W end of the Itoshima Peninsula, midway between Fukuoka and Karatsu—about 12 km. NW of Chikuzen-Maibaru Station on the Chikuhi Line (40 min. by bus), or 1 hr. 35 min. by through bus from Hakata Station. It is a huge rock projecting out of the sea—over 60 m. high—and is formed entirely of basaltic columns in all sorts of positions, but interlocking. On the NE side is a grotto, with an entrance measuring about 9 m. high and 18 m. wide. It can

be penetrated for a distance of about 50 m. by boat when the sea is calm.

Futsukaichi (25D2), 14.2 km., about 20 min. by train from Hakata (Fukuoka), is the station for the fashionable Futsukaichi Spa and historic Dazaifu. The district is filled with associations with Michizane Sugawara, who was exiled to Kyushu in 901. The spa is situated about 500 m. W of the station (reached in 30 min. by bus from Hakata Station). The hot springs, 23°–48°C., are said to be good for the treatment of burns, cuts, skin diseases and hardening of the arteries.

Tempaizan, alt. 258 m., a hill SW of the spa, is said to have been the place where Michizane offered prayers for Emperor Daigo. Halfway up the hill is a waterfall under which Michizane purified himself, according to legend.

Michizane Sugawara (845–903) was the greatest scholar in Chinese literature of his time. After reaching the highest post at the court in Kyoto, he was demoted, through the intrigues of a rival, to the post of Vice-Governor-General of Kyushu. After reaching his place of exile, he never left his residence, devoting himself entirely to study. He was posthumously deified and worshiped all over Japan as a guardian god of literature.

Dazaifu Town, where the Dazaifu Shrine stands, is a 15-min. bus ride from Futsukaichi Station, or about 35 min. by the Nishitetsu Line from its Fukuoka Terminal via Nishitetsu-Futsukaichi.

Dazaifu Shrine (25D1), or Dazaifu Temmangu, 500 m. NE of Dazaifu Station, was established in 905 and dedicated to Michizane Sugawara. It is approached through a stone *torii*, across a bridge and through a two-story gate. In front of the oratory is a plum tree named *tohi-ume* (lit. Flying Plum Tree). The original tree is supposed to have flown to the shrine from the garden in Michizane's former residence in Kyoto to follow him into exile since *ume* blossoms were his favorite flower. The present main shrine was built in 1590. Thousands of *ume* trees are growing in the shrine grounds, which are also dotted with giant camphor trees.

The annual festival is celebrated with a procession from September 23 to 25, while another event called *Tsuina-sai* or *Oni-sube* and held on the night of January 7 is also very spectacular and quite popular.

The Site of the Former Dazaifu, or Office of the Governor-General of Kyushu—in existence from the 7th to the 14th centuries, lies 2.5 km. N of Futsukaichi Station. It is now designated as a "Place of Historical Importance." On the way is a Buddhist temple, **Kanzeonji**, of the Tendai sect. Its first edifices, completed in 746, were claimed to comprise the largest Buddhist center in western Japan. Though the temple was repeatedly destroyed by fires, the belfry contains a bronze bell ("National Treasure") cast in the early Nara period (645–710). Two halls, reconstructed in 1690, house many Buddhist images and other art objects registered as "Important Cultural Properties."

Route 41. Fukuoka to Kita-Kyushu

Hakata (Fukuoka) is connected by the Kagoshima Main Line (Mojiko—Kagoshima, 399.5 km.) with a mammoth industrial complex called Kita-Kyushu, lying on the N coast of Kyushu. The Kagoshima Main Line runs NE from Kagoshima, passing through Hakata (Fukuoka) and skirting the seashore of the Hibiki Nada Sea—the S portion of the Japan Sea—to Kita-Kyushu. It is 68.2 km., 50 min. by limited express, from Hakata (Fukuoka) to Kokura and 73.7 km., 1 hr. by limited express, to Moji.

By the Shinkansen, it takes 6 hrs. 30 min. from Tokyo to Kokura, and 3 hrs. 15 min. from Shin-Osaka.

By car-ferry it takes 20 hrs. 40 min. from Nagoya to New Moji Port, and approximately 13 hrs. from Higashi-Kobe to Kokura via the Inland Sea.

The All Nippon Airways' planes connect the city with Osaka in 1 hr. 30 min.

Kita-Kyushu (25D1), with a population of 1,050,000 and an area of 466 sq. km. on the N shore of Kyushu, is the seventh largest city in Japan. It also ranks with the Keihin, Hanshin and Chukyo districts as one of Japan's largest industrial areas. It owes its development to the vast Chikuhō coal fields to the S and to trade with the Asian continent. The switch from coal to oil resulting from the energy revolution and the break in communications with the continent in the wake of World War II brought its development to a temporary standstill. But industrial growth was given new impetus with an occurrence rare in world history: the merger on equal terms of five cities—Kokura, Moji, Tobata, Yahata and Wakamatsu.

With the birth of the new city, the five merging cities were reduced to the status of wards, although retaining their former urban character. Because of its ideal geographical conditions and excellent port facilities, Moji Ward is the most flourishing trade port in Kyushu. Such government offices as the Moji Customs House and the Kyushu Maritime Safety Headquarters are located here along with the branches of leading shipping companies. Kokura Ward, a flourishing castle-town dating back to the 17th century, is the center of commerce, transportation and culture in Kita-Kyushu. The Kita-Kyushu Municipal Hall is located here. Tobata Ward is both an industrial belt with large factories as well as a base for the deep-sea fishing industry, with almost all of Japan's trawlers registered here. Yahata Ward on the S shore of Dokai Bay is an iron and steel making district. Wakamatsu Ward was the port from which coal from the extensive Chikuhō coal fields in North Kyushu used to be shipped. It is now a thriving manufacturing center of such products as machinery, ships, vehicles, plate glass and aluminum. In April 1974, Kokura and Yahata

Wards were each divided into two wards—Kokura-Kita and Kokura-Minami, and Yahata-Higashi and Yahata-Nishi, thus bringing the total number of wards in Kita-Kyushu to seven.

Kita-Kyushu Port: Following the birth of Kita-Kyushu, the ports formerly belonging to each of the five cities also merged to become Kita-Kyushu Port, which was then placed under the joint supervision of the Fukuoka Prefectural Office and Kita-Kyushu City Hall. Kita-Kyushu Port has a total land area of 146 sq. km. divided among three districts: the Moji district for foreign trade (area: 56 sq. km.), the Kokura district for both foreign and domestic trade (area: 11 sq. km.) and the Dokai district serving as an industrial port (area: 79 sq. km., in Wakamatsu, Tobata, Yahata-Higashi and Yahata-Nishi Wards).

Moji Port is the only international trading port W of Kobe with modern facilities. It is equipped with piers that annually accommodate 200 freighters from 87 different countries regularly docking there as well as with container-handling facilities. Kokura Port is the cargo distribution center of Kita-Kyushu and one of Japan's largest ports for shipping steel. The Hankyu Ferry shuttles between here and Kobe. Dokai (Wakamatsu, Tobata and Yahata) Port is made up of the private berths of several different business enterprises, the largest of which belongs to the Nippon Steel Corporation. The port also handles lumber imports for Kita-Kyushu.

Following the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972, Kita-Kyushu Port is expected to play an important role in serving regular shipping runs between the two countries.

Local Products: Sea urchin, *wakame* (seaweed), *Moji-ga-Seki* (ink-stones), cutlery, bamboo ware and paper dolls.

Industrial Products: Iron and steel, metal ware, chemical and petroleum products, machinery, electrical machines and tools, products related to the publishing and printing field, foodstuffs, etc.

Annual Events: *Mekari Shinji* is held at the Mekari Shrine early in the morning of January 1 (according to the lunar calendar), at ebb tide. Refer to the Mekari Shrine on the following page.

Minato Matsuri is held every year from May 4 to 6 in Moji Ward. Celebrated to invoke the prosperity of the port and maritime safety, the festival includes such events as a parade through the city streets featuring the winner of a local beauty contest and public entertainment.

Gion Daiko Contest is the summer festival of the Yasaka Shrine in Kokura-Kita Ward, held from July 10 to 12. Over 110 floats loaded with Japanese-style drums called *Gion Daiko* assemble before the main gate of Kokura Castle, where a drum-beating contest takes place.

Numagaku is held at Sone in Kokura-Minami Ward every May 7. Traditionally said to have originated as a prayer to dispel an

epidemic, it consists of 12 gracefully performed folk dances. The event has been designated as an "Intangible Cultural Property" of the prefecture.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Kammon Bridge is a long suspension bridge linking Dannoura of Shimonoseki City in Yamaguchi Prefecture with Mekari in Moji Ward, Kita-Kyushu. With a total length of 1,068 m. and a central span of 712 m., the bridge is the longest in the Orient and the 10th longest in the world. Employed in its construction were 32,500 km. of wires bundled into strands 66.7 cm. in diameter, which were strung up on the spot according to a prefabrication engineering method. Since the clearance beneath the bridge girders is 61 m., ships of the 100,000-ton class can pass under it. The bridge can also withstand a wind velocity of 70 m. per second. Costing a total of 30 billion yen, it was completed in November 1973 after 4 years and 9 months were spent on its construction. The highway across the bridge—26 m. wide, six lanes—can accommodate about 60,000 vehicles a day.

Shin-Kammon Tunnel passes beneath the Kammon Straits from Shin-Shimonoseki Station (Yamaguchi Prefecture) to Kokura-Kita Ward in Kita-Kyushu. It is 18,675 m. in length, 880 m. of which is under the sea-floor, making it the world's longest undersea tunnel, and the second longest railway tunnel in the world after the Simplon Tunnel between Italy and Switzerland. Completed in 1974 and used exclusively for the Shinkansen, its construction involved the use of approximately 400,000 cubic m. of concrete and about 10,000 tons of steel. Since both up and down lines are laid inside the same tunnel, it is rather large—8.1 m. in height and 9.6 m. in width. The tunnel crosses the Kammon Straits at its narrowest point—Hayatomo-no-Seto. The fact that the tunnel makes up 90 percent of the distance between Shin-Shimonoseki and Kokura is the result of the careful thought given to the safety factor.

Mekari Park, 2.5 km. NE of Mojiko Station (10 min. by bus), is located on Cape Mekari, which projects into Hayatomo-no-Seto at its narrowest point (545 m. in width). The park has many evergreen, broad-leaved trees and commands a picturesque view of the straits. A Peace Pagoda was erected halfway up Mt. Kojo, E of the park, in 1958 at a cost of 17 million yen. The cost was borne by the Burmese government for the repose of the souls of World War II dead in Southeast Asia. It is 30 m. high, plated with gold and adorned by a huge chandelier inside. The completion of Kammon Bridge, which can be seen from the pagoda, has added a new scenic beauty to the area, representing the harmony of nature and art.

Mekari Shrine, located on the tip of Cape Mekari, 2.5 km. NE of Mojiko Station, is said to have been founded by Empress Jingu (d. 269) on her return from Korea. The annual festival of the

shrine, called *Mekari Shinji*, takes place on January 1 by the lunar calendar. Very early in the morning at ebb tide, three Shinto priests bearing flaming torches go down into the sea, reap *wakame* seaweed with their sickles and then offer it to the enshrined deities.

Kokura Castle, 500 m. W of Kokura Station, was constructed in 1602 by the feudal lord Tadaoki Hosokawa. It was once an imposing castle, with a donjon, 148 towers, and 48 gates scattered across an eminence 12,300 sq. km. in area and surrounded by a stone wall 18 m. high. But it was destroyed by fire in 1866 in the disorder attending the Meiji Restoration. The donjon, the Tsukiji Wall, and the Tsukimi Tower were rebuilt in 1959.

Kita-Kyushu Municipal Hall is immediately adjacent to Kokura Castle. This glass-walled, 15-story modern structure is situated in a green-lawned park. The view of Kokura Castle side-by-side with the Municipal Office in the center of this park presents a very interesting blend of old and new. The 15th floor of the building is an observation platform open to the public. From this height, one can see the entire city—from Kita-Kyushu Port to Hiraodai.

Hiraodai (25D1) is a limestone tableland 400 to 600 m. high, 11 km. long from N to S and 2 km. from E to W, located at the S end of Kokura-Minami Ward. At the highest point on the plateau thousands of limestone rocks lie open to view in a formation resembling flocks of sheep in a pasture. Also scattered here and there are limestone grottoes and coal basins, all of which offer superb sights.

Sembutsu Limestone Grotto, located at the E end of Hiraodai, is several thousand meters long. Many timetested limestone deposits are found there.

For about 480 m. visitors advance over dry, solid footing, but for the next 500 m. they must proceed barefoot through clear water soaking the limestone bed. Together with Hiraodai, the grotto is designated as a "Natural Monument."

Dokai Bay is an inlet measuring 6 km. E to W and 1 km. N to S, and bordered by the four wards of Yahata-Higashi, Yahata-Nishi, Tobata and Wakamatsu. Steel, cement and glass factories as well as other industrial plants line both banks, where piers have been constructed for 15,000-ton-class vessels.

Wakato O-hash Bridge, a suspension bridge spanning Dokai Bay, was completed in 1962 at a cost of 5,100 million yen. Its over-all length is 2,068 m—the suspension part alone extending 680 m. The central span is 367 m., the height of the pillars is 84 m. and the water clearance is 42 m.

Hobashira Natural Park, consisting of a string of hills—Hobashira, Sarakura, Gongen and Hanao—is situated S of Kita-Kyushu and can be reached in about 20 min. by bus S from Yahata Station. It is blessed with natural beauty, with its many wild birds, forests, ponds and waterfalls. A trip to the summit of Mt. Hobashira by

cable car will be rewarded by a view of the city, the Nippon Steel Corporation's Yawata Works and Dokai Bay.

Mt. Takato Park is located beside Wakamatsu Station. The park once served as a fortified zone, but it is now open to the public as an observation point.

Kawachi Reservoir: Located 5 km. SW of Yahata Station, the dam-made reservoir was made by the Nippon Steel Corporation's Yawata Works to supply cooling water to its plants. Measuring 8 km. in circumference, the reservoir is named "Lake of Swans" because many swans make their home there. The lake's pleasant surroundings attract people who enjoy outings and driving.

Yawata Works of the Nippon Steel Corporation stretches 4 km. along Dokai Bay. Established in 1901, the total area covers 430 ha. In 1970, two steel companies—Fuji and Yawata—merged to form the world's largest steel-making company. The new company is capitalized at 230 thousand million yen and employs 83,000 workers, 24,000 of whom work here. 70 percent of the inhabitants of Yahata-Higashi and Yahata-Nishi Wards is said to be connected in some way to the works. The works produced 30 million tons of crude iron in fiscal 1971, a figure that represents the world's largest productivity in steel.

Tobata Works: The blowing-in of the blast furnaces started in 1959. The works is equipped with a 10,000-ton blast furnace—the biggest of its kind ever built in Japan, and three other 5,000-ton blast furnaces for pig iron.

ALONG THE CHIKUHO MAIN LINE

From Wakamatsu, the Chikuho Main Line runs southwestward via Orio through the Chikuho coal fields for a distance of 66.1 km. to Haruda on the Kagoshima Main Line.

Nogata (25D1), pop. 57,000, 14 km. from Orio, is a commercial and industrial city on the banks of the middle reaches of the Onga River, and is the center of the coal-mining region in northern Kyushu. It is the junction for the 16.2-km. Ita Line to Ita in Tagawa City (pop. 63,000) on the Hita-Hikosan Line. This line starts from Mojiko in Moji, Kita-Kyushu, and leads to Hita (94.3 km.), which is also on the Kyudai Main Line (see Route 45). JNR's Nogata Bus Line runs 45.6 km. between Nogata and Fukuoka, taking 1 hr. 40 min.

Iizuka (25D1), pop. 76,000, 28.6 km. from Orio, was once a mining city, but thanks to its proximity to Fukuoka (30 km.) and Kita-Kyushu (35 km.), it is now being transformed into a new commercial city. The city is the junction for JNR's Gotoji and Kamiyamada Lines. The former line leads from Shin-Iizuka to Gotoji (13.3 km.) in Tagawa City on the Hita-Hikosan Line, while the latter runs from Iizuka to Kamiyamada terminal (14.4 km.) in Yamada City (pop. 16,000). Shin-Iizuka Station is also linked with Fukuoka by JNR bus (50.1 km.), with a change at Miyata-machi.

Route 42. Fukuoka to Kagoshima via Kumamoto

The Kagoshima Main Line cuts down through Kyushu from Mojiko or Moji on the N to Kagoshima on the S, running mostly along the W coast. The entire length of the line is 399.5 km. However, almost all train services on the Kagoshima Main Line end at Nishi-Kagoshima, 3.2 km. W of Kagoshima Station. Ten-odd through express trains run daily on this line, including some limited expresses. The fastest of the latter trains takes 5 hrs. 40 min. from Moji to Nishi-Kagoshima.

Tosu, pop. 50,000, 28.6 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is the junction for the Nagasaki Main Line (see Route 43).

Kurume (25D2), pop. 196,000 is 35.7 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), or 38.8 km. from Nishitetsu-Fukuoka on the Nishitetsu Line—35 min. by limited express on either line. It is the junction for the Kyudai Main Line, extending 141.5 km. E to Oita on the E coast. The city is situated along the middle section of the Chikugo River—the longest in Kyushu (123 km.)—in the central portion of the Tsukushi Plain.

Kurume was formerly the castle-town of the Arima clan, but now it is a mart for agricultural products as well as a well-known rubber and cotton industrial center. Cotton cloth with splashed patterns called *Kurume-gasuri* has been popular for nearly 170 years.

Other Specialties: *Rantai* lacquer ware or lacquered wickerwork of split bamboo.

Suitengu Shrine on the Chikugo River, about 300 m. W of Kurume Station, is dedicated to Emperor Antoku. Said to have been established in 1185, the shrine is worshiped in the belief it affords protection from calamities by water as well as easy childbirth. The popular Suitengu Shrine in Nihombashi, Tokyo, was separated from the original one here in 1818 by the lord of Kurume.

The annual River Festival of the shrine is held for three days from May 5 to 7. The Summer Festival during August 5 to 7 features lighted lanterns and a fireworks display.

Funagoya Spa is about 1 km. E of Funagoya Station or 40 min. by bus from Kurume Station. This flourishing mineral-spring resort is nestled among a cluster of camphor and cherry trees at the confluence of the Yabe and Matsunaga Rivers. Class and temperature of spring: simple carbonic acid, 19°C., said to be efficacious against stomach and intestinal troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. During summer, firefly-viewing on the banks of the Yabe River can be enjoyed. One can also fish for *ayu* in the same river from June to October. The trees at this spa are famous for the beauty of their autumn-tinted leaves.

Omuta (25C2), pop. 172,000 is 69.3 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka),

55 min. by limited express; 75.1 km. from Nishitetsu-Fukuoka Terminal, 1 hr. 10 min. by limited express. It is a port city boasting a thriving chemical industry based on the area's abundant output of coal. Like the neighboring city of Arao (pop. 56,000), Omuta owes its prosperity to the surrounding Miike coalfields.

Miike Colliery, first discovered in 1469, is the largest coalfield in Japan, extending over Omuta and Arao, with more than 6,600 workers producing some 20,000 tons of coal a day.

Miike Harbor is situated about 3 km. from Omuta Station. It was constructed for shipping coal by the Mitsui Mining Co.—owner of the colliery—and opened for foreign trade in 1908. The difference in the ebb and flow of the tide from the Ariake Sea, which the port faces, ranges up to 5.5 m. A pair of very long moles and a 20-m.-wide lock gate have been built to maintain the depth of the water inside the lock constant at 8.5 m. or more at low tide.

Regular ferry service is offered between this port and Shimabara—one of the gateways to the Unzen-Amakusa National Park—across the Ariake Sea. The ferry covers the 33 km. in 1 hr. 20 min. Fertilizer, coal, etc., are shipped from Miike Harbor, while industrial salt, mineral ore (zinc and iron sulphides), anthracite, etc., are imported.

Hatsushima (25C2), Japan's first man-made islet is situated off Miike Port. Round in shape and 135 m. in diameter, it was constructed in 1951 at a cost of 113 million yen after two years of work. It was set up to provide a ventilation shaft for an undersea project and an elevator base for the conveyance of miners and machinery.

Tamana (25D3), pop. 43,000, is the station for **Tamana Spa**, also called Ryuganji Spa. This health resort, located 2 km. NE of the station, is reached in 10 min. by bus. With water temperatures of 45° to 49°C., the spa is said to be efficacious against stomach and intestinal troubles, rheumatism and female diseases.

KUMAMOTO AND VICINITY

Kumamoto (25D3), pop. 453,000, situated in the center of Kyushu, is the capital of Kumamoto Prefecture and the third-largest city in Kyushu.

In the days of the Tokugawa shogunate government, Kumamoto City served as one of the nation's powerful strongholds. Today, it holds an important position in Kyushu's transportation, administration and culture. This thriving commercial city also serves as a trading center for the district's rice and other agricultural products. The city has five institutions of higher education—Kumamoto University (national, with the Faculties of Law & Literature, Science, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Pharmacy), Kumamoto Women's College (prefectural), Kumamoto Commercial College (private), Kyushu Tokai University (private) and Kumamoto Technical College (private).

Access: From Hakata (Fukuoka) (118.4 km.), 1 hr. 35 min. by

limited express; from Beppu (160.1 km. by the Hohi Main Line) via Oita, about 3 hrs. 20 min.

The All Nippon Airways maintains direct flights to Kumamoto from Tokyo (1 hr. 40 min.), Nagoya (1 hr. 15 min.) and Osaka (1 hr. 5 min.).

Local Railway Lines: Besides being served by the Kagoshima Main Line, Kumamoto has the 148-km. Hohi Main Line leading to Oita on the E coast of Kyushu and a 23.2-km. private railway line to Kikuchi operated by the Kumamoto Electric Railway. The Hohi Main Line runs through the Aso National Park. The ascent of volcanic Mt. Aso can be made from Tateno, Akamizu, Uchinomaki or Aso Stations—all accessible within 1 hr. 30 min. from Kumamoto on this line.

Specialties: Rice gluten, pottery, bamboo ware, tops and articles featuring inlaid work.

Kumamoto Castle is one of the three most famous castles in Japan, the others being Osaka and Nagoya Castles. The castle was built in 1607 after six years of work supervised by Kiyomasa Kato (1562-1611)—lord of Higo Province (the present Kumamoto Prefecture). It stands on a low hill called Chausuyama, 2 km. NE of Kumamoto Station. The castle has been dubbed "Gingko Castle" because a giant gingko tree, said to have been planted by Kiyomasa, grows on the castle site.

In 1877, it was besieged by a rebel army from Kagoshima led by Takamori Saigo. Although a large part of the castle was burnt down in the siege, the defenders headed by Major General Kanjo Tani (1837-1911) were able to hold out for more than 50 days until relief arrived. Only the stone foundations plus a dozen turrets and gates connected by walls remain today. These remnants are preserved as "Important Cultural Properties," while the castle site itself is designated as a "Special Place of Historical Importance." In 1960, the donjon of the castle was restored in ferroconcrete on its former site, reproducing the grandeur amidst which it once stood. The donjon now houses a museum.

The approach to the castle is a slope called Miyukizaka, noted for its avenue of cherry trees.

Kato Shrine, immediately N of the castle, is dedicated to Kiyomasa Kato, founder of Kumamoto City. Included among the shrine's treasures are an *eboshi*-shaped helmet made by Kiyomasa himself, a sword worn by him and a war-drum. The shrine commands a fine view of the northern part of the city.

Hommyoji (25D3), a Buddhist temple of the Nichiren sect—commonly known as *Seishoko*—is about 3 km. N of Kumamoto Station, or 1 km. W of Kami-Kumamoto Station. It is approached through a lovely avenue of cherry trees, extending between a multistory gate and a flight of stone steps. Within the precincts are Kiyomasa's tomb and a treasure house containing many of his manuscripts and relics.

Hanaokayama, about 1 km. NW of Kumamoto Station, is a

133-m.-high hill noted for the ferroconcrete pagoda on its summit which houses Buddha's ashes. The ashes were donated by the late Jawahrlar Nehru, former prime minister of India. Stones inscribed with passages from Buddhist sutras sent from all over the country are also kept in the pagoda. It was erected in 1954 and dedicated to the souls of the dead in World War II. The crest of the hill commands a fine bird's-eye view of the city.

Fujisaki Hachimangu is a Shinto shrine sacred to Emperor Ojin, his mother Empress Jingu and Suminoe-no-Okami. It is situated about 3 km. SE of Kami-Kumamoto Station or 4 km. NE of Kumamoto Station (buses available from both). The shrine is particularly noted for its *Hojo-e*, an annual festival held on September 15 in which a procession of mounted warriors clad in ancient armor escort three portable shrines in a classical scene.

Suizenji Park was laid out in 1632 as a landscape garden in the villa of the Hosokawa clan, who held dominion over this district after the Kato clan. It lies 1 km. S of Suizenji Station on the Hoho Main Line, or 5 km. from Kumamoto Station (about 25 min. by streetcar). Covering an area of 64.6 ha., the garden contains a crystal-clear pond with springs welling up from the bottom and the Izumi Shrine—sacred to the ancestors of the Hosokawa clan. This Japanese landscape garden is unusual for its large-scale design, featuring a composition modeled after Mt. Fuji, Lake Biwa and other outstanding landscapes of Japan.

Lake Ezu, about 600 m. S of Suizenji Park, is a large, gourd-shaped lake, 6 km. in circumference. Fed by an exceptionally cold spring from the park, it is well stocked with carp, silver carp and eels. The lake is especially known as the birthplace of a rare species of fresh-water laver called *Suizenji-nori*. Clustered around the lake are large numbers of Japanese wax trees used for the candle-making industry, adding to the beauty of the scenery when they become aflame with tinted leaves in autumn. A municipal zoo is located by the lake.

Tatsuta Natural Park is 20 min. on foot after a 20-min. bus ride from Kumamoto Station. It is the site of the Taishoji Temple, family temple of the Hosokawa family. The moss garden and spring-fed pond surrounded by clusters of cypress trees give visitors the illusion of having stepped back 300 years in time. In the garden is a teahouse called Koshiken, which was designed and constructed by Tadaoki Hosokawa (1563–1645). Its latticed *shoji* (paper screen doors) without skirting and wave-designed alcove ports are good examples of his artistic taste.

Misumi (25C3) is a port town regarded as a key point of land-sea transportation on the Beppu–Aso–Unzen–Nagasaki tourist route. It is also known for the beautiful views it offers of the seacoast. Steamers run from Misumi to Shimabara and the Amakusa Islands in the Unzen-Amakusa National Park. Time required by steamer: to Shimabara, 1 hr.; to Hondo on Amakusa-Shimo Island, about 1 hr. 30 min. Buses are also available from Misumi to the Amakusa

Islands over the Five Amakusa Bridges (see Route 44: Nagasaki and Unzen-Amakusa National Park).

Yatsushiro (25D3), pop. 103,000, 154.1 km. from Hakata, is the junction for the Hisatsu Line to Hayato. Situated at the estuary of the Kuma River, it thrives as an industrial port city, with its large plants turning out cement, paper, pulp, wine and alcohol, and dextrose. The city is also famous for the production of shad-docks, mat rushes and watermelons. Its pottery is famous, too. Known as *Koda-yaki*, or *Yatsushiro-yaki*, it was first made by Korean potters who came to Japan during the 16th century.

Yatsushiro Bay is noted for the *shiranui* (strange lights on the sea), which appear about midnight in late summer or early autumn.

Hinagu is one of two typical spas on the SW coast of Kyushu, the other being Yunoko Spa. It boasts a mild climate and a beautiful seascape. Delightful pathways along the shore offer picturesque views of the Amakusa Islands. Class and temperature of springs: simple thermal and weak common-salt, 42° to 48°C., said to be efficacious against female diseases, rheumatism, scrofula and gastro-intestinal ailments. Bamboo ware is a specialty here.

Yunoura, 187.8 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is a sequestered spa surrounded by the South Kyushu mountains. Class and temperature of springs: simple thermals, 40° to 45°C.; said to be beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, skin diseases, insomnia, etc.

Minamata (25C4), pop. 36,000, 203.7 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is an agricultural and industrial center. The city is the birthplace of the nitrogen fixation industry in Japan. It is connected with Kurino (on the Hisatsu Line) by the 55.7-km. Ymano Line. Boats ply daily between Minamata and the ports of Hondo and Ushibuka on Amakusa-Shimo Island.

Yunoko, 4 km. N of the station, 20 min. by bus, is a seaside spa that commands a distant view of the Amakusa Islands.

Yunozuru (25C4), 8 km. SE of the station, 25 min. by bus, situated at the foot of Yahazu on the border of Kumamoto and Kagoshima Prefectures, is a mountain spa known as a good summer retreat.

Izumi Plain, where Izumi City (pop. 38,000), Takanomachi and Nodamura are situated, is noted for the large number of cranes that annually migrate here from Siberia, Lake Baikal, and the Amur River regions via China and Korea. Numbering over 2,000, the cranes nest around Arazaki in Izumi City from October to February. Most of the migrants are white-crested and white-naped cranes. The area is a wild-bird's paradise in which more than a hundred varieties of wild birds are protected, including the cranes.

Sendai (25C5), pop. 61,000, 271 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), on the lower reaches of the Sendai River is a market for agricultural and industrial products. About 800 m. SW of Kami-Sendai Station is the Nitta Shrine dedicated to mythopoeic Ninigi-no-Mikoto, whose presumed hilly grave is at the rear of the shrine. The site

of the pagoda of the now-extinct Satsuma Kokubunji Temple—established in 741 in the city—is vivid proof of the ancient origin of this community since townships invariably antedate temples.

Sendai is the starting point of the 66.1-km. Miyanojo Line to Satsuma-Okuchi (pop. 29,000). The latter town is 37 km. from Minamata and 18.7 km. from Kurino by the Yamano Line. Following are some places worth visiting along the Miyanojo Line:

Ichihino Spa (25C5) (50 min. by bus from Sendai Station), **Iriki Spa** (500 m. E of Iriki Station on the Miyanojo Line), **Lake Imuta** and **Imuta Spa** (10 min. by bus from Iriki Station), **Miyanojo Spa** along the upper reaches of the Sendai River (20 min. by bus from Miyanojo Station) and **Tsuruda Dam** (50 min. by bus from Miyanojo Station).

Kushikino (25C5), pop. 31,000, 283 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is a port city with good harbor facilities for pelagic fishing boats. It is also known for the gold mines inside its city limits. Regular steamer service is maintained daily from here to Teuchi Port on Koshiki Island, some 50 km. W.

Ijuin (25C5), 299.8 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is the junction for the Kagoshima Kotsu Railway to Makurazaki (49.6 km.). Together with Kagoshima, it is noted for its manufacture of *Satsuma-yaki*—the beautifully decorated, crackled pottery now widely known as *Satsuma* ware.

The Kagoshima Kotsu Railway, running along the W coast of the Satsuma Peninsula, is famous for its splendid seascapes, especially between Hioki and Izaku.

Fukiage Spa, about 7 min. by bus from Izaku Station, has been known since feudal days as a health and summer resort for Kagoshima residents, being favored with a mild climate and peaceful surroundings. It is comprised of seven separate fountainheads of hot springs, supplying abundant simple hydrogen sulphide water, 51° to 62°C., said to be efficacious against chronic skin diseases, neuralgia and female diseases. The spa can also be reached in 1 hr. 10 min. by bus direct from Kagoshima Station.

Makurazaki (25C6), pop. 30,000, a terminal of the Kagoshima Kotsu Railway Line, is also the junction of JNR's Ibusuki-Makurazaki Line (87.9 km.) to Nishi-Kagoshima. Situated at the SW corner of the Satsuma Peninsula, it is a base for bonito fishing. The processing of marine products, including dried bonito known as *Satsuma-bushi*, is a thriving industry in this port town. Besides, hog raising as well as the cultivation and manufacture of crossbred Assam tea are no less actively pursued in the area. A prefectural black-tea experimental station is located at Higashi-Kago in the city.

Bonotsu (25C6), 35 min. by bus from Makurazaki, is now a small, placid port with picturesque scenery. Also noted for bonito and yellowtail catches, it was an important port in bygone days for voyages to China during the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

KAGOSHIMA AND VICINITY

Kagoshima (25D5), 320.3 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka) by the Kagoshima Main Line, is also the S terminal of the Nippo Main Line; see Route 45.

Access: It takes 4 hrs. 40 min. from Hakata (Fukuoka) by the Kagoshima Main Line, 7 hrs. 40 min. from Kokura by the Nippo Main Line and 24 hrs. 30 min. from Tokyo—all by limited express.

The All Nippon Airways has direct flight service to Kagoshima from Tokyo (1 hr. 45 min.) and Osaka (1 hr. 5 min.). The Toa Domestic Airlines also connects the city with Tokyo in 2 hrs. 45 min., and with Fukuoka in 40 min. Kagoshima Airport, 1 hr. by bus from the city, has standard international facilities.

The city (pop. 434,000) is the capital of Kagoshima Prefecture as well as the center of transportation in the S Kyushu district. Two main lines, Kagoshima and Nippo, meet here, making the city a starting point for exploring the Satsuma and Osumi Peninsulas, Amami-Oshima Island and the Satsunan Islands. The city is situated along the middle of the W coast of Kagoshima Bay, facing Sakurajima across a narrow stretch of water. Its port is connected by regular steamers with the Satsunan Islands, including Tanegashima, Yaku and Amami-Oshima, and the Okinawa Islands.

Kagoshima was the castle-town of the Shimazu clan, 29 generations of which reigned over Kagoshima and the surrounding district for 695 years before the Meiji Restoration (1868). This city is also famous for its association with several leaders of the Restoration movement, including Takamori Saigo (1827–1877) and Toshimichi Okubo (1830–1878).

Specialties: Principal products are silk textiles, tin ware, bamboo and pottery wares, pickled Japanese radish, ham, *shochu* liquor, sugared shaddock, *karukan* cake, etc.

Shiroyama Park is situated on a 107-m.-high hill, 1.5 km. SW of Kagoshima Station. It was formerly the site of the castle of a lord who ruled this district during the 14th century. The summit affords an extensive view over Kagoshima Bay, including the graceful volcanic Sakurajima and the dormant volcano Kaimon—also known as Satsuma-Fuji. Behind the hill is a cave in which Takamori Saigo committed *harakiri* with his followers when the Kagoshima (Satsuma) Rebellion of 1877 collapsed.

Nanshu Shrine, in the precincts of the Jokomyoji Temple, 1 km. NW of Kagoshima Station, is dedicated to Takamori Saigo, who was also called Nanshu Saigo. The tombs of Saigo, some generals and the 2,023 soldiers killed in the Satsuma Rebellion are in the graveyard of the nearby temple.

Terukuni Shrine, at the S foot of Shiroyama, is dedicated to Nariakira Shimazu (1809–1858), a *daimyo* of this province. An exceptionally enlightened ruler, he introduced telegraphy, photography, glass-making, cotton spinning, etc. By adopting European artillery, he enabled Kagoshima to put up an effective resist-

ance—for a time—against the bombardment by British warships in 1863.

Shoko Shuseikan Museum adjacent to Iso Park, was once a factory established by Nariakira Shimazu in 1852 for the repletion of Japan's armaments and the promotion of its industries. It was the largest in the country at the time, with a work force of 1,200. Now the factory is a museum that displays materials steeped in 700 years of the Shimazu family history.

St. Xavier's Memorial Church, erected on the date of the 400th anniversary of his landing in Kagoshima, stands in Xavier Park near the Takamibara streetcar stop. His bust and a hall commemorating his arrival are also located in the park.

St. Francisco de Xavier (1506-1552), a Spanish missionary of the Society of Jesus, came to Kagoshima in 1549 after a stormy voyage from Malacca. With the permission of the Lord of Satsuma, he preached the teachings of Christ during his 10 months' stay there. This was Japan's first contact with Christianity. Later, he visited Hirado, Yamaguchi, Kyoto and Oita on his evangelical trips, leaving Japan in 1551; see Route 33: Yamaguchi.

Iso Park, 2.5 km. N of the station, formerly a villa of the Shimazu clan, is situated along a stretch of coast called Iso. Built in the middle of the 17th century, the villa stands amidst a garden rich in natural beauty. An aerial cableway is available to Isoyama Hill at the rear of the garden.

Sakurajima (25D5), once an island in the Bay of Kagoshima, has now become a peninsula. The flow of lava in the great eruption in 1914 dammed up the narrow channel, which formerly separated the island from the mainland. The island thus bears a considerable resemblance to the Shimabara Peninsula, formed by the eruption of the Unzen volcanoes. Since its first recorded eruption in 708, there have been scores of upheavals by the Sakurajima volcano.

Although from a distance the volcano appears to have only a single cone, it actually has three—Kitadake (North Peak, alt. 1,118 m.), Nakadake (Middle Peak, 1,110 m.) and Minamidake (South Peak, 1060 m.). Each peak has a crater, from which streams of lava have poured out over the years to form the main body of the island. However, only Minamidake is active now.

Furusato (25D5) is a scenic hot-spring resort on the S coast of Sakurajima. The spa commands a fine view of Mt. Kaimon and other mountains on the Osumi Peninsula. It is accessible in 20 min. by a JNR bus from Sakurajima Port, which is a 20-min. ferryboat ride from Kagoshima Port.

A parkway encircling Sakurajima is covered in 1 hr. 45 min. by sightseeing bus starting from Sakurajima Port.

As Sakurajima has an exceedingly mild climate, it produces delicious fruit, including several kinds of citrus fruit as well as loquats. The turnip-shaped *Sakurajima-daikon* often grows as large as 50 cm. in diameter (1.5 m. in circumference) and weighs as much as 45 kg. They are harvested during the period from late

January to mid-February, then usually sliced and pickled in *sake* lees or *miso* (bean paste). They are sold under such brands as *Satsuma-zuke*, *Kagoshima-zuke* and *Sakurajima-zuke*.

The Ibusuki-Makurazaki Line branches off from the Kagoshima Main Line at Nishi-Kagoshima, and taking a roundabout route it follows the coastline E to S of the Satsuma Peninsula. It eventually leads 87.9 km. to Makurazaki—the terminal of the Kagoshima Kotsu Railway. Along this line are numerous places of interest, the highlights of which are as follows:

Ibusuki (25D6), pop. 32,000, situated at the S tip of the Satsuma Peninsula, is 45.7 km. S of Nishi-Kagoshima Station (50 min. by express or 45 min. by hovercraft from Kagoshima Port). It is noted for its tobacco production and hot springs. Most of the spas lie along the 10-km.-long beach of Ibusuki. Like Beppu Spa, one of the Ibusuki hot springs called Surigahama specializes in *sunamushi* or hot-sand baths. Class and temperature of springs: earth-muriated weak common-salt, earth-muriated iron carbonate, etc.; 48° to 99°C.; beneficial in the treatment of external injuries, digestive trouble, female diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia and scrofula.

Specialties: Boxwood and bamboo wares, hothouse vegetables, etc. **Lake Ikeda** (25D6), 8 km. W of Ibusuki, 45 min. by bus, is a round-shaped caldera lake noted for its unusual transparency. It is the largest lake in Kyushu, measuring 24 km. in circumference and 11 sq. km. in area. SW of the lake at the S extremity of the Satsuma Peninsula rises Mt. Kaimon (alt. 924 m.). This dormant, well-timbered volcano adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The summit is 3 km., 2 hrs. from the Kaimondake bus stop, which is 12 km., 1 hr. by bus from Yamakawa Station on the Ibusuki-Makurazaki Line.

Nagasakibana Spit, 7 km. SW of Yamakawa Station, about 40 min. by bus, juts out into the sea E of Mt. Kaimon. It commands an extensive view of a section of the Pacific Ocean that is dotted with such islands as Takeshima, Iojima and Kuroshima.

Kirishima-Yaku National Park (25D5) covers a huge area of 55,231 ha., embracing the scenic Kagoshima Bay as well as Mt. Kirishima and Yaku Island. It also includes Sakurajima, Ibusuki Spa and both tips of the Satsuma and Osumi Peninsulas. Mt. Kaimon and Nagasakibana Spit are situated on the former peninsula. For information on the Kirishima area of the national park, see Route 45.

SATSUNAN ISLANDS

Islands lying between Kyushu and Taiwan are called the Nansei (Southwest) Islands, and islands situated in the N are called the Satsuman Islands. These islands boast an historical culture, tradition and natural beauty which attract many visitors to their shores. **Tanegashima Island** (25P15), 446 sq. km. in area, the southernmost of the Satsuman Islands, lies SE of Kagoshima beyond the

Osumi Straits. Nishi-no-Omote (pop. 25,000), chief port city of the island on the NW coast, can be reached in 3 to 4 hrs. by regular boat or 35 min. by air from Kagoshima.

In 1543 three Portuguese drifted ashore here. They were the first to teach the Japanese the use of firearms, which accordingly were called *Tanegashima* after the name of the place where they were introduced. A 3-m.-high monument in the shape of a shell bears an inscription commemorating the traditional friendship between the two countries. It stands in the precincts of the Misaki Shrine at the S end of the island, 1 hr. by bus from Tanegashima Airport, where the shipwrecked sailors first landed.

Yaku Island (25P16) lies farther SW of Tanegashima Island, occupying an area of 503 sq. km. Since the island is a maze of lofty mountains, including Mt. Miyanoura (alt. 1,935 m.)—the highest peak in Kyushu, it presents a striking contrast to its neighbor. Centuries-old Japanese cedars grow in primeval forests on the island to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 m. Called *Yaku-sugi*, these trees are protected as "Natural Monuments." These ancient trees are treasured as being a rare wood because of their fine-grained annual rings.

A regular ferryboat connects Miyanoura on the N coast of the island with Kagoshima in 4 hrs. 10 min. daily.

Amami Islands (25M13) consist of such subtropical islands as Amami-Oshima, Kikaigashima, Tokunoshima, Okinoerabu and Yoron. They comprise a total area of about 1,237 sq. km. and a combined population of 162,000. Amami-Oshima is not only the largest island (709 sq. km.), but is also the main island for transportation, with such fine ports as Naze (pop. 46,000) and Koniya.

Specialties: *Oshima-tsumugi* (hand-spun silk drapery), crude sugar, bananas, papaya, pineapples, etc.

From Kagoshima, regular steamship services are maintained to several of these islands (about 11 hrs. to Naze); air service is offered by the Toa Domestic Airlines to Amami-Oshima (1 hr. 15 min.), Kikaigashima (1 hr. 55 min.) and Tokunoshima (1 hr. 35 min.).

OKINAWA ISLANDS

Okinawa Islands (Okinawa Prefecture) with an area of some 2,244 sq. km. and a population of 1,028,000, lies 685 km. off the southern tip of Kyushu. The prefecture consists of four major groups of islands—Okinawa, Miyako, Yaeyama and Daito—made up of 60 islands of various sizes. The largest island among them is the main island of Okinawa, with an area of 1,220 sq. km.

As far back as the 14th century, Okinawa imported its culture from China and Southeast Asia which was later developed to form a unique Okinawan culture. Life on most of the islands was hard hit during World War II but has since recovered. By the terms of the 1972 pact between Japan and the U.S., Okinawa reverted to Japan and Okinawa Prefecture was born.

Okinawa is a typical subtropical region of Japan. Species of coral and tropical fish can be found in its clear, blue waters. The color of the water changes from place to place due to the varied coral growth below. Okinawa is also inhabited by a great variety of animals, some of which are designated as "Natural Monuments," including the *mayailurus iriomotensis*—a species of wildcat found on Iriomote Island.

TRANSPORTATION

Naha, the capital of Okinawa Prefecture, is the political, cultural, commercial and transportation center. The gateway to Okinawa and a starting point for exploring the island area, the city is connected by air with Honshu and Kyushu.

The Japan Air Lines and the All Nippon Airways provide direct flights to Naha from Tokyo (2 hrs. 30 min.), from Osaka (2 hrs. 5 min.) and from Fukuoka (1 hr. 35 min.). The All Nippon Airways also connects Naha with Nagoya in 2 hrs. 20 min. by direct flight. Naha Airport is 6.6 km. SW of the city, 15 min. by bus.

Steamship service is also available from Tokyo, Osaka and Kagoshima. The time required from Tokyo is 46 hrs., from Osaka 37 hrs. 30 min. and from Kagoshima 20 hrs.

Inter-Island Transportation: Since there is no train service, buses and taxis provide the only means of land transportation in Okinawa. Taxi fare is comparatively inexpensive and bus-line networks connect all parts of the major islands of Okinawa so that one can conveniently travel from place to place.

Economy: Agriculture, stock-farming and fishery, which occupied a primary position in Okinawa before World War II, still make up the major portion of the area's economic production. The chief products are sugar, pineapples, processed meat and fish. In addition, petroleum refining and cement plants are now gradually being developed into an important coastal industrial complex.

From the standpoint of tourism, there has been a post-reversion mushrooming of hotels, restaurants, department stores, travel agencies and entertainment centers. As a result, tourism plays an important role in the Okinawan economy. Traditional folk art and crafts are still counted as an industrial treasure.

Specialties: *Bingata* is the dyeing of cotton, linen and silk by a traditional technique using a mixture of pigments and vegetable dyes. Considered one of the most colorful among all of Okinawa's traditional arts, it takes even an experienced craftsman at least two weeks to dye a small piece of cloth since the dyeing process requires great concentration, long patience and careful finger work. The color dyes are of bright hue, and their patterns feature animals, plants, landscapes and geometrical designs. It is possible to watch this dyeing process at workshops in Shuri, Naha (20 min. by taxi from Kokusai O-dori—International Avenue).

Ryukyu Ceramics: This is a traditional ceramic art with a 400-year-long history. Originally introduced from China, the ceramic

technique is now based on the use of a red clay found in the northern part of the main island of Okinawa. Since the ceramics are baked in Tsuboya in Naha (10 min. by taxi from Kokusai O-dori), they are also known as *Tsuboya* ware. Simply designed articles of daily use are produced here in large numbers.

Bashofu (abaca-cloth) is a good quality cloth peculiar to Okinawa made from banana-tree fibers. Based on a history of 600 years, *bashofu* is dyed by a process that takes 15 days, with another week required to weave the cloth. The woven cloth is mainly used for *kimono*, *obi* and cushions.

Ryukyu lacquer ware is another typical art of Okinawa. Deigo wood is generally used for the crafted item, on which lacquer made from Kucha earth is applied. This lacquer ware is characterized by its light weight and the absence of discoloration and cracks.

Ryukyu-kasuri cloth, *mon-ori* (a type of weaving using a raised pattern in colors on warp), glassware, leather ware, coral and tortoise-shell craft are also regarded as typical Okinawan products. **Annual Events:** *Juriuma* is celebrated in Tsuji, Naha on January 20 of the lunar calendar. Over 100 dancing girls wearing colorful folk costumes parade through the streets to the accompaniment of gongs, *samisen* (three-stringed instrument with a catskin-covered sound box), flutes and drums.

Haryusen or *Hary* is a festival centered around prayers to the seagod for a big catch and the safety of fishermen. Held on May 4 of the lunar calendar in Tomari Port in Naha and Itoman, it features a boat race, with 12 rowers and a steersman manning each boat.

Eisa, held on July 13 to 16 of the lunar calendar in Okinawa City, is a very masculine event in which young men dance and shout to the accompaniment of *jabisen* (three-stringed instrument with a snakeskin-covered sound box) and drums.

A tug of war is held on August 15 of the lunar calendar in Itoman, and on the first Sunday after June 27 in Yonabaru (9.4 km. E of Naha). Two teams of men pull against each other with a giant rice-straw rope 60 cm. in diameter and some 500 m. in length.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Naha (27A4) with a population of 306,000, is the largest city in Okinawa Prefecture as well as its political, economic and cultural center. It is located on the lower reaches of the Kokuba River. During World War II the city was completely destroyed by fire. After the war Naha's reconstruction was remarkable and today it has become a flourishing international city. The heart of the city is Kokusai O-dori (International Avenue), along a 1.6 km. stretch of which are department stores, jewelry and souvenir shops and restaurants lined up one after another. The busiest quarters in Naha are Sakurazaka—a little E of Kokusai O-dori, around

Tomari Port on the N edge of the city limits, Naminoue Street on the W side of the city and Sakaemachi on the E side of the city. Kokusai O-dori can be reached in 15 min. by bus from Naha Airport.

Shurei-no-Mon Gate, some 6 km. E of Kokusai O-dori is regarded by native residents as a familiar symbol of Okinawa. The gate was built in the early 16th century to serve as a secondary gate for Shuri Castle and is typical of Okinawan architecture. Though at first sight it looks like a Chinese-style structure, it is truly representative of Ryukyu-style and cannot be seen in any other part of the world. The gate was destroyed during the war but was restored to its original style in 1958 after two years of construction. Plans for the restoration of Shuri Castle are now under way.

Tamaudon, 200 m. W of the Shurei-no-Mon Gate, consists of the tombs of the Sho family—the royal family of the one time Ryukyu Kingdom. There are three large tombstones. The center one contains coffins, the left one contains the remains of the kings, and the right those of princes and queen consorts. The tombs have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Sonohiyan Utaki, located next to the Shurei-no-Mon Gate, was built in 1511 by the Ryukyu royal family for prayers. According to legend, there was once a god of prophecy who was able to foresee any mishap that might befall the king when he left home.

This stone gate is typical of Okinawa stone architecture. With its Chinese gabled-roof, stone rafters, fish-tail ridgepole crests, etc., the gate beautifully harmonizes diverse elements of Japanese and Chinese structures. Standing beside it are the **Benzaiten** (Goddess of Beauty) Temple and the main gate of the **Enryakuji Temple**. **Okinawa Prefectural Museum**, a 10-min. walk N of the Shurei-no-Mon Gate, exhibits some 3,500 examples of the Okinawan arts—sculptures, folkloric items and archaeological relics. Here, one can obtain a good general idea of the unique culture the Okinawans have created on their own.

Okinawa Old Battlefield Quasi-National Park, (27A4) with an area of 30.8 sq. km., is located in the S part of the main island of Okinawa between Itoman and Gushikami. Within the park are 67 monuments, including a **Lily-of-the-Valley Tower** as well as a tower dedicated to the dead to console the spirits of 244,136 Okinawan war dead in World War II.

Itoman, 12 km. S of Naha, is the seat of a fishing-industry center covering the waters of the Pacific S of Japan. The city is noted for its production of sugar cane as well. In the city and suburbs are some historical relics, including **Hakugindo Hall** built to encourage bountiful harvests and safe voyages, the Tomb of Lieutenant General Bacoover, the Shiraume Monument Tower, etc.

The **Haryusen Boat Race**, held here on May 4 of the lunar calendar, is a popular, well-known event and attracts many tourists. The S side of the city is largely included within the confines of the above-mentioned park.

Gyokusendo (27A4) is a stalactite cave located 12 km. SW of Naha. It measures 2,350 m. in length, and is the third-largest cave in Japan after Shuhodo in Yamaguchi Prefecture and Ryusendo in Iwate Prefecture. The cave is worth visiting from a scientific as well as a scenic viewpoint. Some 460,000 stalagmites and stalactites, transparent streams, fluttering bats and echoing foot steps in the tranquil caves conjure up visions of a distant primitive age. A subtropical botanical garden nearby is thick with a lush growth of *sago*, coconut palms and subtropical flowers.

Urasoe (27A3), 9.1 km. NE of Naha, with a population of 51,000, was the political center of the Okinawa Islands during the 12th to 15th centuries. Although the city was destroyed by fire in World War II, it has since been reconstructed and is now rapidly growing, with many trading companies and factories springing up in the business and industrial sections. Places of interest here include such historical relics as the ruins of Urasoe Castle and a royal mausoleum built in the 13th century.

Ruins of Urasoe Castle (27A3), 12.1 km. NE of Naha, on a hill E of Urasoe, comprise the castle site of the feudal lord who ruled the entire area in the 13th and 14th centuries. Nothing remains now to remind one of 11 battles that were fought here during World War II. It has been turned into a park commanding a breathtaking view of the Pacific and the East China Sea.

Ruins of Nakagusuku Castle (27A3), 21.9 km. NE of Naha, are located in Nakagusuku in the S central part of the main island of Okinawa. The castle was built in 1440 by Gosamaru, reputed to be the most skillful castle architect in Okinawa. The stone wall, stretching over 900 m. around the castle site, remains in its original shape. The site itself has been converted into Nakagusuku Park.

Nakamura House, 10 min. on foot from Nakagusuku Park, miraculously escaped damage during the war. A typical Okinawan house designed in the style of 200 years ago, it attracts many visitors today. Built of oak, the house is durable against termite damage. Perhaps its most distinguished characteristic is that it was built without the use of a single nail. The house is surrounded by a high stone-and-wood fence and has been designated as an "Important Cultural Property."

Okinawa City (formerly Koza) (27A3) is located in the central part of the main island of Okinawa, 24.2 km. NE of Naha. With a population of 69,000, it is the second-largest city in Okinawa Prefecture. 60 percent of the city area is used by the American military. Many bars, cabarets, cafés and hotels line the streets of this "consumer city." Between Okinawa City and Kadena to the W is Kadena Airport, one of the leading U.S. Air Force bases in Asia.

Gushikawa (27A3) is located 8.8 km. NE of Okinawa City, fronting both Kin and Nakagusuku Bays. It has an area of 19.4 sq. km. and a population of 40,000. The city has an arena where Japanese-style bullfights are held every Sunday. Two bulls fight by butting each other and locking horns in a ring 15 m. in diameter. As in

sumo, the winner is determined when one bull pushes the other out of the ring. These traditional bullfights have taken place since ancient times and are now one of the biggest attractions for local inhabitants as well as tourists.

Okinawa Coast Quasi-National Park (27A2), 6,701 ha. in area, stretches 80 km. along the coast from Nagahama Beach to Nago Bay, and from Unten in Nakijin E tip of the Motobu Peninsula to Cape Hedo at the northernmost tip of the island. Onna is situated at the center of the park.

The park has several beaches such as Moon, Tiger and Imbu, where one can best enjoy swimming, skin diving, yachting, water skiing, surf and off-shore fishing, and seashell gathering from April to November. These beaches are partly marked by cliffs and covered with tiny grains of coral. Depending on the depth and the amount of sunlight, the clear, blue waters of the sea change to emerald, blue and deep indigo.

Okinawa Kaichu (Marine) Park (27B2) 58.9 km. NE of Naha and 10.1 km. SE of Nago, stretches from the southern tip of Nago Bay to Cape Busena. It features an underwater observatory where one can view coral and tropical fish in their natural habitats, and the Shell Exhibition Hall containing many species of shells found along the seacoast. The park offers many other attractions such as a running-water pool, glass-bottomed boats, row boats, sailboats, etc. **Nago (27B2)**, located almost in the middle of the main island at the neck of the Motobu Peninsula, has an area of 228.3 sq. km. and a population of 42,000. It is 69 km. NE of Naha and is the principal city in this area, with banks, business offices, hospitals, breweries and pineapple processing factories. The cultivation of sugar cane and pineapple and the raising of chickens and pigs form the basis of the city's economic activities. In this area one can see many typical old Okinawan houses since damage by the war was slight. On the SE outskirts of the city, tall 300-year-old *gajyumaru* trees can be seen.

Ruins of Nago Castle, 15 min. on foot from the center of Nago, mark the site of the castle residence of Nago, who ruled the entire area in the 14th century. Long stone steps lead to the castle site, along both sides of which are two rows of densely planted cherry trees that burst into full bloom from late January to early February. An annual cherry blossom festival held at this time of the year includes such attractions as folk dances, fireworks and a demonstration of *karate* techniques. The site commands a panoramic view of Nago, the Motobu Peninsula and the Kunigami mountain range.

Iejima Island, 8 km. NW of the Motobu Peninsula, 35 min. by boat from Toguchi, is a peanut-shaped island 22 km. in circumference. The island was a bloody battlefield between Japanese and American forces in World War II. Its N side is formed by 60-m.-high precipices and projecting coral reefs but its S side is a sandy beach popular with swimmers, fishers and campers. On the E side

is Mt. Tacchu (alt. 172 m.)—the only rocky mountain on the island. This area is classified as one of the eight most scenic spots in Okinawa. The summit commands a panoramic view of the area. **Cape Hedo** (27C1), 60.6 km. N of Nago, is located at the northernmost tip of the main island of Okinawa. On a clear day one can enjoy a view of the Amami Islands beyond.

OTHER ISLANDS

Miyako Island (27C5), 1 hr. 5 min. by plane from Naha, is the largest among the eight islands making up the Miyako Islands. Roughly triangular in shape, it has an area of 176 sq. km. and is fringed by coral reefs. While the main island of Okinawa was rapidly reconstructed after the war, Miyako Island was undamaged by war, thus retaining many aspects of old Okinawa. The island is rather flat, and the sugar cane fields stretch out across its surface. Most of the houses are fenced in by pieces of coral and built low to the ground as protection against typhoons since this island is on the typhoon route.

Hirara in the NW part of the island, with a population of 31,000, serves as the political, economical, cultural and transportation center. Radiating inland from the harbor stand typical Okinawan houses. The city has a well-equipped airport and harbor as well as a bus terminal. Places of interest in the city are as follows:

Monument of Philanthropy is 150 m. S of Hirara Port. When a German trading ship ran aground on the E shore of the island in 1873, the inhabitants rescued the crew members and provided them with a government ship for their safe return home. The German Emperor, Wilhelm I, was so appreciative of this act of kindness that he had a monument erected here.

Tomb of Toyumiya was built of pieces of coral arranged in the shape of a stairway that attests to the skill of the 15th-century stone masons.

Tax Stone, 1.4 m. high, is supposed to have been used to levy taxes from the 17th to the 19th centuries. All the inhabitants were taxed when they grew to be the same height as the stone. A tropical botanical garden nearby contains more than 1,200 species of tropical trees and flowers.

Ishigaki Island (27B5), 30 min. by plane from Miyako Island, is one of the Yaeyama Islands, which consist of 19 islands (Iriomote, Take-tomi, Yonaguni, etc.) strung out from the southernmost tip of Japan. The island serves as one of the major transportation stops to and from the main island of Okinawa, Miyako, Yonaguni and other islands. Located on the island is **Mt. Omoto** (alt. 525 m.)—the highest mountain in Okinawa Prefecture. The city, with an area of 227 sq. km. and a population of 36,000, embraces within its limits the whole of Ishigaki Island—the principal island of the Yaeyama and Senkaku Islands. The city streets fronting Ishigaki Port are laid out as regular as a checker board, with the city hall, banks and other main buildings lined up side by side along these

streets. Sugar cane and pineapple cultivation, canning industry and bonito fishing comprise the principal economic activities of the district.

The places of interest include the **Miyara Donchi** with its lovely garden, redolent of the life style of the nobility in the former Ryukyu Kingdom, and a **Gongendo** with its two Deva Statues. Scattered here and there are clusters of rosewood and wild cherry trees, wild growths of coconut palms, etc.

Iriomote National Park (27A5), with an area of 125 sq. km., is made up of several small islands in the southern part of the Yaeyama Islands—Iriomote, Kobama, Taketomi, Kurojima, Aragusuku and Nakanokan Islands. The principal attractions of the park are extensive primeval forests consisting of subtropical broad-leaved trees, wild animals, coral reefs extending 20 km. from E to W and 15 km. from N to S, and colorful tropical fish.

Iriomote Island is reached in 25 min. by hovercraft, or 2 hrs. 15 min. by boat from Ishigaki Island. It has an area of 322 sq. km. and a population of 3,900. Nearly 90 percent of the island is covered by a primeval jungle of tropical trees and plants, with one-third of the island coming within the confines of the national park. Sightseeing can only be done by walking, renting a truck or hiring a boat since there is no taxi or bus service. Despite its inaccessibility, the island offers visitors an atmosphere of unspoiled nature free from the hustle and bustle and pollution of city life.

The Okinawa International Ocean Exposition will be held on the main island of Okinawa from July 20, 1975, for six months. The theme of the exposition, "The Sea We Would Like to See," signifies the search for ways of developing the oceans by peaceful international cooperation, while conserving their resources and preventing their pollution.

The numerous pavilions and facilities within the exhibition grounds (located on the Motobu Peninsula, 80 km. N of Naha) make effective use of ocean areas and harmoniously blend natural beauty and scientific technology. The exhibition grounds can be reached in 1 hr. by car on National Highway No. 58—a scenic route along the coast, or 45 min. by hovercraft from Naha Port.

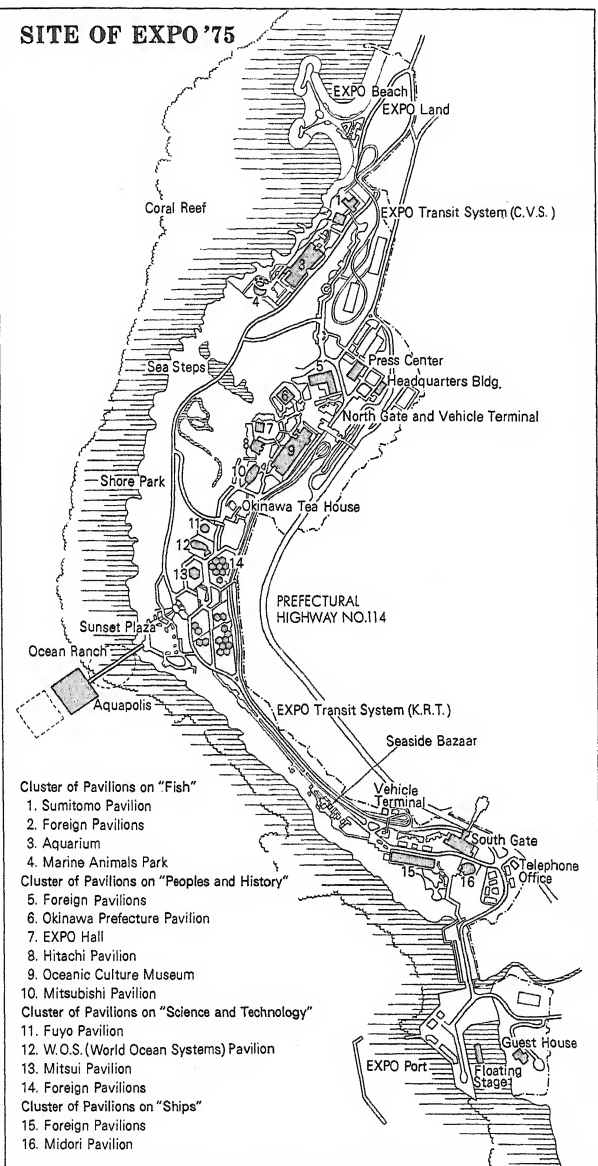
The principal attractions from N to S in the EXPO grounds are as follows:

EXPO '75 Beach—a spacious, artificial sandy shore—is the only beach available for swimming in the EXPO area.

The cluster of pavilions centering on "Fish" offers the visitors the pleasure of watching many species of fish swimming about in aquariums as well as a chance of learning something about the ecology of marine life. Films showing the sea and the fish in it can be enjoyed on the multiphase screen.

The Marine Life Zoo, included in the above cluster, consists of a Marine Animal Park, a shallow pool set up so that children can play with small fish and crabs, and a Giant Aquarium where thousands of species of fish and marine life can be seen.

SITE OF EXPO '75



Shore Park, covered with such subtropical trees as the *sago* palm and *adan* (a species of *Pandanus*), is a cool and scenic resting place for visitors.

The Central Administration Area contains the Headquarters Building, the Press Center, the Medical Service Office and other administrative facilities making up the center of EXPO '75.

The cluster of pavilions centering on "Ethnic Studies and History" contains the Japanese government's Oceanic Culture Museum and the pavilions of other countries, where various types of cultural patterns related to the influence of the ocean on the life of the people are on display.

The cluster of pavilions centering on "Science and Technology" exhibits many examples of the latest types of equipment used in ocean development and demonstrates the technology of the participating countries in EXPO '75.

Sunset Plaza is situated in the best place from which to enjoy Okinawa's beautiful sunsets. A variety of entertainment will be performed here.

Aquapolis, one of the biggest attractions in EXPO '75, is an artificial floating island 10,000 sq. m. in area. A prototype of the future marine city, it is the first model of its kind in the world.

The Seaside Bazaar, situated on a high cliff, commands a panoramic view of the grounds. Visitors can enjoy the taste of seafood from all parts of the world and buy colorful souvenirs of the area.

The cluster of pavilions centering on "Ships" exhibits various types of full-sized vessels, from the first ancient ship to a nuclear-powered ship.

EXPO '75 Port, where visitors can board sightseeing boats, features many types of vessels from foreign countries anchored as part of an exhibition of ships. Some enjoyable EXPO events are held at the port.

English-speaking guides are available in the exhibition grounds.

After the conclusion of this unique exposition, the main pavilions, service facilities and other public buildings will be left standing in their original state to form the basis of a large resort area.

YATSUSHIRO TO HAYATO BY THE HISATSU LINE

Hitoyoshi (25D4), pop. 42,000, 51.8 km. from Yatsushiro, is the junction for the branch line to Yunomae (24.9 km.). This old castle-town and popular spa is situated along the Kuma River, which flows through the Hitoyoshi Basin. Most of the *ryokan* with modern facilities are on the river banks. Shooting the rapids can be enjoyed on the river.

The Aoi Aso Shrine, 500 m. from Hitoyoshi Station, is noted for its old buildings erected in 1610-1611. They have been designated as "Important Cultural Properties."

Kuma Rapids: A thrilling shooting of the rapids of the Kuma River can be best enjoyed between March and November from Hitoyoshi to Osakama (18 km.) in 2 hrs. 30 min. Boats may be engaged

at the ferry opposite the site of the ancient Hitoyoshi Castle, 1.5 km. SE of Hitoyoshi Station.

The rapids are regarded as one of the three swiftest in Japan, the others being the Mogami and Fuji Rapids. The most famous section of the rapids is the Shurinose Shallows. When the feudal lords, who ruled Hitoyoshi for approximately 700 years before the Meiji Restoration, journeyed to the capital, it is said they were afraid of the shallows and covered that section of the river by walking along the banks. But the entire excursion involves no danger whatsoever. Indeed, visitors can have complete confidence in the boatmen, who maneuver their craft with extraordinary skill. It is a trip well worth making, both for the scenic beauty of the rapids as well as for the thrills involved.

Between Hitoyoshi and Yoshimatsu, the railway line forms a loop at Okoba in order to pass the mountain range dividing Miyazaki from Kumamoto Prefecture. An extensive panorama of indescribable beauty can be seen from the train at this point. About 6.5 km. E of Kurino Station, 1 hr. 30 min. on foot, is **Kurinodake Spa**. The spa is located on the slopes of Mt. Kurino at an altitude of 740 m. and constitutes the N starting point for the ascent of Mt. Kirishima. One can also enjoy hunting in season in this area.

Kirishima-Nishiguchi (25D5), 106.5 km. from Yatsushiro, is one of the entrances to the most popular trails from which to make the ascent of Mt. Kirishima; see Route 45.

Hayato (25D5), 124.2 km. from Yatsushiro, connects the Hisatsu Line with the Nippo Main Line leading to Kagoshima. It is known for its production of good-quality tobacco in the neighborhood. A noted attraction is the Kagoshima Shrine 1.5 km. N of the station. It is dedicated to Hikohohodemi-no-Mikoto, a Shinto deity.

About 3 km. NE of Hayato Station (10 min. by bus) and close to the Hayato-Onsen bus stop is **Hayato Spa** in the scenic Shin-kawa Valley. Commanding fine views of Sakurajima and the Kirishima mountains, the spa is a well-known health resort for Kagoshima residents. From Kagoshima Station, direct bus service is available to this hot-spring resort (1 hr. 10 min.).

Route 43. Fukuoka to Nagasaki and Saikai National Park

The Chikuhi Line runs from Hakata to Imari (85.4 km.) via Higashi-Karatsu. Located on this line are many places of scenic and historical interest, including the 284-m.-high **Kagamiyama Hill** near Niji-no-Matsubara Station (49.3 km. from Hakata), associ-

ated with the romantic story of Lady Sayohime.

According to the story, Otomo-no-Sadehiko was ordered to lead an expedition to Korea in the middle of the 6th century, but tarried at Matsuura, Hizen Province, and fell in love with Sayohime, daughter of the local grandee. The lady was so reluctant to part from him that she climbed Kagamiyama Hill, where she took off her kerchief (hire) and waved it until the ships vanished over the horizon. Because of her intense grief, she was transformed into a stone, after which the hill became known as Hirefuruyama (Kerchief-Waving Hill). The small temple dedicated to Benten, one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck, commemorates this ancient romance.

Niji-no-Matsubara (25C2) at the foot of Kagamiyama Hill is noted for a stretch of white sandy beach called Matsuuragata. Rows of fantastically shaped Japanese black pine trees grow along the 5-km.-long beach. It is known as one of the most picturesque pine groves in Japan because of the interesting shapes of the trees and some historical legends. The beach is also popular as a bathing resort.

Karatsu (25B2), pop. 74,000, 67 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is of historical importance because in former times it was the chief port of communication with Korea. It is still a busy fishing port for the neighboring seas as well as one of the most popular summer resorts in Kyushu. It also serves as a base for exploring the beauty of the Genkai Quasi-National Park. In addition, it is noted for its pottery, known as *Karatsu-yaki*.

Karatsu-yaki, supposed to have originated as early as the 16th century, is often prized by devotees of the tea ceremony. Rare specimens of *Ko-Karatsu* (old *Karatsu* ware) are sometimes unearthed in Karatsu's surrounding hills, much to the delight of ceramic art students.

Annual Event: *Karatsu-Kunchi* of the Karatsu Shrine is held annually from November 3 to 5. It is said that a hundred years ago an inhabitant of Karatsu first modeled a float after those of Kyoto's Gion Festival. At the present time some 14 huge, gorgeously decorated floats and giant *papier-mâché* figures of lions, helmets, fishes and ships are drawn through the city on these festival days by many young men in colorful costumes to the accompaniment of lively music.

Kinshoji, 600 m. NW of Karatsu Station on the Karatsu Line, is a Buddhist temple of the Rinzai sect. Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653-1724), Japan's foremost playwright, is said to have served his novitiate here.

Maizuru Park is located 1.5 km. NE of Karatsu Station, or 1 km. W of Higashi-Karatsu Station. The site of a former castle, it projects into Karatsu Bay at the mouth of the Matsuura River. From the park a beautiful view can be obtained of Niji-no-Matsubara on the right and Nishinohama Beach—a famous beach resort—on the left, with a few islands dotting the bay directly ahead.

Nanatsu-gama (lit. Seven Ovens) (25B1) is situated at Yakataishi, 850

14 km. NW along the scenic coast from Karatsu Station. The famed seven caves in the joined columnar cliffs have been designated as "Natural Monuments." These caves are of basaltic formation and may be entered by boat on a calm day. A regular sightseeing boat is available at Yobuko.

Yobuko (25B1), 13 km. NW of Karatsu, is a fishing port lying at the N end of the Higashi-Matsuura Peninsula. It faces a picturesque isle called Kabeshima. With a circumference of 12 km., the isle can be reached in 10 min. by ferry. There is an old shrine on the island dedicated to Lady Sayohime, heroine of the aforementioned romantic tale.

Nagoya (25B1) is a small port lying along the W shore of a long inlet called Nagoyaura, which is sheltered by Kabeshima. It is a 45-min. bus ride from Karatsu Station. It was from this port that Hideyoshi Toyotomi's expeditions to Korea of 1592-1598 embarked. The site of Nagoya Castle ("Special Place of Historical Importance"), built by Hideyoshi early in 1592, may be seen on an elevation W of the town.

Imari (25B2), pop. 59,000, 85.4 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is a fishing port situated at the apex of the elongated horseshoe-shaped coastline of Imari Bay. Arita porcelain was shipped from here before the advent of the railway. The popular name of *Imari-yaki* originates from this fact, even though Imari was not the place where the pottery was made.

Iki Island (25B1), 139 sq. km. in area, lies some 16 km. N of the main island of Kyushu across the Iki Straits. It is located within the jurisdiction of Nagasaki Prefecture, with most of the 43,000 inhabitants engaged in farming and fishing.

The ruins of a castle built by Hideyoshi in connection with his Korean expeditions in the 16th century can be seen near Gonoura. At Shinjo is the Shinjo Shrine dedicated to Kagetaka Taira. As governor of the island, he fell in battle while opposing the mighty invasion host of Kublai Khan's first expedition to Japan in 1274. The shrine is 1 hr. 10 min. by bus from Gonoura. Boats connect Gonoura with Fukuoka daily in 2 hrs. 40 min.

TSUSHIMA ISLANDS

Tsushima (25H9), some 60 km. NW of Iki Island across the Tsushima Straits, consists of the two islands of Kami (247 sq. km.) and Shimo (435 sq. km.) with the scenic Manzeki Straits flowing between them. Both belong to Nagasaki Prefecture. They are connected by an arched bridge at the E entrance of the straits—its narrowest point.

The Tsushima Islands are generally mountainous, while the chief occupation of the 56,000 inhabitants is fishing.

The principal towns are Izuhara—the capital—and Mitsushima in Kami Island, and Kami-Tsushima in Shimo Island. On the outskirts of Izuhara are the ruins of a castle of the So clan, who ruled Izuhara for 700 years.

Boats are available to Izuhara in Kami Island from Fukuoka in 5 hrs. via Iki Island, and to Hitakatsu in Shimo Island from Kokura in 6 hrs. 40 min.

Through trains run from Hakata (Fukuoka) to Nagasaki, following the Kagoshima Main Line as far as Tosu (28.6 km.), where the Nagasaki Main Line (125.4 km.) branches off. The principal cities on the line are Saga and Isahaya. The 24-km. Saga Line to Setaka on the Kagoshima Main Line and the 49-km. Karatsu Line to Nishi-Karatsu branch off at Saga. The 48.8-km. Sasebo Line to Sasebo starts at Hizen-Yamaguchi, while the 56.5-km. Omura Line to Sasebo via Haiki—the junction with the Sasebo Line—begins from Isahaya.

Saga (25C2), pop. 149,000, 53.6 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), was the castle-town of the Nabeshima clan and is now the capital of Saga Prefecture. Long a distribution center for rice and other agricultural products, it is also noted for its cotton textiles. At the time of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the ex-*daimyo* of Saga was Naomasa Nabeshima (1814–1871). Better known as Kanso, he was instrumental in selecting and pushing to the fore many able young men, including Count Taneomi Soejima (1828–1905) and Marquis Shigenobu Okuma (1838–1922).

Hokuzan Dam Prefectural Park, 1 hr. 40 min. by bus from Saga, features a reservoir formed by Hokuzan Dam built for use in irrigating crops. Surrounded by mountains, this point of scenic beauty is provided with a suspension bridge, an observatory and an amusement zone. Boats are available for pleasure trips around the reservoir.

Annual Event: *Menfuryu* held in mid-October at the Saga and Matsubara Shrines—both 1.5 km. S of Saga Station, is a kind of folk dance with a 500-year-old history. The fete is one of the most celebrated annual events of Saga City. Youths wearing goblin masks and sometimes with a drum hanging from their shoulder dance to the accompaniment of music played on gongs and drums.

Takeo (25C2), pop. 35,000, on the Sasebo Line, 82 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is a spa resort town. There are both old and new public baths in the city, with the vermilion-colored gate tower located here serving as a symbol of the city.

The spa of the same name is situated 700 m. NW of Takeo Station at the foot of Mt. Horai. Plum-blossom viewing (mid-February to early March) in the Mifunegaoka Plum Grove near the spa is one of the biggest attractions in this district.

Ureshino is another flourishing spa community, hemmed in by hills 14 km. S of Takeo (30 min. by bus). The spa enjoys abundant hot-spring water and *ryokan* with modern facilities. Class and temperature of springs: alkaline springs, 36° to 98°C., efficacious against rheumatism, neuralgia, female diseases and ailments of the digestive organs. The spa is also noted for its production of fine, light-flavored tea, widely known as "Ureshino tea."

In the Fudoyama section of the town stands a giant tea tree measuring 2.6 m. in girth at its base. Claimed to be more than 300 years old, it is Japan's biggest tea tree and is protected as a "Natural Monument."

Ureshino Spa can also be reached in 30 min. by bus from Sonogi Station on the Omura Line.

Arita (25B2), pop. 15,000, on the Sasebo Line, 96.5 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka)—the junction for the Matsuura Line, lies in a narrow valley amid a cluster of thickly-wooded hills.

Arita is noted as the place where white porcelain was first produced in Japan. In 1616, a Korean potter by the name of Li-San P'ing was the first to painstakingly introduce the art of porcelain to Arita. Broken pieces of porcelain found at the old kiln sites have been identified as parts of elegant Korean-style tea bowls used in daily life. The art of overglaze color decorations, introduced later by Chinese potters, was succeeded by the art of Kakiemon, who created overglaze decorations in persimmon red. Kakiemon's early masterpieces are regarded as almost priceless. After these great improvements, the wares soon attracted the attention of Dutch traders at Dejima in Nagasaki, who exported them in large quantities. It was not until the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, however, that Arita ceramic ware began to attract widespread public attention. At present, large quantities of this porcelain are exported. Refined clay and clear glaze in Arita ensures the elegant skinned white porcelain. The Arita Ceramic Art Museum in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Building, 400 m. NW of Kami-Arita Station, exhibits many old and new examples of Arita ceramic works.

Annual Event: A ceramic ware fair is held from May 1 to 5. The fair features many open shops displaying various items of ceramic ware to more than 400,000 customers coming here from all over Japan.

Sasebo (25B2), pop. 257,000, 117.1 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is a thriving port city, especially noted as a base for the Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Navy as well as a center for the shipbuilding, machinery and foodstuff industries. Sasebo also serves as a gateway to the Saikai National Park, mentioned below.

Omura (25B3), pop. 57,000, is situated on the Omura Line, 45.1 km. from Sasebo. It is noted for its Omura Park—the site of a former castle built on a hill projecting into the sea.

The railway here runs for a considerable distance around Omura Bay, affording a delightful view of the coastal scenery. Pearls are cultivated in Omura Bay, which boasts the second-largest output in Japan after Ise Bay near Nagoya.

Omura (Nagasaki) Airport is 10 min. from Omura Station or 1 hr. 30 min. from Nagasaki by bus. Direct flights by the All Nippon Airways connect the city with Osaka in 1 hr. 50 min.

Isahaya (25C3), pop. 68,000, 129.1 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka),

SAIKAI NATIONAL PARK

is the junction for the Omura Line, the Nagasaki Main Line and the 78.5-km. Shimabara Railway Line to Kazusa. The city is situated on the neck of land that connects the Shimabara Peninsula with the main island. Visitors for Unzen should change trains or take a bus here.

Nagasaki, see Route 44.

SAIKAI NATIONAL PARK

The Saikai National Park (25A2), 24,324 ha., includes part of Hirado Island, the Kujukushima (lit. Ninety-nine Islets) and a portion of the Goto Islands. The park is featured by a jagged coastline, with numerous islands dotting the blue sea.

Kujukushima consists of more than 170 small islets, all lying very near to each other on a stretch of sea separating Hirado Island from Kyushu. The area is noted for its subtropical plants. Regular 1-hr. 20-min. trips are made daily to the islets by a sightseeing boat that leaves from the Kashi-mae Pier in Sasebo.

Hirado (25B2), 171 sq. km. in area, is a hilly island with many high cliffs. The city of Hirado (pop. 33,000), after which the island is named, was the first port opened to foreign trade in the middle of the 16th century. The Dutch, English and Spanish later built factories there. With the closing of the country to foreign intercourse, these factories were shut down, the Dutch alone being allowed to remain at Dejima (Nagasaki). Markers at Hirado identify the sites of the former English and Dutch factories.

Access: Daily steamer service is available from Sasebo (1 hr. 30 min.) together with frequent ferry service (15 min.) from Hirado-guchi on the Matsuura Line (about 1 hr. 30 min. from Sasebo). **Saikai Bridge**, 316 m. long and 42 m. high, can be reached in 50 min. by bus from Sasebo Station, or 35 min. from Haiki Station on the Sasebo Line. It is a toll bridge spanning the narrow Hario-no-Seto Straits, which forms the entrance to Omura Bay. It enables connections to be made between Nagasaki and Sasebo in 2 hrs. by car. The bridge, the largest arch (strait) bridge in the Orient, was completed in October 1955 at a total cost of 560 million yen. Due to the swift current in the straits, a very unique method of construction was used. The bridge attracts thousands of tourists who look in wonder at the whirling waters of the straits. **Goto Islands** (lit. Five Islands) (25J10), are scattered off the NW coast of Kyushu. As the name denotes, it consists of the five larger islands of Fukue, Naru, Wakamatsu, Nakadori and Uku as well as some 150 adjoining islands and islets, comprising a total area of about 690 sq. km. Fukue (327 sq. km.) is the largest of the islands, with its inhabitants primarily engaged in fishing and farming. Yellowtail, sardines, squid and sea bream are the principal catch. Featured by rugged coastlines, the islands are famous for the breeding of cattle as well as for the production of camellia oil and coral.

The Goto Islands can be reached by steamer from Nagasaki

and Sasebo. The time required by direct daily service is about 4 hrs. from Nagasaki to Fukue City (pop. 33,000) on the NE coast of Fukue Island. Air service is also available from Omura to Fukue in 30 min.

Route 44. Nagasaki and Unzen-Amakusa National Park

NAGASAKI AND VICINITY

Nagasaki (25B3), pop. 436,000, is the seat of the Nagasaki Prefectural Government and the fourth-largest city in Kyushu.

Access: By limited express from Hakata (Fukuoka) (154 km.), 2 hrs. 40 min., and from Osaka 12 hrs. 30 min. By air; see Omura in Route 43; Fukuoka to Nagasaki and Saikai National Park.

Historically, it was the only port of Japan left open to foreign trade by the Tokugawa regime during the period of isolation from 1639 to 1859.

The city is situated on the W coast of Kyushu at the lower end of Nagasaki Bay, a deep inlet extending about 5 km. from the open sea and protected by a group of islands at the entrance. Sheltered on three sides by thickly-wooded hills, it is open toward the W. With the Bund as the principal street, the E waterfront teems with commercial activity. The residential sections rise terrace upon terrace on the hillsides.

When Nagasaki, together with Hiroshima, was atom-bombed during World War II, the greater part of the city was almost completely demolished. Restoration of the city, however, has been remarkable since the renewal of peace and it has become quite as prosperous as before the war.

Nagasaki serves as the W gateway for Japan's most popular international tourist route, following a line across Kyushu and through the Inland Sea from Nagasaki to Osaka (or Kobe) via Unzen-Amakusa National Park, Kumamoto, Aso National Park and Beppu. In addition to its many historic places, the city and its environs are also very rich in scenic beauty. The climate is mild and invigorating. In winter the temperature is equable, while sea breezes temper the heat in summer.

History: Nagasaki was originally called Fukaenoura or Tamanoura before the district was given as a fief to Kotaro Nagasaki by Yoritomo Minamoto—founder of the Kamakura shogunate government—in the latter part of the 12th century. It did not develop much, however, until 1571, when it became an important market for foreign trade. Many trading ships from Portugal, Spain and Holland constantly visited the port, while Japanese traders made it their home port for trade with China, the Philippines, Thailand, etc. Hideyoshi also made it the headquarters for his campaign against the Lord of Satsuma in 1587, from which time Nagasaki was governed by prefects appointed by the central government in Edo (Tokyo).

On the expulsion of the Portuguese and Spaniards in 1639, only the Dutch and the Chinese were allowed to trade at Nagasaki, the former being confined to the small island of Dejima in the Bay of Nagasaki. All through the period of sedusion, however, foreign learning filtered into Japan through Nagasaki, particularly in the fields of medicine, botany and the military arts. When the country was opened in 1859, Nagasaki attained a major if only temporary importance, as many ambitious youths flocked there to acquire Western learning. With the rise of other seats of learning, Nagasaki gradually lost its intellectual primacy and popularity.

Industry and Trade: Today, Nagasaki is a center of heavy industries—shipbuilding, electric machinery and steel. The processing of marine products and other foodstuffs is also very prosperous business. Most of its industrial products are exported.

Shipbuilding is the most important element in the economy of the city. The Nagasaki Shipyard under the management of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd., dates from 1857. It is reputed to be Japan's first and the world's largest shipyard. With two building slips and three dry docks, the 4-km.-long yard stretches along the W side of Nagasaki Port. A work force of some 16,000 people is employed here. This shipyard enjoys the world's highest record in tonnage of ships built here from 1956 to 1961, and from 1965 up to the present, supplying vessels to various countries around the world.

Transportation: Frequent train services are available from Nagasaki to Hakata (Fukuoka). Travelers on the trains for Karatsu or Kagoshima must change at Isahaya, Saga and Tosu, respectively.

Regular steamship service is available from Nagasaki to Sasebo as well as to the Goto and Amakusa Islands. As for local transportation, the city has good streetcar, limousine and bus services.

Annual Events: *Hata-age*, or Kite-Flying Festival, is held in the surrounding hills on every Sunday and 29th of April and the 3rd of May. The kite-flyers try to sever the strings of each other's kites by cleverly manipulating their own. The strings are sometimes reinforced with small pieces of broken glass to make cutting easier.

Peiron, held in early June, is an annual rowing race. The racing boats are of peculiar construction—long, narrow and shallow, suggestive of old-time whalers. Ten or more boats participate in the race, each manned by more than 30 oarsmen.

Bon Matsuri, or Festival for Departed Souls, is known to some foreigners as the "Feast of Lanterns." Observed with more solemnity at Nagasaki than at most other places, it is held from August 13 to 15. Because it is believed that on these days the souls of the departed revisit their earthly homes, lanterns are lit at all the cemeteries. On the third night, toy-boats are provided with lanterns and food for the departed souls, then set adrift in the sea so that the souls can take passage in them for the return to the other world.

Okunchi of the Suwa Shrine, held from October 7 to 9, is regarded as one of the most distinctive of Japan's religious festivals

vals. During these three days, the streets are filled with processions and an exotic Dragon Dance of Chinese origin is performed to music. All the houses are decorated. Temporary stages are erected in different parts of the city, where jugglers and other performers entertain the crowds thronging the streets from the surrounding countryside.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Nagasaki Park, formerly called Suwa Park, is located on a hillside NW of the city. Inside the park is the Nagasaki Prefectural Library, which is known for its many valuable books and documents on the history and development of the port. Foreign tourists, however, may find special interest in a banyan tree planted there by General and Mrs. Ulysses Simpson Grant of the U.S.A. in 1879. Also worthy of note are the stone slabs laid in memory of three distinguished scholars for introducing medical and botanical science to Japan: Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716), a German physician and naturalist who came to this land in 1690 and stayed until 1692. His book on Japan was one of the earliest authoritative accounts of the country. Then there was Carl Peter Thunberg (1743-1822), a Swedish botanist who visited Japan in 1775. The third savant, Philipp Franz van Siebold (1796-1866), was a German physician and surgeon who stayed in Japan during the period of 1823-1829. There is also a bust of Dr. Siebold at the site of the house where he lived in Narutakimachi, E of the park.

Suwa Shrine, adjoining Nagasaki Park, is noted for the festival known as *Okunchi*. A climb up its 73 stone steps brings one to the gate tower, which contains models of unusual Chinese shops. The shrine commands a panoramic view of the entire city and port. This shrine is said to have been separated in the 1550's from the Suwa Shrines of Nagano Prefecture in central Honshu.

Meganebashi (Spectacles Bridge), 1.5 km. S of the station, across the Nakajima River flowing through the city center, is so named because of its double spans. The bridge was built in 1634 by the Chinese priest Nyojo—the second abbot of the Kofukuji Temple—and is the oldest foreign-style stone bridge in Japan. It has been preserved in its original state and is protected as an "Important Cultural Property."

Kofukuji Temple belongs to the Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism. Known as the Chinese Temple, it was established by, and made the family temple of, Chinese residents. Itsunen (1601-1668), the third abbot of the temple, introduced Chinese painting to Nagasaki. The temple is a 6-min. walk from the Okeyamachi streetcar stop.

Kodaiji Temple, S of the Kofukuji, is affiliated with the Soto sect of Zen Buddhism. Besides a 7-m.-high image of Buddha in its precincts, it also contains the tombs of Shuhan Takashima (1798-1866), who introduced Western military science and gunnery into Japan, and Hikoma Ueno (1837-1904), a native of Nagasaki and

the first Japanese to study photography and open a photo studio in Japan (1862).

Sofukuji Temple was established in Imakagomachi in 1629 as the first temple of the Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism in Japan, with a Chinese priest as abbot. Its gate tower, built in imitation of the *Ryugu* (the paradise on the sea-floor, according to an old Japanese fairy tale), and other structures are fine examples of the magnificent architectural style of the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The original Second Gate and the Main Hall have been designated as "National Treasures."

Oura Catholic Church, 2.6 km. S of the station, is of Gothic architecture with an octagonal spire. It was completed in 1865 under the supervision of Petit Jean, a French missionary, in memory of 26 Christian martyrs crucified in 1597 for their faith on so-called Saints Hill at Nishizakamachi, S of Nagasaki Station. The oldest Gothic structure in Japan, the church has been designated as a "National Treasure."

Glover Mansion (Glover House), near the Oura Catholic Church, is an old British residence with a beautiful garden overlooking the lovely harbor. The setting here reminds one of that for Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*. In fact, the mansion is publicized as being the setting for the original story on which the opera is based.

Dejima: This former man-made island, where the Dutch traders were secluded for 213 years from 1641 to 1854, has now lost almost all its distinguishing features. Among other things, the foreshore has been reclaimed and a large quay constructed there. In 1958, the garden and a part of storehouse once used by the ancient Dutch firm were reproduced on the former site.

Site of Martyrdom of the Twenty-six Saints of Japan at Nishizakamachi, 3 min. on foot from Nagasaki Station, marks the place where six foreign and 20 Japanese Christians died on the cross on February 5, 1597, as a result of the decree prohibiting Christianity passed by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the military ruler at the time.

For 80 days after the crucifixion, so the legend goes, they looked like sleeping angels on the cross, showing no sign of death. As the days passed, various miracles occurred, drawing the attention of many people in the neighborhood. The local citizenry then fenced off the place of execution, planted many trees and built a large cross in the center.

In May 1949, on the occasion of the fourth centenary of St. Francisco de Xavier's arrival in Japan, the place was converted into Nishizaka Park. Since then it has become a custom for Christians, not only in Nagasaki, but from all over Japan, to gather at the park to commemorate the day of martyrdom (February 5), passing it in prayer. In 1962, on the occasion of the centenary of the canonization of the 26 martyrs as saints, a martyrdom monument and Memorial Hall with statues of the 26 saints carved in relief on the outer wall were built. The story of the martyrdom

is told in the historical sign erected near the Memorial Hall by the Nagasaki municipality.

Peace Park in Hamaguchimachi, NW of the station, was laid out to commemorate the exact spot of the atomic explosion at 11:02 a.m. on August 9, 1945. It contains the **International Cultural Hall** which was built in 1955 under the Nagasaki International Cultural City Construction Law promulgated in 1949. It is a steel-framed, ferroconcrete structure with six stories above ground, a basement and a beautiful garden in front. The building contains a hall, conference room, municipal museum, special storage room for data on the atomic explosion and a dining room. Its annex is used as an auditorium that can accommodate 1,000 persons.

Another feature of the park is the **Statue of Peace**, a bronze work. It is a unique image of the male deity of peace measuring as high as 9.7 m., with the figure seated on a 4-m.-high pedestal. **Urakami** is noted as the place where large numbers of Christians retained their faith despite persecution by the Tokugawa regime. Christianity was never entirely eradicated from Kyushu in the 18th century, and at the time of the Meiji Restoration in 1868 many people re-acknowledged their Christian faith. The **Urakami Catholic Church** was dedicated in 1914 after 32 long years of construction work. The two towers at the entrance were not completed until 1925, however. Until its destruction by the atomic bomb, it was the largest church in the Far East, with a seating capacity of 600. A new ferroconcrete cathedral with accommodation for 1,300 worshippers was constructed in 1959.

Mt. Inasa Natural Park: Inasayama Hill, rising W of the city proper, commands a fine view of the city and the port. The night view is especially unparalleled. An aerial cable car is available to the top in 5 min.

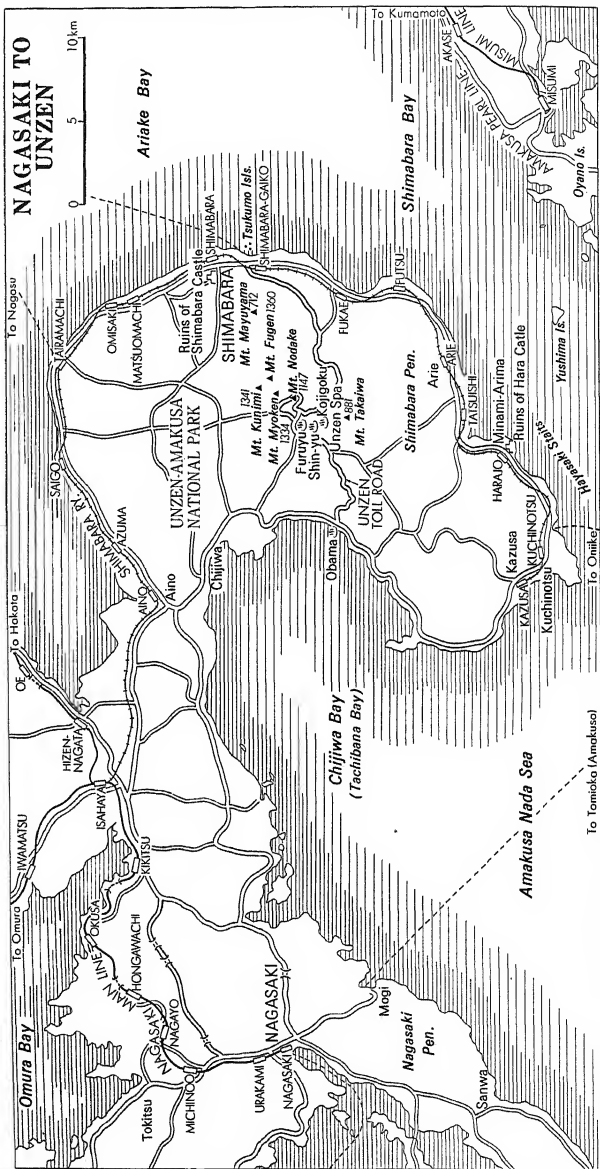
Regular Sightseeing Bus: Morning tour, accompanied by an English-speaking guide, is operated daily from March to November by the Japan Travel Bureau, Inc.

Nagasaki Port Cruising Service: Regular pleasure boats, departing from Ohato Pier No. 1 are available daily for a cruise around Nagasaki Port. Travel time is 50 min.

An excursion to **Mogi** is one of the most delightful trips in the vicinity of Nagasaki. Mogi is a port town about 11 km. SE of Nagasaki Station, 30 min. by bus. From here, regular ferry service is maintained daily to Tomioka on Amakusa-Shimo Island in 1 hr. 20 min. Favored by a mild climate, Mogi is noted for its production of loquats and mandarin oranges.

UNZEN-AMAKUSA NATIONAL PARK

The Unzen-Amakusa National Park covers an area of about 256 sq. km., including the central part of the Shimabara Peninsula. On the E are the lovely waters of the Ariake Sea and on the W is Chijiwa Bay, while to the S and E are the Amakusa Islands separated by straits.



Mt. Unzen (25C3), an extinct volcano, is the central feature of the park. It consists of several mountains—Fugen (alt. 1,360 m.), the highest, Myoken (1,334 m.), Nodake (1,147 m.) and several other minor peaks. Panoramic views from these peaks are particularly impressive because of the unusual scenery of the peninsula. The seasonal aspects of Mt. Unzen deserve particular mention, for among its glories are the splendid display of azaleas in May, the brilliant foliage of the maples in autumn and the “silver thaw” in winter when the trees are coated with ice.

Unzen Spa (25C3)—the joint name of the three hot springs of Furuyu (Old Spring), Shin-yu (New Spring) and Kojigoku (Little Hell)—is an ideal summer resort. It is situated 727 m. above sea level amid splendid scenery, and boasts the additional attraction of a plentiful supply of hot mineral water of great efficacy in the alleviation of many diseases. The temperature here never rises above 27°C., even in mid-summer. Swimming and surfing can be enjoyed at the beaches of Chijiwa, Obama, Kazusa and Shimabara—all at the foot of the mountain range which forms the national park. These places can be reached from Unzen by car in less than an hour.

Routes to Unzen: Unzen is best reached from Nagasaki via Obama. The railway is available to Isahaya (25 min. by express), from where a bus can be taken to Unzen via Obama (about 1 hr. 30 min.). Buses also run direct between Nagasaki and Unzen (2 hrs. 10 min.).

Travelers from Beppu and Mt. Aso may proceed to Kumamoto, go from there to Misumi by rail or bus and then take a ferry to Shimabara (1 hr.). From Shimabara, buses connect with Unzen in 50 min. Traveling all the way from Kumamoto by car is possible by this ferry service.

Unzen Park lies at the center of the Shimabara Peninsula. Many geysers, gushing boiling water to a considerable height, are on the E side of the park. Several well-furnished hotels and *ryokan* are located in the park. An 18-hole public golf course (4,325 yds.) is nicely laid out on the broad, picturesque mountain slope (1 km. NE of the spa).

Hot Springs: Three groups of hot springs are in the park. The area contains more than 30 solfataras and fumaroles, the water from which overflows into a pond that is constantly agitated. Everywhere are beds and mounds of whitish earth, from which rise dense clouds of steam. The paths are bordered with streams stained many colors by the chemicals in the water. Rheumatism and skin diseases are two of the ailments against which this water is beneficial. Class and temperature of springs: acid vitriol springs and sulfurated acid springs, 50° to 95°C.

Delightful excursions to **Nitta Pass** (alt. 1,100 m.) between Mts. Myoken and Nodake can be made in 30 min. by bus from the spa. A ropeway leads to the top of Mt. Myoken, which commands an extensive view. **Mt. Fugen** is reached in about 1 hr. on foot

from the top of Mt. Myoken, and is noted for its interesting caves and splendid view. At the peak stands the Fugen Shrine, commanding a view of Mts. Aso and Kuju beyond the Ariake Sea. Other points of interest in this area are **Lake Shirakumo**, at the foot of Mt. Kinugasa W of Shin-yu, whose lakeside offers a good camping site in summer; **Issaikyo** and **Chigo-otoshi Waterfalls**. **Obama**, on the E shore of Chijiwa Bay at the SW foot of Mt. Unzen, is the gateway to Unzen and is noted for its spa of the same name. The spa has many *ryokan* with modern facilities and is well known both as a summer and a winter resort being blessed with a temperate climate and scenic beauty. The springs, containing muriated earth, possess great efficacy in treating rheumatic complaints and are especially beneficial against female diseases. Temperature of springs: 76° to 103°C.

Shimabara (25C3), pop. 44,000, the port for boats to Misumi, Nagasu and Omuta, is located on the E coast of the Shimabara Peninsula across the Ariake Sea from Kumamoto. It is 40.5 km. from Isahaya by the Shimabara Railway Line, which continues as far as Kazusa on the S coast of the peninsula.

About 400 m. W of Shimabara Station stands Shimabara Castle, associated with the Christian rebellion of 1637. The donjon, rebuilt in 1964 and opened to the public as a museum of materials on Christian history, has been a popular attraction. Behind it is the Seibo Memorial Museum, which exhibits the works of Seibo Kitamura, sculptor of the Peace Statue in Nagasaki Peace Park.

The Tsukumo Isles dotting the blue expanse of sea in Shimabara Port are covered with green pine forests and white sands. They were formed in 1792 by the lava flowing from the volcanic eruption of Mt. Mayuyama (alt. 819 m.), which rises W of the city.

The district between Shimabara and Kuchinotsu (35.3 km. SW of Shimabara) is full of historic interest because of its connection with the persecution of the Christians in the early 17th century. The site of Hara Castle, about 500 m. E of Hara Station (27.7 km. from Shimabara by the Shimabara Railway), is important as the place where the Christians of this district made their last stand in 1637 in the struggle against the policy of persecution pursued by the Tokugawa shogunate.

AMAKUSA ISLANDS

The islands of Amakusa (25C4), lying S of the Shimabara Peninsula, comprise more than 70 islands, large and small. **Amakusa-Kami Island** (Upper Island), 235 sq. km. in area, and **Amakusa-Shimo Island** (Lower Island), 610 sq. km., are the largest. Amakusa-Shimo Island is separated on the N from the Shimabara Peninsula by the Hayasaki Straits. On the S, it faces Nagashima Island of Kagoshima Prefecture. Amakusa-Kami Island lies NE of Amakusa-Shimo Island across the Hondo Straits, which is crossed by a drawbridge. To the N is Oyano Island, which faces the Uto Peninsula across the Misumi Straits.

Although all of the islands are mountainous, Amakusa-Kami Island is particularly noted for its high peaks. Amakusa-Shimo Island has several good ports, with buses maintaining communication between them.

Routes to the Islands: Buses run from Misumi over the Five Amakusa Bridges. To Matsushima on Amakusa-Kami Island it takes 30 min., to Hondo on Amakusa-Shimo Island, 1 hr. 30 min. Steamers are also available. From Mogi (Nagasaki Prefecture) to Tomioka it takes 1 hr. 20 min., from Minamata (Kumamoto Prefecture) to Hondo, 2 hrs. and to Ushibuka (by hydrofoil), 1 hr. 10 min. From Shimabara it takes 2 hrs. to Hondo, 1 hr. 30 min. to Matsushima. The round trip from Kumamoto via Misumi to the Amakusa Islands and Unzen, and vice versa, is very enjoyable.

In ancient times the islands were collectively known as Amakusa Province, but they were afterwards incorporated into the Province of Higo (the present Kumamoto Prefecture). Their chief historical association is with the persecution of the early Christians. When the ban against Christianity was proclaimed by the Tokugawa shogunate in 1637, the Christians rebelled and seized the castles of Tomioka (at the N tip of Amakusa-Shimo Island) and Shimabara. After the rebellion had been put down, the islands were placed under the direct control of the shogunate government, which severely enforced the prohibition on Christianity.

The islands contain many scenic spots. Tomioka, the port for the town of Reihoku situated at the N extremity of Amakusa-Shimo Island, is known as a picturesque beach resort.

In the town is the Biological Laboratory of Kyushu University. About 15 km. S of Tomioka (35 min. by bus) is **Shimoda Spa**, facing the Amakusa Nada Sea. The spa is a health resort with modern facilities. Class and temperature of springs: weak common-salt, 42° to 49°C.; beneficial in the treatment of skin diseases and neuralgia. **Hondo** (pop. 40,000), on the opposite coast of Amakusa-Shimo Island, is the administrative and educational center of the islands.

Ushibuka (25C4), pop. 26,000, is located at the S end of Amakusa-Shimo Island and can be reached in 2 hrs. 20 min. by bus from Hondo. It is a busy fishing port with an abundant catch of sardines, bonito and yellowtail. There are 128 workshops for processing aquatic products. Also in the vicinity are some pearl beds.

Five Amakusa Bridges: This group of bridges connects in series the five islands of Amakusa, large and small, with Misumi. Considering the nature of the soil and the beauty of the settings, each bridge is designed so as to differ from the others in style, though Nos. 3 and 4 are of the same type. Each bridge is required to permit large vessels to pass under it. Particularly, No. 1 Bridge is required to have a headway of 40 m. to permit the passage of 10,000-ton-class vessels. All of the bridges have a 6.5-m.-wide deck. The five bridges were completed in 1966 at a total cost of 3.2 billion yen.

Among the local products are processed marine products, Amakusa dolls, camellia oil, *Amakusa-yaki* pottery, etc.

Route 45. Fukuoka to Kagoshima via Beppu and Miyazaki

The Nippo Main Line runs from Mojiko in Kita-Kyushu (79.2 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka) to Kagoshima (473.7 km.) via Beppu, Oita, Miyazaki, Miyakonojo and Hayato. One through limited express leaves daily from Fukuoka to Nishi-Kagoshima (9 hrs.), and several trains leave daily from Hakata (Fukuoka) for Oita (3 hrs. 15 min.). Fukuoka-Kokura, see Route 41.

YABA-HITA-HIKOSAN QUASI-NATIONAL PARK

This quasi-national park was established in July 1950. It covers an area of 85,154 ha. and is generally divided into three parts—the Mt. Hikosan, Yabakei Gorge and Hita sections.

Mt. Hikosan (25D2), alt. 1,200 m., is situated on the borders of Fukuoka and Oita Prefectures. There are two routes available for the ascent of Mt. Hikosan, of which that from Hikosan Station (53.3 km. from Kokura) on the Hita-Hikosan Line is the shortest and most popular. From the station it is a 20-min. bus ride to the Kaneno Torii—entrance to the Hikosan Shrine, from where it is a 1-hr. 30-min. hike to the summit.

Mt. Hikosan is a collection of volcanic peaks, on one of which stands the Hikosan Shrine. One of the oldest Shinto centers in Kyushu, the shrine is reputed to have been founded by En-no-Ozuno, a priest who lived in the latter part of the 7th century. It was while serving as the headquarters of the Shugendo sect of Buddhist exorcists that Hikosan rose to fame. By that time, the shrine had lost its purely Shinto aspects and merged with Buddhism. It is claimed there were 3,000 dwellings in the grounds of the shrine during the 16th century, and the position of chief abbot was often filled by an imperial prince. With the elimination of the Buddhist element after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the buildings fell into decay.

Mt. Hikosan is a delightful summer resort, as the temperature is low even in mid-summer and the mountain is rich in flora. At the E base is the Yabakei Gorge.

Nakatsu (25E1), pop. 55,000, 120 km. from Hakata, at the mouth of the Yamakuni River, is a thriving industrial city and distribution center for agricultural products. In the park on the site of the 16th-century castle 1 km. NW of Nakatsu Station, there is a monument in memory of Yukichi Fukuzawa, who was a native of Nakatsu. His former residence still stands at Rusuimachi.

Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835-1901) studied Dutch and English in his youth and in 1858 opened a school in Edo (now Tokyo), which later developed into the present Keio Gijyuku University. Fukuzawa published many books for the advancement of Western learning.

Yabakei (Main Yabakei Gorge) (25E2), celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, lies along the upper reaches of the Yamakuni River, between Ayugaeri (about 1 km. downstream of the Ao-no-Domon 864

bus stop, 16 km. from Nakatsu, 30 min. by bus) and Morizane-Onsen. The scenic features of the gorge are fantastically shaped peaks and rocks, narrow ravines, a meandering stream and luxuriant vegetation. San-yo Rai (1780-1832), a noted poet and historian, pronounced the scenery of the gorge to be unrivaled in Japan.

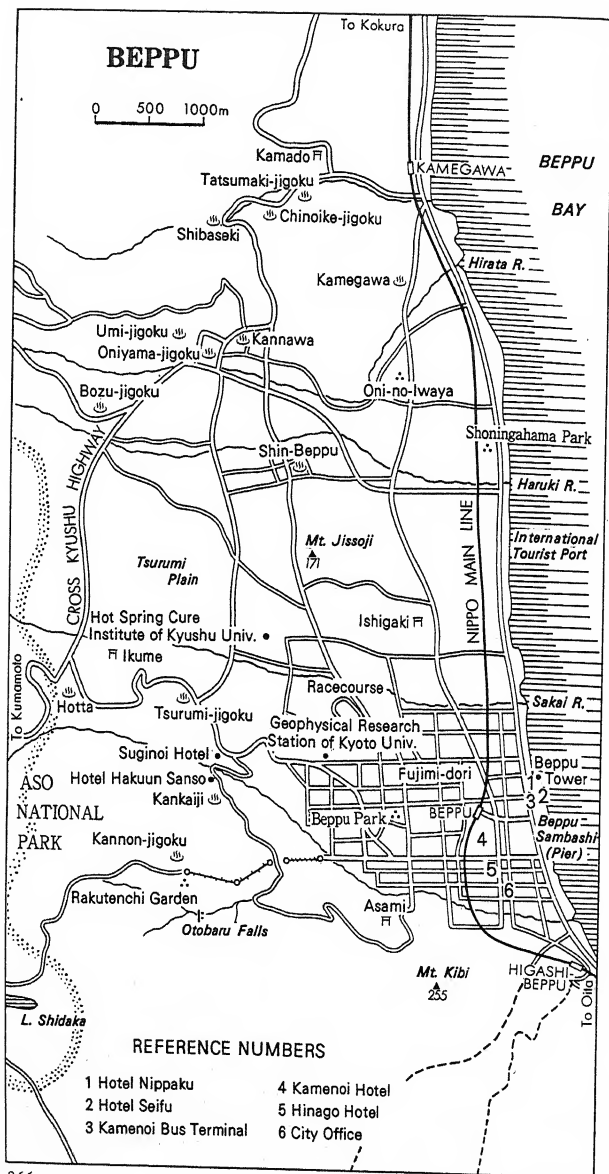
The gateway of Yabakei Gorge is **Ao-no-Domon**, a tunnel through a big rock said to have been cut in 1764 by a Buddhist priest named Zenkai, who took 30 years to complete the project. A bus connects Nakatsu Station to Ao-no-domon in about 30 min. From here the road follows the river along the side of a hill.

The scenic beauties of Yabakei may be enjoyed from the bus between Ao-no-domon and Kakizaka (24.8 km. from Nakatsu). **Shin (Inner)-Yabakei:** There are 10 branch gorges, of which Shin-Yabakei is considered the most beautiful. Shin-Yabakei is the name given to the valley of the Yamautsuri River, which flows from the SE and joins the Yamakuni River at Kakizaka. A 24.6-km. road runs along the bank of the Yamautsuri River to Bungo-Mori Station on the Kyudai Main Line. The scenery of Shin-Yabakei from Kakizaka to Fumonjibashi (8 km.) is not very striking, but for the next 11.2 km. it is considered as surpassing that of the main Yabakei Gorge. The scenic beauty culminates at a place called **Hitome-Hakkei** (lit. Eight Views at a Glance), where a splendid view may be obtained at an observatory. 3 km. farther on is another scenic spot called **Utsukushidani** (lit. Beautiful Gorge), which is noted for its rhododendrons and other flowering plants that bloom on rock cliffs and are reflected in the water below. The scenery here is especially beautiful in autumn.

A 7-hr. round-trip, sightseeing bus, visiting Rakanji and Shin-Yabakei, starts from Nakatsu daily. But in order to fully explore the beauty of the district, one must stay for a night at Rakanji or Shin-Yabakei, then go on either to Mt. Hikosan via Morizane-Onsen or to Yufuin via Bungo-Mori.

Tourists from Kurume on the Kagoshima Main Line should take the Kyudai Main Line, either to Hita or to Bungo-Mori, from where buses are available to Morizane-Onsen (21.4 km., 1 hr. 10 Bungo-Mori).

Hita Basin is an ideal summer retreat in Kyushu. In the middle of the basin is situated the lovely city of **Hita** (25D2) (pop. 68,000). It is reached from Kokura in about 1 hr. 40 min. by through express via the Hita-Hikosan Line (83.3 km.). Hita's claim to fame rests chiefly on its serene atmosphere coupled with its scenic surroundings. Hita is also called "Kyoto in Kyushu" because of the resemblance of its scenery to that of Kyoto. It is renowned for its lumbering and woodworking industry as well as for its cormorant fishing performed from late May to the end of October on the Mikuma River. The Mikuma is well known for its *ayu* (sweet-fish) fishing.



Tsuetate Spa (25E2), 24 km. SE of Hita Station, 50 min. by bus, nestles in the scenic valley of the Tsuetate River. The thermal waters are said to be efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, external injuries, etc. Class and temperature of springs: weak common-salt, above 98°C.

Usa Shrine at Usa, 144 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka) was founded in 725 and dedicated to Emperor Ojin, Hime-Okami and Empress Jingu. The bright red, beautifully carved shrine is embowered in a grove of large trees. The main shrine, consisting of three buildings, is registered as a "National Treasure." Its annual festival is observed on March 18.

Beppu (25E2), pop. 124,000, 189.1 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is known throughout Japan for its abundant hot springs, efficacious in the treatment of various ailments. Every day 100,000 kl. of hot water boils up from 3,795 different openings. There are nine types of spring waters. Among the numerous public baths, some owned privately and some by the municipality, the **Takegawara** is generally regarded as the most popular by foreign visitors. There are also hot sand-baths on the beach—a special feature of the spa—where people half-bury themselves in the sand.

Access: Besides through railway service from Tokyo (17 hrs. 25 min. by limited express), Osaka (9 hrs. 25 min. by limited express), Hakata (3 hrs. by express) and Kumamoto (3 hrs. 30 min. by express), Beppu is connected by steamship service with other ports on the Inland Sea. There is a comfortable daily service from Osaka and Kobe to Beppu (14 hrs. 10 min.) through the Inland Sea maintained by the Kansai Steamship Co.; see Route 35: the Inland Sea.

Beppu is also reached by bus in 4 hrs. 25 min. from Kumamoto by the Cross-Kyushu Highway, passing through the Aso National Park and the Kuju Plateau en route.

Regular Sightseeing Bus: Afternoon tour, accompanied by an English-speaking guide, is operated daily from March to November by the Japan Travel Bureau, Inc.

Eight Spas and Boiling Ponds: The Beppu district includes eight spas: Beppu proper (iron carbonate, simple thermal, simple carbondioxated, weak common-salt, 45°–68°C.), Kamegawa (acid vitriol containing salt, 71°C.), Shibaseki (iron carbonate, 69°C.), Kannawa Shibunoyu (iron carbonate, 89°C.), Netsunoyu (simple thermal, 52°C.), Shin-yu (acid weak vitriol, 62°C.), Umijigoku (acid weak vitriol muriated saline, 90.5°C.), Myoban (acid aluminum-vitriol, 52°–91°C.), Horita (simple carbondioxated, 80°–100°C.), Kankaiji (simple thermal, 57°C.) and Hamawaki (weak salt, 37°–57°C.).

Among these, Kamegawa, 5.9 km. N of Beppu Station and close to Kamegawa Station, is especially noted for its abundant flow of hot water. Kannawa, 6.4 km. NW of Beppu Station or 4 km. SW of Kamegawa Station, consists of four springs, with its vapor and steam baths also being utilized for cooking. The Oita Prefectural Government maintains the Hot Spring Utilization Agricultural Experimental Station here. Kankaiji, 3.5 km. W of Beppu Station,

is halfway up the slope of Mt. Tsurumi and commands a magnificent view of Beppu Bay.

There are numerous jigoku ("hell," boiling ponds) in Beppu, the most active of which detonate loudly and eject mud more than a foot into the air. The largest is called Umijigoku and is said to be over 120 m. in depth, with a temperature of 94°C. The Chinoike-jigoku is vermilion in color and is said to be 165 m. deep with a temperature of 93°C. It has an abundant flow and is connected with four mud baths.

Cars and buses are available from Beppu Station to all of the outlying spas. A trip around all of the boiling ponds, covering a distance of some 20 km., may be made by bus in 2 hrs. 30 min.

In Beppu and its vicinity there are many places worth visiting. **Takasakiyama Hill**, situated in the SE suburbs, is noted for its wild monkeys. The Kijima Plateau, some 12 km. SW of Beppu Station, is an ideal recreational spot lying between two extinct volcanoes—Yufu (alt. 1,584 m.) and Tsurumi (alt. 1,375 m.). It attracts many excursionists throughout the year. Among other places of interest are four parks and some private gardens, a private aquarium, the Institute of Balneotherapeutics of Kyushu University, etc.

Oita (25F2), pop. 288,000, 201.2 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is the junction for the Kyudai Main Line to Tosu (148.6 km.). Adjoining Beppu, it is the capital of Oita Prefecture and the distribution center for agricultural products.

Access by air: The Toa Domestic Airlines connects the city with Tokyo in 1 hr. 35 min., while the All Nippon Airways connects the city with Osaka in 50 min.

Tsurusaki (25F2), 8.1 km. E at the estuary of the Ono River, is now part of Oita City and thrives as the center of a littoral industrial zone equipped with modern facilities of the chemical, paper and petrochemical industries: The vast reclaimed land there is occupied by a huge steel works and a petrochemical complex.

ALONG THE KYUDAI MAIN LINE

Yunohira (25E2), 31.9 km. from Oita, is the station for Yunohira Spa, 4 km. W of the station (15 min. by bus); it is also reached in 55 min. by bus from Yufuin Station. **Yunohira Spa**, alt. 606 m., is a tranquil retreat surrounded by mountains, with the clear stream of the Hanano River running through the spa. Class and temperature of springs: simple thermal and weak common-salt, 59° to 84°C., efficacious against stomach diseases, neuralgia, external injuries, female diseases, etc. Specialties: sinter, honey, bracken and *shiitake* mushrooms.

Yufuin (25E2), 10.5 km. farther NW, is a generic name for a dozen hot springs scattered in a basin along the Yufu River, one of the upper streams of the Oita River. The basin (alt. 480 m.) has a bracing climate, the temperature seldom rising above 27°C.—even in mid-summer. It stretches about 6 km. from E to W and 3 km. from N to S along the SW base of Mt. Yufu. The spa can be

reached in 1 hr. by bus or 1 hr. 10 min. by express train via Oita. Class and temperature of springs: simple thermal, 42° to 65°C., beneficial in the treatment of neuralgia, diseases of the digestive organs, skin diseases, etc.

Specialties: bamboo ware, honey, bracken and flowering ferns.

Mt. Yufu (25E2), alt. 1,584 m., is an extinct volcano popularly known as "Bungo-Fuji" because of its resemblance to Mt. Fuji. The summit with two peaks commands an extensive view of the Yufuin Basin and Beppu Bay as well as the surrounding mountains.

Climbing Route: 4.5 km. by bus from Yufuin Station to Ikkenjaya at the S foot, then 4.5-km. ascent on foot to the summit (2 hrs.). Alpine plants are abundant along the trail.

Usuki (25F2), pop. 40,000, 237.5 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka) is situated on the bottom of deep-indented Usuki Bay. It is a leading commercial and port city, and a fishing as well as a brewing center in the district. Like Oita, the city was formerly a castle-town of Sorin Otomo and thrived as a port for trade with Portugal. About 20 min. by bus from Usuki Station is Usuki-no-Sekibutsu, where at the site of the extinct Mangetsuji Temple, more than 60 ancient stone statues of Buddha are elaborately carved on the rocky cliffs. The site is registered as a "Special Place of Historical Importance."

Naomi, 277.1 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is noted for the great Onagara Cave, 1 hr. on foot from the station. It opens up inside to a depth of 436 m. The stalactites and stalagmites formed by lime deposits are very interesting. Bus service is available from Saikai Station to the cave (40 min.).

Nobeoka (25F3), pop. 135,000, 324.5 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka) is the largest industrial city on the E coast of Kyushu and is known for its rayon and Bemberg products. It is situated at the mouth of the Gokase River, which abounds in *ayu*.

From Nobeoka, the 50.1-km. Takachiho Line leads westward to a scenic summer retreat called Takachiho in 1 hr. 50 min. From Takachiho, a bus connects with Takamori—the terminal of the 17.7-km. Takamori Line (forking from Tateno on the Hohi Main Line).

Sobo-Katamuki Quasi-National Park (25E3), 22,000 ha., covers the mountainous regions of Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures, with Mt. Sobo (alt. 1,758 m.) and Mt. Katamuki (alt. 1,604 m.) as its center. It is noted for its extensive forests of hemlock-spruces and firs as well as for providing a natural habitat for rare fauna such as antelope, which are government-protected, wild boar and deer.

Access to Mt. Sobo: Bungo-Taketa on the Hohi Main Line—1 hr. 20 min. by bus—Kobaru—4 hrs. 40 min. (9 km.) on foot—Mt. Sobo.

Takachiho Gorge (25E3), included in the park, is well known for its weird rock formations and its association with various myths. It is said that the gorge and its vicinity form the Cradle of Japan. *Iwato-kagura*, a sacred dance of ancient origin, is performed in the neighboring villages centering around the Iwato Shrine from

late November to February. Starting points for exploration of the park are Taketa City on the Hohi Main Line, Nobeoka City on the Nippo Main Line and Takachiho Town.

Saitobaru (25E4) is 15 min. by bus from Tsuma Station on the Tsuma Line running from Nippo Main Line's Miyazaki Station to Sugiyasu. It is a group of about 380 ancient mounds of various types, large and small, designated as a "Special Place of Historical Importance," which is worthy of exploration by archaeologists. Excavations from the mounds are exhibited at a local museum in the city.

Miyazaki (25E5), pop. 216,000, 408.2 km. from Hakata, is the administrative seat of the prefecture of the same name. Surrounded on the S by Kiyotake Hills and traversed by the Oyodo River, the city boasts pure air and clean streets.

Access by air: The All Nippon Airways has direct flights from Tokyo in 1 hr. 45 min., from Osaka in 1 hr.; the Toa Domestic Airlines also connects the city with Fukuoka in 1 hr. The airport is a 10-min. bus ride from Minami-Miyazaki Station.

Miyazaki is the seat of the **Miyazaki Shrine**, dedicated to Emperor Jimmu—the first leader of the Yamato Courts; 3 km. N of Miyazaki Station, buses available. The Prefectural Museum (former Chokokan Museum) in the compound of the shrine contains a valuable collection of ancient clay images, stone implements, etc., of archaeological interest. Hitotsuba, 4 km. NE of the station, is a fine, 12-km.-long beach.

Nichinan Kaigan Quasi-National Park (25E5), 4,643 ha., extends along the E coast of Miyazaki Prefecture, facing the Pacific Ocean. It includes several tourist resorts, located mainly along the Nichinan Line. Aoshima on this line (12.7 km. from Minami-Miyazaki) is the station for a beautiful islet, **Aoshima**. It is 1.5 km. in circumference, connected with the mainland by a bridge and easily accessible on foot. It is celebrated for its luxurious growth of tropical and subtropical plants, differing from those of the neighboring coast. The geological formation of the islet is of great interest to geologists. Aoshima is also reached in 20 min. by bus from Minami-Miyazaki.

Udo Shrine, dedicated to Ugayafukiaezu-no-Mikoto—one of the most famous Shinto centers in Japan, is about 30 km. S of Aoshima and can be reached by bus from Miyazaki via Aoshima in 1 hr. 20 min. The main shrine is situated in a large cave, an unusual setting for a shrine, while the other structures are perched on fantastically shaped rocky cliffs, below which the waves rush in and break with a thunderous roar.

Nichinan (25E5), pop. 54,000, 46.4 km. from Miyazaki by the Nichinan Line, is an industrial city. The principal products are Japanese cedar wood, paper and pulp. The city can be reached by bus in 2 hrs. 10 min. from Miyakonojo on the Nippo Main Line up to Aburatsu Port in the city, which is a base for coastal and deep-sea fisheries.

Cape Toi (25E6) constitutes a tableland some 300 m. above sea level, projecting into the Pacific Ocean at the SE extremity of Miyazaki Prefecture and embracing Shibushi Bay. On the cape, some 60 wild horses are allowed to graze in the Misaki Pasture. Being favored with a mild climate throughout the year, Japanese fern palms grow wild around the Misaki Shrine. The horses as well as the fern palms are protected as "Natural Monuments." At the end of the cape stands the biggest lighthouse in the Orient. Inspection tours are permitted.

Miyakonojo (25E5), pop. 115,000, 458.2 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka)—the junction for the Kitto Line to Yoshimatsu (61.4 km.) on the Hisatsu Line—is a flourishing city engaged in the processing industry of farm and livestock products in the heart of the Miyakonojo Basin. It is also the junction for the Shibushi Line running to Shibushi (41.1 km), a busy seaport on Shibushi Bay noted for its beautiful seacoast.

Kirishimajingu (25D5), 487.7 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka), is one of the most convenient approaches to the Kirishima part of the Kirishima-Yaku National Park (12 min. by bus to the Kirishima Shrine, and 35 min. by bus to Kirishima Spa).

Kirishima Shrine (30C3) is dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, a mythopoetic deity said to be grandson of Amaterasu-Omikami enshrined in the Ise Jingu Shrines. It formerly stood on the top of Mt. Takachiho-no-Mine mentioned below, but now rests on its SW slope nestling among ancient Japanese cedars on the Kirishima River. The grounds of the shrine permit a far-flung view of Sakurajima and Kaimon volcanoes to the S. Annual festival is held on September 19.

KIRISHIMA-YAKU NATIONAL PARK

The Kirishima-Yaku National Park (25D5), with an area of 45,612 ha., is made up of three separate areas: Kirishima, Kagoshima (or Kinko) Bay and Yaku Island; the latter two are described in Route 42.

The Kirishima area (21,560 ha.) comprises the Kirishima Range consisting of 23 peaks. The range extends nearly 16 km. between the two outstanding peaks, **Higashi-Kirishima** or **Takachiho-no-Mine** or Mt. Takachiho (alt. 1,574 m.) on the E—an active vent, and **Nishi-Kirishima** or **Karakunidake** or Mt. Karakuni (1,700 m.) on the NW. These two giant peaks, together with Shimmoedake or Mt. Shimmoe (1,421 m.) and many others, soar high along the borders of Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures. The park extends on the N to **Shiratori Spa** and on the S to the Kirishima Shrine, and is bounded on the E by the town of Takaharu and on the W by the town of Kurino. In its vast bosom are found all the striking features of volcanic mountain scenery; craters, lakes, cascades, forests, hot springs, rare plants and flowers.

Chief among the crater lakes are Onami, Fudo, Byakushi and Kannon. These crater lakes differ from one another in their chem-

ical composition as well as in the color of their water.

The flora of Kirishima is also interesting. The lower part of the range is covered with primeval forests of broad-leaved evergreens. About halfway up lies a forest belt of *momi* (Japanese silver firs), *aka-matsu* (Japanese red pines), etc., mixed with deciduous, broad-leaved trees, while near the summit is a zone of deciduous forests, grassy patches and shrubbery.

Route to Mt. Takachibo-no-Mine: The most popular trail for climbing the mountain starts from Takachibogawara at the W foot of the mountain. There are three routes to Takachibogawara:

(1) from Kirishima-Nishiguchi Station on the Hisatsu Line (30 min. from Hayato on the Nippo Main Line) by way of Kirishima Spa (50 min. by bus), (2) from the Nippo Main Line's Kirishima-jingu Station (1 hr. 45 min. from Miyazaki by express) by way of Kirishima-jingu-mae and (3) from Iino or Kobayashi over the Kirishima Highway. The 2.3 km., from Takachibogawara to the summit, can be covered on foot in 1 hr. 30 min.

Ascent of Takachibo-no-Mine by the trail from Kirishima-Nishiguchi Station is partly through thick woods and partly over slopes covered with shrubs among which there are numerous Kirishima-tsutsuji (azaleas), which bloom in May. The color and variety of these flowers are unrivaled. On this trail, the climber can enjoy a wide-ranging view of the countryside below.

Near the summit of the mountain there is an active crater about 86 m. deep and 200 m. in circumference. The sulphurous steam constantly billowing up from this vent and the detonations sounding in its depths are awe-inspiring. From the summit, one can obtain an extensive view of Kyushu's mountains, Kinko Bay, and in the distance, Sakurajima. Lake Miike is seen far down on the E slope of the mountain.

Ascent of Mt. Karakuni can be made by either of two trails: (1) from the Tozanguchi bus stop on the Kirishima Highway (3.5 km. to the summit, 1 hr. 30 min.) or (2) from Onamiike-Tozanguchi on the Kirishima Highway. The latter trail, after a climb of about 1 hr. 30 min. (3.5 km.), brings the climber to a crater in which there is a tarn called Onami, which reflects on its surface the many old fir trees that grow along its edge. In spring the azaleas contribute their color to the picturesque scene. From this point to the summit it takes 2 hrs. (3 km.). The summit marks the high lip of an extinct crater, the bottom of which, looking like a drained lake, is overgrown with weeds and moss. The view from the summit is more extensive than that from Takachibo-no-Mine.

Kirishima Spa (29C2), has more than a dozen hot springs, of which the most popular are Hayashida, Iodani and Myoban. Situated on the S slope of Mt. Karakuni, they are all within a few minutes' walk of each other. **Hayashida**, comprising sulphur, alum and iron carbonate springs of 40° to 60°C., is situated 18 km. E of Kirishima-Nishiguchi on the Hisatsu Line (40 min. by bus). Because of its picturesque scenery and extensive view, it is perhaps the most appealing spa of the group: **Maruo Spa**, halfway up Mt. Kirishima, 40 min. by bus from Kirishima-Nishiguchi Station, offers the best-furnished *ryokan* in the Kirishima Spa area.

Ebino Plateau (29C2), alt. 1,200 m., is 55 min. by bus from Kobayashi (pop. 29,000) or 1 hr. by bus from Iino—both on the Kitto

Line. Surrounded by Mts. Karakuni, Koshiki and Kurino, the plateau is strewn with lakes and hot springs in the N and groves of Japanese red pines and shrubbery in the S. Among the plants that bloom in May are *nokaido* (*Malus spontanea Makino*), a rare species of plant protected as a "Natural Monument," and *Kirishima-tsutsuji* (azaleas). Camping and hiking in summer, viewing tinted foliage in autumn as well as spectacular frost flowers on trees in winter and skating on Lake Byakushi are the chief attractions.

A toll road linking the plateau with Kirishima Spa is covered in 30 min. by bus.

Kagoshima, 530.9 km. from Hakata (Fukuoka); see Route 42.

Route 46. Beppu to Aso National Park

The district between Oita on the E coast of Kyushu and Kumamoto on the W coast is traversed by the Hohi Main Line (148 km.), which runs via Miyaji, Aso, Akamizu and Tateno at the foot of Mt. Aso, making it convenient for those who wish to ascend this celebrated volcano.

Inukai, 22.8 km. from Oita, is 17 km. W of the **Furen Stalactite Grottoes** (50 min. by bus). The caves consist of two grottoes. The old one, over 420 m. long, has stalactites of various shapes and sizes, while the new grotto, situated 100 m. above the old one, is about 82 m. long. Both well-preserved grottoes are provided with electricity so that they may be easily and fully explored.

Bungo-Taketa, pop. 26,000, 60 km. from Oita, is reached in 1 hr. 10 min. by express.

An old castle-town on the Kumamoto Highway, it is noted as the birthplace of Chikuden Tanomura (1777-1835), a celebrated *Nanga* painter, and of Rentaro Taki (1879-1903), who composed several excellent pieces of music.

The remains of the former residence of Chikuden, called the Chikudenso, are located in the town. **Uozumi Falls**, about 1.5 km. S of the station, is a fine cluster of cascades, each 18 m. high, flowing over the tops of basaltic columns that fit closely together like a tessellated pavement.

The town is the distribution center for agricultural, forestry and dairy products of the locality, including bamboo, *shiitake* mushrooms and saffron.

ASO NATIONAL PARK

Aso National Park (25E3) includes two very interesting groups of mountains—volcanic Mt. Aso and Mt. Kuju, and a group of mountains surrounding Beppu Spa, including Mts. Tsurumi, Yufu and Takasakiyama Hill. It covers an area of 73,087 ha. in Kumamoto and Oita Prefectures.

Mt. Aso (alt. 1,592 m.), the chief attraction of this national park, is neither the highest mountain in Kyushu nor famed for its beauty of symmetry. All the same, it is an awe-inspiring volcano because surrounding its five peaks is the world's greatest crater basin. The boundaries of the original crater are plainly visible.

Cross-Kyushu Highway (25E2), 300 km. long, runs from Beppu through the heart of the Aso National Park to Nagasaki. At one point, a crossing must be made from Misumi to Shimabara by ferry. The highway connects such tourist resort areas as Yufuin Spa, the Senomoto Plateau, Kumamoto, Shimabara and Unzen. Makinoto Pass—the highest point along the mountain highway—is situated 1,320 m. above sea level.

Regular bus service is available between Beppu and Nagasaki on this route. Times required by bus from Beppu Station are: 1 hr. 40 min. to the place from which the ascent of Mt. Kuju is made, 2 hrs. 50 min. to Miyaji Station, 2 hrs. 55 min. to Aso Station, 3 hrs. 45 min. to Mt. Aso and 4 hrs. 10 min. to Kumamoto. **Kuju mountains**, SW of Oita Prefecture, consist of several peaks, including Mts. Kuju, Daisen, Waita, Nakadake, Hossho, Ogi-hana and Mimata. With an altitude of 1,788 m., Mt. Kuju is the highest mountain on the main island of Kyushu. The mountain, a part of the Aso National Park, is reached most conveniently from Bungo-Nakamura Station on the Kyudai Main Line (58.4 km. from Oita). A 40-min. bus service runs to Kuju-Tozanguchi at the NW foot of the mountain and from there it is a 2-hr. walk to the summit (about 6 km.). It may also be climbed from Kuju and Minami-Tozanguchi (both about a 50-min. bus ride from Bungo-Taketa on the Hohi Main Line).

From Kuju, there are a few trails available for the ascent. Of these, the 18-km. Honzan trail starting from the Shuchikujo (Prefectural Livestock-Breeding Farm; 50 min. by bus from Bungo-Taketa Station) is most popular. It is about a 4-hr. hike via Tem-bodai (viewing point).

On the summit, one can enjoy a panoramic view of Mts. Aso, Sobo, Unzen and Kirishima as well as the Bay of Beppu. **Kuju Plateau** extends to the S foot of the mountains, affording fine grazing grounds for horses and cattle. There are many hot-spring resorts located around the mountains—Hokkein at the NE foot and Sujiyu, Makinoto, Hossho and Kanno-Jigoku at the NW base.

In the summer season, the plateau provides a good camping ground. There are also many good slopes near the summit where skiing may be enjoyed during the winter.

MT. ASO

Five Peaks and Two Valleys (30B4): Aso is the general name for five volcanic peaks, of which Nakadake (alt. 1,323 m.) is active, and Kishima (1,321 m.), Eboshi (1,337 m.), Takadake (the highest peak, 1,592 m.) and Nekodake (1,408 m.) are extinct.

On the N and S sides of these five peaks lie two extensive plains—atrios or crater basins, the N one being called Asodani (Aso Valley) and the S Nangodani (Nango Valley).

Together, they contain three towns (Ichinomiya, Aso and Takamori) and three villages, with a total population of 56,000. Surrounded by mountain chains, these plains originally formed the crater of the volcano. Measuring 23 km. in length from N to S, 16 km. in width from E to W, 80 km. in circumference and 255 sq. km. in area, it is the largest crater in the world.

From Asosan-Nishi, where the road from Aso Station terminates, a ropeway runs to the rim of the crater (4 min.).

Mt. Eboshi (about 1.2 km.) and **Takadake** (about 4 km.) can also be ascended from Asosan-Nishi. There are frequent historic references to eruptions of Mt. Aso in 1933, 1953 and 1958–1965, when immense quantities of ashes were ejected and carried by the wind as far as Kumamoto.

Of the five craters of **Nakadake**, the largest one—about 600 m. across and 160 m. deep—is most active, constantly sending forth black smoke accompanied by underground rumblings. The activity of the other craters has declined in recent years, with only small wisps of white vapor rising from the crevices at their bottom.

Routes for the Ascent: There are two routes by which to approach the crater—from the E and W.

The W route begins at the Hobi Main Line's Aso Station (98.1 km. from Oita) and goes by way of the Mt. Aso Kanko Toll Road to Asosan-Nishi Station (50 min. by bus). On the way it passes Kusasenri—a vast grassland used as a pasture in summer and ski grounds in winter. From Asosan-Nishi Station, a ropeway runs to the crater in 4 min.

The E route begins at Miyaji Station on the same line and goes by way of the Sensuikyo Gorge Toll Road to Asosan-Higashi Station (15 min. by bus), from where a ropeway goes as far as the crater (6 min.). A "mount car" (a volcanic-ash-proof bus) is available to the rim of the burning crater.

Since the two routes are connected by the mount car, one can enjoy Aso's abundant variety of scenery by taking a different route back.

Aso Shrine (30B4), 1 km. N of Miyaji Station (buses available), was founded around 100 A.D., according to legend. It is dedicated to Takeiwatatsu-no-Mikoto, who first settled in this region, and his consort and son. Noted as the first shrine of Higo Province (the present Kumamoto Prefecture) since remote times, it thrived as the regular starting point for pilgrimages to its subordinate Sanjo Shrine on volcanic Nakadake. The main shrine, completed in 1842 and consisting of three structures, is wholly built of plain *keyaki* wood and thatched with the bark of Japanese cypress.

On its annual festival day—July 28, a Rice-planting Ceremony is conducted in accordance with an ancient custom.

Hot Springs of Aso: Yunotani (30A4), 6 km. SE of Akamizu Station, 20 min. by bus, lies halfway up the NW slope of Mt. Eboshidake at a height of 800 m. above sea level. It is the highest of the spas in the Aso district and commands an extensive view of

the Kumamoto Plain and Mt. Unzen beyond the Ariake Sea. Its springs are acid alum-vitriol, 72°C., beneficial in the treatment of skin ailments, female diseases, etc.

Tarutama (30A4), 30 min. by bus from Aso-Shimoda Station on the Takamori Line, is attractively situated on the SW slope (alt. 667 m.) of Mt. Eboshi. It is known as a summer retreat; hiking to the Kusasenri can be enjoyed. Its springs consist of simple thermal and hydrogen sulphide, 44° to 60°C.

Jigoku (30A4), beyond Tarutama, has vitriol and acid vitriol springs, 60° to 97°C. It is located at an altitude of 750 m.

Tochinoki (30A4), 4 km. E of Tateno Station, 15 min. by bus, has sulphated saline bitter springs, 35° to 47°C. Tochinoki is famous for its waterfalls, **Shiraito-no-Taki** (White-Thread Falls) and **Ayugaeri-no-Taki** (Sweetfish-Returning Falls). The latter is so called because *ayu* have to turn back when they reach this waterfall.

Toshita (30A4), about 3 km. E of Tateno, is a quiet and picturesque spa at the junction of the Kurokawa and Shirakawa Rivers. Piped from Tochinoki, hot-spring water here is of the same content as that of Tochinoki.

Aso Spa (30A3), also called Uchinomaki, about 4 km. N of Uchinomaki Station, is an ideal summer retreat and one of the most popular hot-spring resorts in Kyushu; it has many *ryokan* with good accommodation. Class and temperature of springs: sulphated saline bitter springs, 35° to 50°C.

Daikambo, alt. 936 m., 20 min. by bus from Aso Spa, is a peak on the Aso outer crater ridge. The peak is considered to be the best lookout point for commanding a view of the entire Aso region, including the five peaks, crater basin and outer rim of the former crater.

Tateno (25D3), the junction for the Takamori Line (17.7 km.), is the entrance to the Aso and Nango Valleys when coming from Kumamoto (45 min. by express).

Section VII. Northeastern Honshu

Northeastern Honshu is termed the Tohoku (Northeastern) District, or the Ou District, which consists of Akita, Aomori, Fukushima, Iwate, Miyagi and Yamagata Prefectures, with the city of Sendai serving as the district's center. For the convenience of travelers from Tokyo, however, the S portion of Fukushima Prefecture along the Ban-etsu East and West Lines is described in Route 12.

The Tohoku District was once called "Michinoku (the Black Country)" because of its mountainous topography, cold weather and difficulties in tapping natural resources.

With the advent of the travel boom, the Tohoku District has been developed into a region of outstanding tourist attractions. Indeed, the district is rich in scenic spots, including three national parks, and teems with hot springs. The district catches the heart of travelers because of its people's unsophisticated manners and customs as well as its unique cultural heritage in the form of numerous traditional folk dances, songs and festivals.

The Ou mountains, running longitudinally through the central portion of the district, form the backbone. Overlapped by the Nasu Volcanic Chain, they comprise such scenic spots as Lake Towada, Hachimantai Plateau, Mt. Zao and Bandai Plateau as well as a countless number of hot springs. The backbone chain divides the district into the Pacific seaboard on the E and the Japan Sea coast region on the W.

The Tohoku District is devoid of extensive plains, but large cities have risen on the coast and in river basins. There is a marked difference in climate between the E and W portions, while the basins between the mountains have their own climate. But generally the district is characterized by hard and snowy winters, evidenced by the large number of excellent ski grounds.

Though much effort has been expended on the economic development of the Tohoku District, progress there still lags behind that of the Kanto and Kansai Districts. However, transportation facilities, such as railways and highways, have been steadily improved. For example, construction is now under way on the Tohoku Shin-kansen and the Cross-Tohoku Highway.

Modern industries are growing, but the district is better known for age-old folk crafts, including lacquer ware, copper and iron utensils, textiles and toys. Although the Tohoku District is a one-crop district, it is the rice granary of Japan. Other industries of the district are fruit growing, stock and dairy farming, fishing, forestry and mining. The Sanriku area on the Pacific seaboard is well known for its abundant catch of fish.

Route 47. Sendai and Vicinity

Access: From Tokyo, 45 min. by plane, or about 3 hrs. by limited express, 348.2 km. from Ueno Station.

Sendai (32C2), pop. 554,000, is the capital of Miyagi Prefecture and the cultural and political as well as economic center of the Tohoku District. Sendai originally developed as the castle-town of Masamune Date, who built his castle in 1602 on an eminence in the W outskirts of the city. During World War II the city was flattened, but it has since been rebuilt and developed as a modern city with a well-planned network of roads and broad streets. Surrounded by low hills covered with a dense growth of trees, the

SENDAI

city has many groves and is commonly known as "a metropolis of woods." With such scenic spots as Matsushima, Mt. Zao and Kinkazan Island in its vicinity, Sendai is a popular sightseeing center in the Tohoku District.

History: Sendai is closely associated with Masamune Date, who rose to be daimyo of the province.

Masamune Date (1566-1636) was the most powerful daimyo in northeastern Honshu in his time. He was trusted by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, who brought every daimyo in the country under his sway, as well as by Ieyasu Tokugawa, who, after Hideyoshi's death, established his shogunate government in Edo (Tokyo). The fief Masamune left at his death was the largest daimyo fief N of Edo.

Masamune is also remembered in connection with Christianity. When the second Tokugawa shogun persecuted Christian converts at Edo, Masamune obtained the release of the Franciscan, Padre F. Luis Sotelo (1574-1624), and tried to learn about the outside world from him, giving him permission at one time to preach Christianity in his territory. Masamune also sent one of his retainers, Tsunenaga Hasekura, as his ambassador to Spain and Rome. Sotelo accompanied Hasekura on his journey to Spain as a sort of guide.

Industries: Sendai is a commercial and consumer city, but it has a bright future as an industrial center.

The chief industrial products of Sendai are foodstuffs, woodenware and electrical appliances as well as rubber, metal, iron and steel products. Other principal products of the city worthy of mention are lacquer ware, sake and beer. The city specializes in articles made of *umoregi*, a kind of dark brown or black lignite found in the neighboring hills.

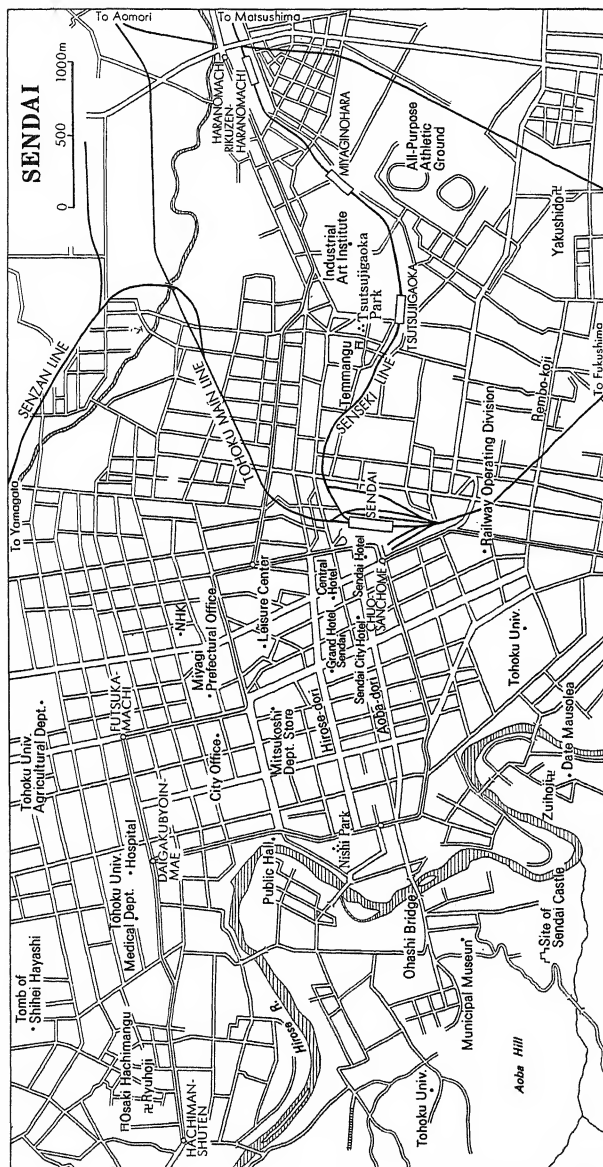
Transportation: Sendai City is served by the Senzan Line to Yamagata (62.8 km., covered in 1 hr. 20 min. by express) and the Senseki Line to Ishinomaki (50.5 km., 1 hr. by the fastest train). Sendai Airport at the town of Natori is a 30-min. automobile ride S of Sendai Station. In the city, streetcars and buses are available, while regular bus routes connect to many tourist resorts outside the city.

Annual Events: *Dondo Matsuri*, or Fire Festival, held on Jan. 14, at Osaki Hachimangu Shrine, Hachimammachi, in which New Year's decorations are burnt.

Tanabata Matsuri, or Star Festival held from Aug. 6 to 8—the city's most famous annual function celebrated on an especially large scale. On the days of the festival, bamboo branches lavishly decorated with strips of colored paper, paper streamers and other glittering material of fanciful design are set up in front of every house. Many shops along the main streets vie with each other in the display of variously designed decorations. The gay, colorful spectacle invariably attracts large crowds of sightseers.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE CITY

Aoba Hill, a 15-min. bus ride W of Sendai Station, was the site of **Sendai Castle** or **Aobajo** (Green-leaf Castle), as it was called. Built by Masamune Date in 1602, Sendai Castle served as the



residence of Masamune and his descendants for 270 years. The hill commands a wide-ranging view of the city and the surrounding countryside.

In the precincts of **Komyoji Temple**, near Kita-Sendai Station on the Senzan Line, there is a small stone monument marking the grave of Tsunenaga Hasekura, Masamune's ambassador to Spain.

Tsunenaga Hasekura (1571-1622) was ordered by Masamune to visit various foreign countries on a tour of investigation. A small deep-sea craft, modeled after an English ship wrecked off the coast of Uraga, was built for the purpose and named Date Maru. This was the first Japanese-manned craft to cross the Pacific. Hasekura set sail in September 15, 1613 with a ship's company of 150, touching first at Luzon and then sailing across to Acapulco, which they reached on January 25, 1614.

There the party became the guests of the Spanish government, and continued their voyage on a Spanish ship. Sailing from San Juan de Ulua on the E coast of Mexico in June 1614, Hasekura visited Cuba and then proceeded to Seville, which was reached in October 1614. When the party arrived at Madrid in December, it was received by Philip III. In February 1615, Hasekura was baptized, receiving the Christian name of Philip Francisco. After being welcomed by the president of the Swiss Republic at Geneva, he made a ceremonial entry into Rome in October 1615. He and his suite were received by Pope Paul V in November and entertained as the Pope's guests.

Hasekura spent the next two years in southern Europe observing conditions, leaving Spain early in 1618 for Mexico with a letter from the Pope together with a portrait of the Roman Catholic leader. From Mexico the Japanese ship conveyed him to Luzon and then to Japan, where he arrived in August 1620, having spent seven years in carrying out his mission.

A portrait of Hasekura is preserved in the Vatican, showing him in a cloak with a long hakama and wearing two swords. He maintained his faith in Christianity until his death.

Tomb of Shihei Hayashi (1738-1793), one of the scholars whose writings helped bring about the Meiji Restoration, is located in the precincts of Ryuun-in Temple, 5 km. NW of Sendai Station. **Nishi Park**, or Sakuragaoka Park, 2 km. W of Sendai Station, formerly served as the residential quarters of the Date clansmen. The Municipal Auditorium, an astronomical observatory open to the public, and the Sakuragaoka Shrine are situated in the park. **Tsutsujigaoka Park**, 1.5 km. E of Sendai Station, is noted for its aged cherry trees, several of which are said to be more than 260 years old. Located SE of the park is a complex of athletics fields, including a large baseball diamond, a track and field layout, a stadium for bicycle races and a soccer field.

Osaki Hachimangu Shrine, 4 km. NW of Sendai Station, is noted for the architectural beauty of its main building, which was built in 1607 and is registered as a "National Treasure." The gorgeously decorated main building along with the Zuiganji Temple at Matsushima is typical of Momoyama-period architecture. On the night of January 14, pine trees and straw festoons used as New

Year's decorations are brought from many houses in the city to the shrine compound and piled onto a great bonfire. This annual function, called *Dondo Matsuri*, attracts a large crowd.

Tohoku University, 1 km. SW of Sendai Station, was founded in 1907 and has nine Faculties of Law, Literature, Education, Economics, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering and Agriculture. The Research Institute of Mineral Dressing and Metallurgy of the university has gained worldwide fame through its manufacture of "K.S." steel.

Wild Flower Garden, 6 km. S of Sendai Station, is a botanical garden 7 ha. in area. Several hundred varieties of wild flowers planted here dress the garden in splashes of beautiful color throughout the year. The garden is a familiar gathering place for Sendai citizens, especially students of botany.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE VICINITY

Akiu Spa (32C2), also called Akyu Spa, located on the upper reaches of the Natori River, is 50 min. by bus from Sendai Station, or 35 min. from Nagamachi Station in Sendai. It consists of earth-muriated, weak common-salt springs (30° to 55°C.) good for gastroenteric diseases.

About 14 km. upstream from the spa along the river there is a waterfall, 55 m. high and 4.5 m. wide, called Akiu-Otaki. The Rairaikyo Gorge nearby is noted for its many-colored, natural tints in autumn and fresh green verdure in spring.

Jogi Spa (32C2) is located at an altitude of 500 m. on the S slope of Mt. Ushiro-Shirokami, 40 min. by bus from Rikuzen-Shirasawa Station, which is 40 min. from Sendai Station by the Senzan Line. The waters of the spring are said to be good for mental ailments.

Sakunami Spa (32C2) on the Hirose River is set amidst charming surroundings rich with verdant vegetation in early summer and ablaze with crimson foliage in autumn. The alkaline common-salt spring waters (temperature: 35°–60°C.) are said to be efficacious against diseases of the digestive organs. Sakunami, once noted as a spot for hot-spring medical treatment, has now been completely turned into a holiday resort with many modern *ryokan*. In fact, it is now regarded as a "back parlor" by Sendai residents.

The spa is reached in 55 min. from Sendai, or 10 min. by bus from Sakunami Station on the Senzan Line.

Tagajo Monument, a 25-min. walk from Tagajo Station, 20 min. by the Senseki Line from Sendai. The stone monument, said to have been erected in 762, marks the site of Taga Castle built around 724. The inscription on the monument, besides giving the distances to various places, states that the frontier of the country—once occupied by the "Ezo (Ainu)"—is only 78 km. distant.

Shiogama (32D2), pop. 59,000, in the SW corner of Matsushima Bay, is the port for Sendai. It is also known as one of the most thriving fishing centers in Japan. The city is 45 min. by bus and 20 min. by rail from Sendai.

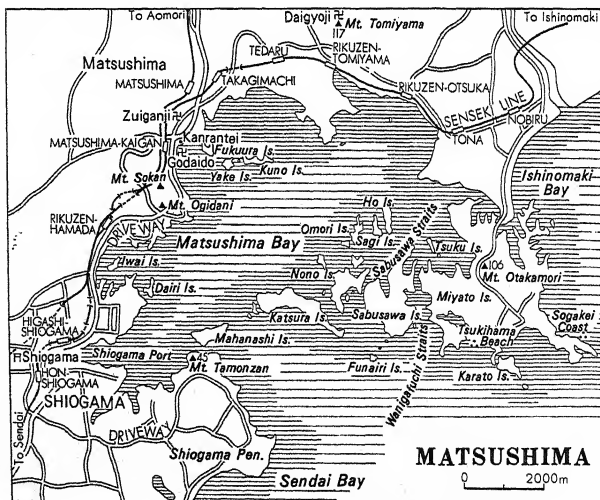
Shiogama Shrine, 700 m. NW of Hon-Shiogama Station, stands on a thickly wooded hill in the center of the city of Shiogama. The shrine is very popular as the abode of the guardian deities of seafarers and expectant mothers.

Among the chief objects of interest at the shrine is a weather-beaten iron lantern, presented in 1187 by Saburo Izumi (d. 1189), a lord in this province. Another is a stone sundial with the hours carved in Roman numerals, presented in 1783 by Shihei Havashi.

Shiogama Harbor Festival is observed on August 5. The spectacle created by more than a hundred ships filling Shiogama Harbor, each decked out in multi-colored streamers and towering banners, is a magnificent pageant—a veritable giant picture scroll unrolled before the spectators. On a hill near the shrine is a 9-hole golf course.

Matsushima (32D2), or Pine-Clad Island, a scenic bay so named because of the hundreds of pine-covered isles, is one of Japan's "Scenic Trio." The other two are Amanohashidate on the Japan Sea coast N of Kyoto and Itsukushima Island in Hiroshima Bay. More than 260 islands of various sizes dotting Matsushima Bay offer an endless variety of scenic delights.

Most of the islands are formed by strata of volcanic tuff and some of white sandstone, the most abundant rock found on the mainland. Some of them are mere pinnacles, others appear like battlements and some tower above all the others. Several are inhabited. Some of the islands have caves, tunnels and archways



which have been hollowed out by the waves, while on most of them pine trees cling to the scanty soil in all sorts of fantastic positions. The clusters of pine-clad islands blend with the color of the water to create an inspiring scene. The view is outstanding in any kind of weather—in sunshine, rain or snow, at dawn or in the moonlight.

Access: From Sendai to Matsushima-Kaigan at Matsushima, about 40 min. by the Senseki Line, or 1 hr. by bus. From Shiogama, the bus route runs along the coast for 20 min.

Sightseeing Routes: *Between Shiogama and Matsushima-Kaigan, a regular boat service is available on the bay throughout the year (time required; about 1 hr.).*

A round trip of the coast (Matsushima-Kaigan—Kanranitei Pavilion—Matsushima Museum—Zuiganji Temple—Entsuin Temple—Godaido Temple—Aquarium—Oshima—Matsushima-Kaigan) can be made in 3 hrs. on foot.

A visit to the three main objects of interest—the Kanranitei Pavilion, Zuiganji Temple and Godaido Temple—requires about 1 hr. 30 min. on foot.

Kanranitei (Wave-Viewing Pavilion) is situated on a rocky cliff near the Matsushima-Kaigan Pier. It reportedly dates from the end of the 16th century, and was originally a gift from Hideyoshi Toyotomi to Masamune Date. The sliding screens in the room are said to have been painted by Sanraku Kano (1559–1635), one of the foremost artists of his time.

Matsushima Museum is located next to the Kanranitei. On display are the military equipment and household antiques of the Date family together with examples of the local products—shells, plants and animals—found in the Matsushima area.

Godaido Temple on a small pine-covered islet N of Kanranitei is accessible by two short bridges. In the temple are images of the five guardian Buddhist deities. The islet often appears in pictures as the symbol of Matsushima.

Zuiganji Temple (32D2), a short distance to the W of Godaido Temple, was founded in 828 and belongs to the Myoshinji school of the Rinzaï sect of Buddhism. The present buildings were reconstructed in 1609 by order of Masamune Date. Among the buildings, regarded by artists and connoisseurs as typical of the Momoyama style, are the Nakamon (Middle Gate), the Onarimon (Gate through which the Emperor enters), the Hondo (Main Hall), the Kuri (Residential Building) and the Kairo (Gallery or Corridor). All these structures are registered as "National Treasures."

An avenue of Japanese cedars leads to the temple, past many caves dug out of the rock, some of which are divided into two floors. The caves are said to have been used in former times by traveling priests, who sat there in religious meditation. Just inside the temple entrance on the left is a large cave called Hosshin-Kutsu (Hosshin's Cave). It was used by Abbot Hosshin, who returned from China under the Sung Dynasty in the 13th century, as his place of meditation.

The sliding screens in the main hall were painted by masters

of the Kano school. The most beautiful as well as the most interesting room is the Peacock Room, which contains a wooden statue of Masamune seated in armor. It will be noticed that one of his eyes is missing; he lost it in an engagement during one of his early campaigns. There is also a wooden statue of Heishiro Makabe (Hosshin's former name as a layman).

Oshima is a picturesque island with sharp, abrupt cliffs, 1 km. S of Godaido Temple. It is connected with the mainland by Togetsukyo Bridge. Caves chiseled out of the rocks on the island contain Buddhist images, and were once used as retreats by priests.

Katsura Island, 30 min. by boat from Shiogama, has an extensive bathing beach—one of the best in the area. About 600 people reside on this island.

"Four Grand Sights" of Matsushima: There are four celebrated vantage points in the four corners of Matsushima Bay designed to take in the grand sights of the pine-clad isles from different angles. They are Tomiyama, Otakamori, Tamonzan and Ogidani. **Tomiyama** can be reached from Rikuzen-Tomiyama Station (10 min. from Matsushima-Kaigan by train.) It is a 20-min. walk up the hill to **Daigyoji Temple**, where a splendid view of the bay may be obtained. The temple is said to have been founded by the priest Dosui during the Kambun era (1661-1672).

Otakamori, 1 hr. by boat from Matsushima-Kaigan, is located on the Island of Miyato—the largest island in Matsushima Bay. About 1,500 people reside on this island. The top of the hill (alt. 106 m.) can be reached by a short climb and commands a majestic view of the Pacific.

Tamonzan is a hill on Cape Yogasaki, 30 min. by boat from Shiogama. From its crest one can obtain a good view of the inner and outer bays and islets.

Ogidani is a 25-min. walk or 10-min. bus ride from Matsushima-Kaigan. From the bus stop, a 3-km. ascent enables the visitor to obtain an excellent view of the islands that dot the water of the fan-shaped basin.

SENDAI TO ISHINOMAKI BY THE SENSEKI LINE

From Sendai, the Senseki Line runs 50.5 km. NE to Ishinomaki, where it joins with the Ishinomaki Line to Onagawa. The principal places of interest beyond Matsushima are Ishinomaki, Onagawa and Kinkazan Island.

Ishinomaki (32D2), pop. 112,000, is a flourishing fishing port at the mouth of the Kitakami River, the largest in the Tohoku District and Japan's sixth-longest river, flowing 247 km. from N to S. The city is 1 hr. 5 min. from Sendai, or about 40 min. (27.9 km.) from Kogota on the Tohoku Main Line by rail. Before the introduction of the railway into this district, Ishinomaki was the only port available for shipping rice produced in the Sendai district. Also, it was once the biggest port on the Pacific coast of northeastern Honshu. Marine product processing and paper manufac-

turing are the chief industries of the city which serves as a base for a visit to Kinkazan Island.

Onagawa (32D2) is situated on land-locked Onagawa Bay, about 30 min. (17 km.) by rail, or 40 min. by bus, E of Ishinomaki. The town is a center for pelagic and whale fishing. Tohoku University has a marine laboratory base here.

Ojika at the tip of the Ojika Peninsula, 2 hrs. by bus SE of Ishinomaki, is also a whale fishery base. The town has a "Whale Museum."

Kinkazan Island (32D2), off the S tip of the Ojika Peninsula, from which it is separated by straits about 4 km. wide, is 2 hrs. from Ishinomaki, or 1 hr. 30 min. from Onagawa by ferry. "Kinka" literally means "Gold Flower," a name apparently suggested by the sparkling mica seen in the rocks on the island.

Measuring 4 km. from E to W and 5 km. from N to S, with Mt. Kinkazan (alt. 445 m.) at its center, this thickly wooded island is shaped like a rhombus. Verdure redolent of remote antiquity blankets the entire mountain, with the picturesque crags and reefs presenting a fascinating sight. Wild deer, monkeys and birds of different varieties are found there.

The island is popular with tourists for its scenic beauty and with the religious because of the **Koganeyama Shrine**—a 10-min. walk from the pier. It is dedicated to the two Shinto deities of wealth and good fortune. From the compound at the rear of the shrine, a 2-km. path leads to the summit of **Mt. Kinkazan**. The view from the mountaintop is splendid indeed: to the E the Pacific stretches to the horizon, while to the W are beautiful Matsushima Bay and the green mountains rising in the distance. It takes about 1 hr. 30 min. to hike from the shrine to the summit and back again. In the SE corner of the island stands a lighthouse, about 7 km. from the shrine.

SENDAI TO YAMAGATA BY THE SENZAN LINE

The JNR's Senzan Line starts from Sendai, running 58 km. westward through the backbone of Honshu, and joins the Ou Main Line at Uzen-Chitose, N of Yamagata.

The places of scenic interest on this railway line include the following:

Mt. Omoshiro (32C2), alt. 1,264 m., situated about 5 km. NE of Yamadera Station, is noted for its 48 waterfalls. The ascent of the mountain is made from Yamadera's direction along the Momiji River. There is also Tennen-Sekkyo, a gigantic rock about 45 m. long and 20 m. high through which the mountain stream has worn a hole.

Yamadera, also called Risshakuji Temple, stands on a hill in front of Yamadera Station, 48.7 km. (1 hr. 30 min.) from Sendai. It can also be reached in 25 min. by rail and in 40 min. by bus from Yamagata. The largest temple of the Tendai sect in northern Japan, it is said to have been established in 860 by Priest Ennin

(794-864). The many temple buildings are situated on the sides as well as on the summit of the hill, which is formed of tertiary tuffs weather-beaten into various shapes with holes, caves, tunnels, etc.

It is said that Priest Ennin died in a cave on the valley side of the huge rock to the left of the Kaisando (Founder's Hall). Visits to these places of interest must be made on foot for which 2 to 3 hrs. are required.

Yamagata (32C2), pop. 209,000, is the capital of Yamagata Prefecture. The city is the commercial and agricultural center of this district. Casting is its chief industry, while its local specialties are fruit, largely cherries and grapes. At the time of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the city was a castle-town of the Mizuno family.

The city is also the transportation center of this district and serves as the gateway to Mt. Zao.

Access: From Sendai by the Senzan Line it is 62.8 km., 1 hr. 20 min. by express; from Ueno in Tokyo by the Ou Main Line it is 359.2 km., 4 hrs. 30 min. by limited express. It is 1 hr. 15 min. by plane from Tokyo.

Chitose Park, about 2 km. NE of the station, contains the Yakushido Temple, founded during the reign of Emperor Shomu (701-756). The park has a prefectural athletic field, the largest of its kind in the Tohoku District.

Chitose Hill, a pretty hill covered with pine trees, lies about 4 km. E of the station. A good view of the city and the surrounding plain can be obtained from the summit. At the foot of the hill stands Banshoji, an old Buddhist temple founded by Priest Ennin or Jikaku-Daishi (794-864).

Hanagasa Matsuri (Floral Sedge-Hat Festival): held from August 6 to 8. From dusk until about 10 at night more than 10,000 people, each wearing a low, round sedge-hat adorned with brightly-colored artificial flowers, dance their way through the city's streets. The lively spectacle attracts a large number of sightseers.

The JNR's 26.2-km. Aterazawa Line runs from Yamagata NW to Aterazawa. From Uzen-Takamatsu on the Aterazawa Line, an 11.4-km. private railway line runs to Mazawa. Aterazawa and Mazawa are starting points for the ascent of the Asahi mountains in Bandai-Asahi National Park.

Route 48. Sendai to Koriyama via Fukushima

Koriyama (32C3) is 125.5 km. SW of Sendai by the Tohoku Main Line, a section of the JNR line which runs 740 km. between Tokyo and Aomori, largely following the old highway called Oshu Kaido.

The places of interest along this route include Mt. Zao with several mountainside spas, Iizaka Spa, Fukushima City, Mt. Ryozen and Mt. Adatara.

Iwanuma (32C2), 17.6 km. S of Sendai, is the junction for the Joban Line, which runs 348.9 km. to Tokyo, mostly skirting the Pacific coast. It is the district center for agriculture and stock farming, and is now a bedroom community of Sendai. In the precincts of the Takekoma Shrine, 1 km. S of Iwanuma Station, is a Horse Museum.

Shiroishi (32C3), pop. 41,000, 45.2 km. SW of Sendai, is a local district city that was once a castle-town, but is now a center for silkworm raising. Its other specialties include *somen* (Japanese vermicelli) and Japanese paper. The city is connected by bus lines with Soma on the Joban Line and also with Obara, Kamasaki, Togatta, Aone and Gaga Spas on the E slope of Mt. Zao.

Obara Spa (32C3), 9 km., a 25-min. bus ride SW of Shiroishi Station, is situated on a wooded cliff overlooking the Shiroishi River. A 2-km. stretch of sheer cliffs of quartz trachyte formation, located about 5 km. upstream along the river from the spa, is very impressive. The simple thermal and sulphur spring waters (45° to 70°C.) are said to be good for sore eyes and nervous diseases.

Kamasaki Spa (32C2), 9 km. a 25-min. bus ride W of Shiroishi Station, stands at an altitude of 360 m. and is the starting point for the ascent of the S slope of Mt. Zao.

Togatta Spa (32C2) at an altitude of 330 m. on the NE slope of Mt. Zao is 20 km., a 50-min. bus ride, N of Shiroishi Station. The spa may also be reached by bus from Sendai in 2 hrs. For lovers of folkcraft toys, Togatta is known as the birthplace of a kind of *kokeshi* doll called *Togatta kokeshi*. The spa serves as a base for the ascent of Mt. Zao from the E.

Aone Spa (32C2), 5.7 km., 20 min. by bus farther up the slope of Mt. Zao NW of Togatta, is situated at an altitude of 730 m. It commands a far-flung view to the E out over Matsushima Bay, Kinkazan Island, etc.

Gaga Spa (32C2), 6 km., a 30-min. bus ride from Aone, is, like Togatta, a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Zao from the E.

Togatta, Aone and Gaga Spas on the E slope of Mt. Zao are all well known as cool retreats in summer, maple-viewing spots in autumn and ski resorts in winter.

ZAO QUASI-NATIONAL PARK

Mt. Zao (32C2), included in Zao Quasi-National Park with an area of 40,089 ha., is a favorite haunt of mountaineers and skiers. A dormant volcano, it is comprised of two parts—North and South Zao. North Zao is more popular with sports lovers because of several lofty peaks, including Kumano (1,841 m.), Goshiki (1,674 m.) and Katta (1,759 m.). The skiing season on this mountain extends from mid-December to mid-April. During this time, its scenic beauty is greatly enhanced by the picturesque scene of trees wearing a mantle of snow, "Silver Thaw."

The ascent of the mountain from the E is made through Togatta and Gaga Spas.

Zao Echo Line, a toll road, 26 km. long, connects Togatta Spa with Kaminoyama Spa at the W base of the mountain, crossing over Katta Peak. Kattadake bus stop on the E slope of Katta Peak is a 1-hr. bus ride along the toll road from Togatta Spa. An aerial cable car is available (6 min.) from the bus stop to the summit. It is 20 min. on foot. The climb from Katta Peak to Kumano Peak takes 40 min. via the Zao Echo Line, Kaminoyama Spa is 1 hr. by bus from the Kattadake bus stop.

It is now possible to make a grand circuit of the scenic mountain district from Sendai to Fukushima by way of three modern toll roads—the **Echo Line**, **Nishi-Azuma Sky Valley** and **Bandai-Azuma Skyline**. On these routes the traveler starting from Sendai first proceeds to Kaminoyama Spa via the Echo Line and goes down to Yonezawa. From there he enters the Nishi-Azuma Sky Valley at Shirabu Spa, proceeds along the toll road to the Bandai Plateau and then to Fukushima via the Bandai-Azuma Skyline.

The ski base on the W slope is Zao Spa, 45 min. by bus from either Yamagata or Kaminoyama on the Ou Main Line.

Zao Spa (32C2) is the favorite haunt of skiers during the snow season. Boasting large ski grounds equipped with chair lifts and ropeways in the immediate vicinity, the spa makes a fine base for skiers.

Zao Ski Ground takes pride in being the largest skiing area anywhere in the Tohoku District. Its well-equipped ski grounds, fine-quality snow and colossal ice-covered foliage make it a great attraction to skiers.

Fukushima (32C3), pop. 235,000, is the capital of Fukushima Prefecture. The city is reached in 55 min. from Sendai (79.3 km.), or 3 hrs. from Ueno (272.8 km.) by limited express. The city is also connected by the Ou Main Line with Aomori via Yamagata, Shinjo, Akita, etc.

Fukushima is one of the most prosperous commercial centers in northeastern Honshu. At one time, raw silk and textiles were flourishing industries here, but in recent years they have waned somewhat. In their place the machine and tool industry has sprung up to make it the foremost industrial area in the prefecture. Its specialties are such natural products as peas, apples, cherries, persimmons and peaches.

Fukushima University and Fukushima Prefectural Medical College are located in the city.

Fukushima is a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Azuma as well as for visits to Azuma-Takayu, Tsuchiyu and several other spas located on the slope (see Route 51.). From Tsuchiyu Pass near Tsuchiyu Spa, a bus line leads to Aizu-Wakamatsu, passing en route through the Bandai Plateau.

Shinobuyama Park lies at the foot of Shinobu Hill, 1.5 km. NE of Fukushima Station. The park commands a fine view of the surrounding district.

Mojizuri-Ishi, or "Letter-Rubbing Stone," is located in the precincts of the

Mojizuri Kannon Temple, 5 km. NW of Fukushima Station. Composed of granite, it is 3.5 m. high, of which only a part now projects above the ground. Tradition says that in ancient times flowers were placed on the stone, and cloth was rubbed against the flowers in order to dye it. Legend has it that when green wheat stalks are rubbed on the stone, the figure of one's beloved appears.

Mt. Ryozen (32C3), alt. 805 m., about 20 km. E of Fukushima, is known as the ancient site of the fortress built by Akiie Kitabatake (1318-1338), a famous loyalist. The fantastic view of its serrated rocky W mountainside is also highly regarded. The summit commands a grand view to the E that includes the seashore, while to the N Kinkazan Island is visible. The Ryozen Shrine at the NE foot of the mountain is dedicated to Akiie Kitabatake, his father Chikafusa and his two sons. The shrine can be reached from Fukushima in about 1 hr. by changing buses at Kakeda. From the shrine to the summit is 6 km., a 1-hr. 30-min. climb.

Iizaka Spa (32C3), 9.8 km. N of Fukushima, can be reached in 20 min. by rail or 30 min. by bus. From Date Station, (second station N of Fukushima), the spa is a 10-min. ride by bus. The spa has long been known as one of the best pleasure resorts in northeastern Honshu. The Surikami River runs through the spa, where many *ryokan* and hotels face the river. The secluded Anabara and Tennoji Spas are located 2 km. upstream along the river from Iizaka Spa.

Nihommatsu (32C3), pop. 33,000, is 101.8 km., 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Sendai. From Tokyo, express trains make the 250.3-km. trip to the city in 3 hrs. 30 min. The city is known for its silk reeling, textile and timber industries.

Adachigahara Park is 3 km., 10 min. by bus, to the E of Nihommatsu Station. It is the site of Adachigahara Kurotsuka Mound, known for its legendary association with an evil ogress. The stone cave in which the ogress is reputed to have dwelled is situated in the precincts of the Kanzeji Temple near the mound.

Dake Spa (32C3) on the E slope of **Mt. Adatara** (alt. 1,700 m.) is 9.8 km., 25 min. by bus, to the W of Nihommatsu Station. It is a sequestered mountain spa, forming a base for the climb up Mt. Adatara.

Koriyama, 101.8 km., 1 hr. 30 min. by limited express from Sendai; see Route 9.

Route 49. Sendai to Taira along the Pacific Coast

The Joban Line branches off from the Tohoku Main Line at Iwanuma (17.6 km. S of Sendai) and runs S along the Pacific coast to Nippori (in Tokyo), where it rejoins the Tohoku Main Line. Through trains run between Ueno (in Tokyo) and Sendai via the Joban Line. The following are among the places of interest along the line as far as Taira to the S:

Iwanuma (32C2), 14 min. by express from Sendai Station. The large river, which the train crosses a few min. after leaving Iwanuma, is the Abukuma River—the eighth longest river in Japan. **Soma** (32C3), pop. 38,000, 53.7 km., 45 min. by express from Sendai, produces *Soma-yaki*, a type of pottery covered with a gray glaze, often cracked and usually decorated with a picture of a galloping horse. From Ueno, Soma is 4 hrs. 30 min. by express. About 6 km. (20 min. by bus) E of Soma Station lies the **Matsukawaura Lagoon**. The lagoon is often called the “Miniature Matsushima” because of the lovely view presented by the numerous islets on the lagoon, all covered with pine trees and fantastically shaped. The precincts of Yugao Kannon Temple on Cape Uno-o is the best vantage place from which to enjoy a view of the entire lagoon.

Haranomachi (32C3), pop. 41,000, is 73.8 km., 1 hr. by express from Sendai or 292.7 km., about 2 hrs. 40 min. by limited express from Ueno (Tokyo).

The city is noted for its annual horse festival called *Nomaoui* (Wild Horse Chase), which is annually held on a moor named Hibarino in the E suburbs on July 23–25. A gala parade of horsemen in feudal costumes provides the chief attraction. They vie with each other in catching shrine flags shot into the air, while men in white robes try to catch bare-handed the horses chased into an enclosure by other horsemen.

Taira, 151.3 km., 2 hrs. by limited express from Sendai; see Rt. 11.

Route 50. Sendai to Aomori via Morioka

Kogota (32D2), 43.2 km., about 40 min. by express from Sendai, is the starting point of the Rikuu East Line to Shinjo on the Ou Main Line as well as for the 44.9-km. Ishinomaki Line to Onagawa via Ishinomaki. A distribution center for rice produced in the nearby district, Kogota has an agricultural museum.

Ichinoseki (32D2), pop. 57,000, 93.3 km., 1 hr. 10 min. by express from Sendai, can be reached in 5 hrs. by limited express from Ueno. In the Edo period, Ichinoseki was the castle-town of the Tamuras, who served the Date family in Sendai. Today, it is a commercial and timber market in this district. The celebrated Chusonji Temple at Hiraizumi is a 30-min. bus ride from here. **Gembikei** (32D2) is a scenic gorge about 30 min. by bus from Ichinoseki Station.

Mt. Kurikoma, alt. 1,627 m., is a dormant volcano situated at the triangular conjunction of Akita, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures. From Ichinoseki to Sukawa Spa at the NW base of the mountain, it is a 3-hr. bus ride to the W. From the spa the 5-km. hike to the summit can be made in 1 hr. 30 min.

The mountain is called “Kurikoma” in Miyagi Prefecture,

"Sukawadake" (Mt. Sukawa) in Iwate Prefecture and "Dainichidake" (Mt. Dainichi) in Akita Prefecture. The mountain is thickly covered with trees, and alpine plants are found near the summit. The peak commands a magnificent, far-reaching view of the surrounding countryside. Several mountain spas at the NW base, including Sukawa Spa, afford delightful rural retreats in summer. **Hiraizumi** (32D2) is the seat of the nationally famed Chusonji Temple. It is 10 min. by rail or 20 min. by bus from Ichinoseki. By express, Hiraizumi is 6 hrs. 30 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) or 1 hr. from Sendai.

From about 1090 to 1189, a fortress was built in Hiraizumi by the Fujiwaras, who reigned supreme in this district in those days. The only reminder of the ancient glory of this family is the Chusonji Temple and the ruins of the Motsuji Temple.

Chusonji Temple (32D2) is 4 min. by bus from Hiraizumi Station. Founded by the Fujiwaras in 1105, the temple was greatly enlarged in 1108. Later there were more than 40 buildings within its precincts. These buildings, however, were all destroyed by wars and fires, except for the Konjikido and the Kyozo.

Konjikido is a rather small structure only 5.5 m. square. However, its fame is nationwide because of the splendor of the decorative art of its interior. The Konjikido (Golden Hall), or Hikarido (Glittering Hall) as it is often called, derived its name from the fact that its exterior walls were originally coated with a black lacquer plated with gold. In the Naijin (Inner Chamber) of the hall are three altars, on each of which stand 11 images of Buddhist deities—three of Amida, six of Jizo and two of Ten. Under the central altar repose the remains of three rulers of the Fujiwara family—Kiyohira, Motohira and Hidehira.

The main pillars and rafters of the hall are lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Each pillar is decorated with Buddhist pictures. The artistic merit of the Konjikido primarily depends on its elaborate decoration rather than on the technique of its construction. The hall is counted among the "National Treasures." **Kyozo**, or Sutra Hall, was built in 1108. It was originally a two-story structure, but the upper part was destroyed in the fire of 1337. The building is only 5.4 m. square. Buddhist sutras used to be kept there, but now they are housed at Sankozo (Treasure Hall). In the central chamber of the hall is the altar, on which is placed an image of Monju Manjusri—the Bodhisattva of wisdom and intellect. The altar is protected as a "National Treasure."

Sankozo, or Treasure Hall, in front of the Konjikido, is a very recent structure built to keep the important cultural properties and works of art remaining in the Chusonji compound. It is a modern storage and display hall in which care has been taken to secure proper lighting and ventilation and to make it both earthquake-proof and fire-proof. Preserved here are the burial accessories of four generations of Fujiwaras, Buddhist-altar fittings and Buddha statues moved from the various halls in the compound.

Yoshitsunedo, a little Buddhist hall on a woody eminence about 1.5 km. SE of the Konjikido, is said to mark the site of the mansion built by the Fujiwara family for Yoshitsune Minamoto (1159–1189), a brother of Yoritomo—founder of the Kamakura shogunate government. After his brother established the government, Yoshitsune broke with him and took refuge with the Fujiwara family. He was reportedly killed here. From Hiraizumi Station the hall is 1 km. to the N.

Motsuji: The ruins of the once-flourishing temple are 500 m. W of Hiraizumi Station. The temple was founded in the 12th century, and under the patronage of the Fujiwara family it grew to be the most splendid Buddhist temple in this part of Japan. Its original buildings, however, were all destroyed by fire. Now only their foundation stones and the moats remain.

The garden of the temple, with Oizumigaike Pond at its center, is a good example of a *Jodo*-type garden.

Takkoku-no-Iwaya, a cave about 20 min. by bus from Hiraizumi Station, is located on the route to the Gembikei Gorge.

It was in this cave that Sakanoue-no-Tamuramaro (758–811), when he was sent by the Emperor to this district to suppress a rebellion, built a little temple dedicated to Bishamonen—a Buddhist guardian deity of warriors—and prayed for the success of his campaign.

Though the temple was burnt to ashes by an accidental fire in 1946, it was reconstructed in 1961.

On the surface of a huge rock forming a sheer precipice near the cave, a faint trace of an imposing image of Dainichi-Nyorai carved from it can be distinguished. The image is traditionally said to date from the end of the 11th century.

Mizusawa (31C3), pop. 50,000, 1 hr. 30 min. from Sendai by express, is an agricultural center of the surrounding area. The city is widely known as the site of the **International Latitude Observatory**. Dr. Hisashi Kimura (1867–1943), who discovered the “Z term” in 1902, headed the observatory. In a park, 800 m. SW of the station, stands a monument of Choei Takano (1804–1850)—a distinguished scholar born in the city. He studied Dutch medical science at Nagasaki under Dr. Philipp Franz van Siebold (1796–1866) and pioneered the introduction of modern learning into Japan.

Kitakami (31C3), pop. 46,000, is 1 hr. 30 min. by limited express from Sendai. It is the junction for the 61.1-km. Kitakami Line to Yokote on the Ou Main Line. A few rural hot-spring resorts in the vicinity of the city are regularly patronized by the local populace.

Hanamaki (31C3), pop. 64,000, 1 hr. 40 min. by limited express from Sendai, is a tourist attraction and has, like Mizusawa, a flourishing agricultural economy. As a transportation center, it has Hanamaki Airport (1 hr. 30 min. from Tokyo) in its suburbs and is the junction for the 90.2-km. Kamaishi Line to Kamaishi on the Pacific coast as well as the starting point for bus lines leading to several rural spas in the neighborhood.

On a little hill overlooking the Kitakami River about 2 km. S of the station is a monument of Kenji Miyazawa (1896-1933), who was born in Hanamaki and spent his last days there. A poet, author, Buddhist and graduate of Morioka Higher Agricultural and Forestry School (now Agriculture Department of Iwate University), he was the trusted adviser of the young people in this district's farming villages in cultural as well as vocational activities. **Hanamaki Spa** (31C3), 25 min. by bus from Hanamaki Station, is an ideal spot for a family outing. It is equipped with up-to-date facilities for sports, recreation and amusements, including excellent ski slopes in the vicinity. The Dai River runs through the spa, which is noted for its cherry blossoms. There are several mountain spas, including Dai, Shidodaira, Namari and Osawa—all located within easy access of Hanamaki Spa.

Kamaishi (31C3), pop. 72,000, 1 hr. 50 min. by express from Hanamaki, is the site of the Nippon Steel Co. Besides being a center of heavy industry, the city is also known as a trading and fishing port.

Morioka (31C3), pop. 206,000, is 2 hrs. by limited express from Sendai (183.6 km.) or 6 hrs. from Ueno, Tokyo (531.7 km.). Formerly a castle-town of the Nambu family, it is now the capital of Iwate Prefecture. The specialty of the city is ironware. The iron kettles produced in the city are widely known by the name of *Nambu-tetsubin* (Nambu iron kettles). Nambu is the name of the family of the feudal lord that had a castle in the city as well as the name of the provincial district of which Morioka was the center. As an educational center, Morioka has Iwate University with Faculties of Education, Engineering and Agriculture, and Iwate Medical College.

Iwate Park serves as the center of the city at a point 1.7 km. E of Morioka Station. It stands on the site of the former Morioka Castle. In the park is a monument to Takuboku Ishikawa (1886-1912)—a well-known poet who spent his younger days in Morioka.

Ishiwari-Zakura (Stone-breaking Cherry Tree), designated as a "Natural Monument," is located in the compound of the Morioka District Court, growing in the fissure of a gigantic block of granite 1.7 m. high and 20 m. round. Hence the name. Its trunk measures 3.9 m. in girth. The courthouse is 1.5 km. E of the station, a 7-min. bus ride.

Chagu-Chagu Umakko is a festival held on June 15 to celebrate the healthy growth of horses. Brightly costumed boys and girls parade through the city riding on horses bedecked in colorful outfits and decorations.

Hara-Kei Memorial Hall, adjacent to the house where Kei Hara—the great political figure of the Taisho period—was born, contains a display of his writings, personal articles and the clothes he wore at the time he was assassinated.

Mt. Iwate (31C3), alt. 2,041 m., is located 24 km. NW of Morioka. A dormant volcano, it is often called Iwate-Fuji because it resem-

TOWADA DISTRICT

bles Mt. Fuji when viewed from the E. It consists of two parts—Nishi (West) Iwate and Higashi (East) Iwate. The highest peak is Yakushidake in Higashi-Iwate. The mountain is comparatively easy to climb. Many alpine plants grow from the mountainside to the summit, and mountain ranges towering NE of the Tohoku District present a magnificent sight.

The ascent is usually made from Yanagisawa at the E foot of the mountain, and the descent to Amihari Spa on the SW slope. Yanagisawa is 40 min. by bus from Takizawa, the second station N of Morioka.

Amihari Spa (31B3) is 16 km. N of Shizukuishi (50 min. by bus) on the Tazawako Line. A secluded mountain spa located at an altitude of 750 m., Amihari is a popular retreat.

Misawa (31C2), pop. 39,000, is 7 hrs. 40 min. from Ueno (Tokyo), or 3 hrs. 40 min. from Sendai by limited express. The city serves as the E entrance for visitors to Lake Towada. Sabishiro on the outskirts of the city is known as the place the American flyers, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, completed the first trans-Pacific flight in October 1931.

TOWADA-HACHIMANTAI NATIONAL PARK

The Towada-Hachimantai National Park comprises the two districts of Lake Towada and the Hachimantai Plateau. It covers an area of 83,351 ha., touching on the borders of Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures. The Hachimantai Plateau region is further subdivided into three sections—the Hachimantai Plateau, Mt. Iwate and Mt. Koma together with neighboring Mt. Nyuto.

The chief attractions of the Towada district include the Oirase Valley, Lake Towada and the Hakkoda mountains. The fresh verdure in early summer and autumn tints offer an appealing sight to visitors. The district is rich in legends and romances woven around the lake. The best time to visit the lake is from late May to late October.

Routes to Lake Towada: (1) Aomori route—Yasumiya on the shores of the lake is reached by a 3-hr. 30-min. (76-km.) bus ride from Aomori via the Hakkoda mountains, the Sukayu and Tsuta Spas and the beautiful Oirase Valley. (2) Towada-Minami route—Yasumiya is a 1-hr. 20-min. (34-km.) bus ride from Towada-Minami via Oyu Spa and Hakka Pass. (3) Misawa route—Yasumiya is a 2-hr. 10-min. (65-km.) bus ride from Misawa via the valley of Oirase. A private railway line train running to Towadashi along the way is available from Misawa (15 km., 25 min.). The trip from Towadashi to Yasumiya takes about 2 hrs. by bus.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE TOWADA DISTRICT

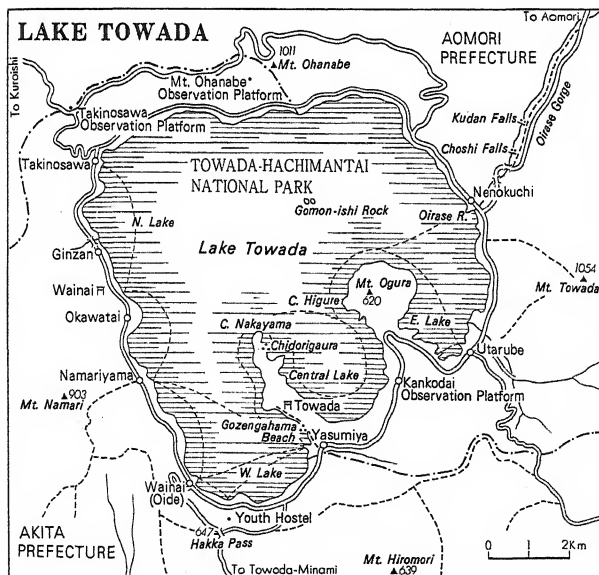
Oirase Valley (31B2) extends for 14 km. from Nenokuchi along the E shore of the lake to Yakeyama, the junction of the two highways leading to Aomori and Misawa. The **Oirase River** flows out of the E outlet of the lake and meanders through the valley.

Beautifully wooded areas are ablaze with tinted leaves in autumn, lending a special charm to the valley. The river is studded with huge boulders covered with moss and other greenery. Both sides of the stream are marked in places by high cliffs and plunging waterfalls.

Lake Towada (31B2), with a circumference of 44 km. and an area of 59.1 sq. km., is about five times as large as Lake Chuzenji at Nikko. The lake covers an old crater, and at its center is 334 m. deep, making it the third-deepest crater lake in Japan. Among the outstanding features of the lake are its depth, the woodlands and cliffs along its shores and its pine-clad islets.

It is almost circular in shape except on the S, where there are two capes—Ogura and Nakayama. These divide the lake into three parts—Higashi-no-Umi (East Lake), Naka-no-Umi (Central Lake) and Nishi-no-Umi (West Lake). The large expanse N of these points is called Kita-no-Umi (North Lake).

To get a closer look at the lake scenery, one should take a pleasure boat between Yasumiya and Nenokuchi, 1 hr. 20 min. Along the capes there are many scenic spots rich in legend. Fine panoramic views of the lake can be obtained from Mt. Towada (2 hrs. on foot from Utarube, 20 min. by bus from Nenokuchi), from Cape Ogura and from **Hakka Pass**. The latter pass is on the road from Yasumiya to Towada-Minami (30 min. from



Yasumiya or 1 hr. from Towada-Minami, by bus).

Wainai Trout Hatchery at Wainai (also called Oide) is well-worth a visit. It is a 10-min. bus ride from Yasumiya. The name of Wainai is closely associated with the trout fishing of Towada, for Sadayuki Wainai (1858-1922) after many years of effort and at considerable expense finally succeeded in stocking the lake with trout.

Yasumiya (31B2), is the tourist center for the lake area. The bronze statues of two girls here were cast by Kotaro Takamura (1883-1956)—one of the outstanding sculptors and poets of Japan. They are dedicated to the memory of Keigetsu Omachi (1869-1925)—a leading writer of the Meiji-Taisho era; Chiyosaburo Takeda, one-time governor of Aomori Prefecture, and Koichi Ogasawara, one-time headman of Towada Village—all three of whom did a great deal to popularize and develop the Towada district. Yasumiya also has the Towada Museum, Towada Shrine and Ouranaiba (once noted as a fortune-telling place)—all worth visiting.

Nenokuchi (31B2) is situated at the mouth of the Oirase River. The northern focal point for Lake Towada, it is a terminal for buses and boats servicing the area.

Tsuta Spa (31B2) is 1 hr. 30 min. from Yasumiya, or 2 hrs. from Aomori, by bus. It is a quiet watering place tucked away deep in the forest. The seven little lakes in the vicinity add charm to the scenic beauty of the area. Tsuta is well known to the Japanese people through the delightful descriptions of the place by Keigetsu Omachi, whose tomb is situated nearby.

Sukayu Spa (31B2), 45 min. from Tsuta Spa, or 1 hr. 15 min. from Aomori, by bus, is situated at the foot of the Hakkoda mountains. The area abounds in various alpine plants, while nearby is the Alpine Plants Research Institute of Tohoku University and the plant garden. The spa makes an ideal base for those intending to climb the Hakkoda mountains.

Hakkoda mountains (31B2) consist of eight dormant volcanoes, the highest of which is Mt. Odake (alt. 1,585 m.) or Sukayudake. The mountains are mostly adorned by state-owned forests of beautiful deciduous and latifoliate trees. These trees are especially beautiful in their fresh spring greenery and also when they turn red-and-gold in autumn. The entire district provides a good camping site in summer and affords excellent skiing in winter. The view from the summit embraces the moorland of Towadashi and the Pacific Ocean to the E, and the Japan Sea to the W. A hike to the summit from Sukayu Spa and back can be made in 3 hrs. **Aomori** (31B2), pop. 256,000, is situated at the E base of the Tsugaru Peninsula facing Mutsu Bay. It is 1 hr. 50 min. by air from Tokyo. By rail, it is 4 hrs. 30 min. from Sendai, or 8 hrs. 30 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express on the Tohoku Main Line. Serving as the N terminal of the Tohoku and Ou Main Lines, it is also the starting point of the 55.8-km. Tsugaru Line to Miumaya on the N coast of the Tsugaru Peninsula.

Aomori is a tourist center serving as the principal gate to Hokkaido. Ferry service to the island is provided by the Japanese National Railways—12 times daily each way. It is also popular with tourists because it serves as the starting point of the bus line for Lake Towada.

Aomori, the capital of Aomori Prefecture, has been an open port since 1906. It has a large lumber trade, the *hiba* (Japanese thuja) forests in the prefecture being accounted as the finest in Japan. Aomori and the surrounding area is also Japan's largest apple producer.

Nebuta Matsuri is one of the most colorful events of the year in Aomori Prefecture. The festival is said to have originated from the legend that when Sakanoue-no-Tamuramaro (758–811) subjugated the rebels in this district, he devised *nebuta* (dummies representing men, animals and birds) to mislead the enemy. On festival days, August 3–7, *nebuta* are placed on carriages and pulled through the streets. At Hirosaki, another large city in Aomori Prefecture, this festival is observed from August 1–7.

Asamushi Spa (31B2) is 25 min. by rail or 45 min. by bus from Aomori. A fashionable resort, it faces Aomori Bay, with its many islets and is often called the "Atami Spa of the Tohoku District." The Marine Experimental Station and the Aquarium of Tohoku University are 5 min. by bus from Asamushi Station.

The spa has sulphated bitter springs and simple thermals, with temperatures ranging from 58° to 79°C. The springs are generally efficacious against gastroenteric diseases, nervous diseases and female diseases.

Natsudomari Peninsula (31B2), lying to the NE of Aomori City, juts out into Mutsu Bay, and off its northern tip is an island called Oshima. The peninsula has a varied coastline enjoyed by many visitors. Camellia Hill extending over an area of 20 ha. (N of the peninsula) is so named because of the large number of wild camellias growing there, blooming from April to May. The Asadokoro Beach (E of the peninsula) is visited yearly from November to March by several hundred large swans, which are fed there under government protection. Asamushi Spa, located at the W tip of the peninsula, is a convenient base for those going on sight-seeing trips around this peninsula.

KOGOTA TO SHINJO BY THE RIKUU EAST LINE

From Kogota on the Tohoku Main Line, the 136.9-km. Rikuu East Line runs W to Shinjo on the Ou Main Line, passing en route the Tamatsukuri hot-spring district, which includes the two spas of Onikobe and Narugo.

Narugo Spa (32C2) is the generic name given to a group of spas scattered in the vicinity of Narugo Station on the Rikuu East Line. These spas include Kawatabi, Higashi-Narugo, Narugo (Proper), Nakayamadaira and a few others.

Kawatabi Spa, the nearest to Kogota, is a 5-min. bus ride from

Kawatabi Station, which in turn, is about 1 hr. by rail from Kogota.

Higashi-Narugo Spa is close to Higashi-Narugo Station, which is a 1-hr. train ride from Kogota.

Narugo (Proper) Spa is a 5-min. walk from Narugo Station—about 1 hr. 30 min. from Sendai by express. It can also be reached by bus from Sendai in 2 hrs. The spa is the center of the Tamatsukuri hot-spring district, offering good accommodations.

The mountain slopes in the vicinity are excellent for skiing. The spa is the home of the *Narugo kokeshi* doll, which takes its name from the spa.

The origin of the spa dates back to 835, when a hill near the spa reverberated with great underground noises for several successive days and then streams of hot water begin to gush out. Hence the name of the spa—"Narugo," which means "Rumbling Sounds."

The spa has bitter springs, muriated sulphur springs, etc., with temperatures ranging from 60°–100°C. The springs are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, female diseases, gland diseases and gastroenteric disorders.

Nakayamadaira Spa, which is close to Nakayamadaira Station, can be reached in 1 hr. 30 min. by rail from Kogota. The spa is 6 km. W of Narugo (Proper) Spa. Located on a plateau 300 m. high, it is popular as a summer retreat and a resort for viewing autumn foliage. **Onikobe Spa** (32C2), is the generic name given to a group of spas scattered at the southeastern foot of Mt. Arao. They are located northwest of Narugo, 1 hr. by bus. Onikobe Spa is famous for its geyser hot springs (of which few exist in Japan) and its bubbling sulphur springs erupting along valley beds. The area is also known as a breeding center for famous race horses. Large ranches are located on the mountain slopes in this vicinity.

ICHINOSEKI TO SAKARI BY THE OFUNATO LINE

The 105.7-km. JNR's Ofunato Line runs E from Ichinoseki on the Tohoku Main Line to Sakari on the Pacific coast.

Geibikei Gorge (31C4), noted for its fantastic rock formations visible on cliffs overlooking the limpid mountain stream of the Satetsu River—a tributary of the Kitakami—is a 10-min. bus ride from Rikuchu-Matsukawa Station, 35 min. by rail from Ichinoseki. The gorge may also be reached from Ichinoseki in 50 min. by bus. **Kesennuma** (31C4), pop. 65,000, 1 hr. 20 min. by express from Ichinoseki, is one of the trio of flourishing fishing ports in Miyagi Prefecture. The other two are Shiogama and Ishinomaki. The port city is situated on the shores of Kesennuma Bay, which is noted for its beautiful seascape. It is a tourist base for sightseeing trips to the southern part of Rikuchu Coast National Park. The 21.6-km. JNR Kesennuma Line runs S from Kesennuma to Motoyoshi.

Ofunato (31C3), pop. 40,000, is 2 hrs. 10 min. by express from Ichinoseki. Located along the bay of the same name, Ofunato has

long been a fishery center in this district. Recently, however, the city has been making rapid development as an industrial center with the construction of cement and other factories. The Pacific coast in the vicinity of the city abounds in scenic wonders and belongs to Rikuchu Coast National Park.

ALONG THE TAZAWAKO AND YAMADA LINES

Morioka is the starting point of two railway lines of the JNR—the 75.6-km. Tazawako Line to Omagari on the Ou Main Line and the 157.5-km. Yamada Line to Kamaishi via Miyako.

Koiwai, 15 min. by the Tazawako Line from Morioka, is well known for its Koiwai Stock Farm (31C3). The farm is 15 min. by bus from Koiwai Station and covers an area of 26 sq. km.

Tsunagi Spa (31C3), 4 km. S of Koiwai Station, 45 min. by bus from Morioka, is a tranquil hot-spring resort along the mountain rapids of the Shizukuishi River, and attracts visitors all through the area. It has many modern, well-equipped *ryokan*.

Oshuku Spa (31B3), another secluded mountain resort, is 35 min. by rail from Shizukuishi on the Tazawako Line, or 1 hr. from Morioka by bus.

Miyako (31C3), pop. 61,000, on the Yamada Line, is 2 hrs. 20 min. by express from Morioka (102.1 km.) or 1 hr. 10 min. from Kamaishi (55.4 km.). It has long been known as the most flourishing fishing port on the Pacific coast N of Kamaishi and a pelagic fishery base. The city also produces superphosphate lime and ammonium sulphate. The city is the tourist center of Rikuchu Coast National Park.

RIKUCHU COAST NATIONAL PARK

This national park (31C3) is a seacoast park of unique beauty, extending along the Pacific Ocean in the NE part of Honshu for an area of 12,348 ha. Centering around Miyako, this national park stretches for some 180 km. from N to S and is noted for its changing scenery characterized by narrow beaches and terraced shores. A mountain range called Kitakami, which runs parallel to the coastline, projects its spurs into the sea, helping to form the coastline's rugged scenery.

The park has a typical Rias-type coast with few bays. The sea-eroded cliffs near Kitayamazaki rise from 100 to 300 m. high, while the S half, on the other hand, is a submerged coast. Scattered along the long, scenic coastline are fjords that cut deep into the shore, grottoes created by sea-eroded terraces, reefs and pillars of rock.

Other things worthy of note in this park are the rare animals and plants that inhabit it, including the luxurious growth of rhododendrons, stormy petrels and sea gulls under protection as "Natural Monuments," etc. This park is also geologically interesting, with layers of exposed cretaceous strata.

Buses and boats are used in touring the park's sightseeing areas.

They are available from Miyako, which has a transportation center for sightseeing trips in the park.

Jodogahama Beach, (31C3), a 20-min. bus ride from Miyako Station, is a popular beach on Miyako Bay and is the central section of Rikuchu Coast National Park. The view is a typical Japanese seascape, with the deep green of the pines reflected on the crystal blue waters of the sea, into which rocks jut out like white tusks. The beach with its white sand and the pine wood on the dunes beckon tourists as well as sea bathers.

Beaches along the coast such as Taro, Omoto and Kurosaki, are known for their interesting seascapes.

KOMA TO ODATE BY THE HANAWA LINE

Koma (31C3), about 3 hrs. from Sendai by express on the Tohoku Main Line, is the junction for the 106.9-km. Hanawa Line to Odate on the Ou Main Line. Along the Hanawa Line are such places of tourist interest as Yuze and Otaki Spas and the Hachimantai Plateau. Towada-Minami Station constitutes the S entrance to Lake Towada.

Yuze Spa (31B2) is about 1 hr. 20 min. from Koma or 1 hr. 40 min. from Morioka by express. From Odate it is a 1-hr. ride by express. The spa abounds with hot-spring water, which gushes out, even from the beds of the river. Featuring good hotel and *ryokan* accommodations, the spa forms the jumping-off place for visits to Towada-Hachimantai National Park.

Otaki, a quiet old spa facing the upper stream of the Yoneshiro River, is 20 min. from Odate and 2 hrs. from Koma by express.

Hachimantai Plateau (31B2), another section of Towada-Hachimantai National Park, embraces 41,000 ha., spreading over the prefectures of Akita and Iwate. It is located to the S of Lake Towada. In between is the Hanawa Line, with the plateau lying on the S side. It is chiefly composed of conide, aspites or aspidoloidal volcanoes such as Mt. Iwate (alt. 2,041 m.), Mt. Koma (1,637 m.), Mt. Hachimantai (1,613 m.), Mt. Chausu (1,575 m.) and Mt. Yakeyama (1,366 m.).

Remnants of volcanic activity of ages long past are still observed here and there in the plateau in the form of boiling mud as well as steam and smoke. Many of these places have been developed as hot-spring resorts, primitive as they are, offering places of rest for visitors. **Tamagawa, Toshichi, Fukuoyu** and **Goshogake** are the most favored of these resorts.

In clear weather the plateau commands a far-reaching view extending all the way to the Pacific. The best season to visit the plateau is from July to September. From May to mid-September, alpine plants bloom at several places on the plateau, while in winter many of the mountain slopes are converted into excellent ski grounds, especially suitable for the experienced.

Hachimantai Station, about 1 hr. 30 min. from Koma or 1 hr. 10 min. from Odate, by train, is the most popular starting point

for a visit to the plateau. The plateau is also approached from Obukey Station, 10 min. by rail from Koma.

Tamagawa Spa, 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Hachimantai Station, on the W slope of Mt. Yakeyama, boasts of an abundant yield of hot water (98°C. at its source) gushing out and flowing down in a stream.

Goshogake Spa (31B3), about 1 hr. by bus from Hachimantai Station, at an altitude of 900 m., is blessed with plenty of water, where *Ondoru*, or Korean-type heater steam baths and box-type steam baths are available. In the neighborhood such volcanic phenomena as "muddy volcano (*doro-kazan*)" and "hot-water swamp (*oyu-numa*)" can be observed.

Fukenoyu Spa (31B3), at an altitude of 1,100 m., also yields plenty of water pouring out at many places. *Ondoru* is also available as well as the ordinary type of hot-spring bath.

Hachimantai Aspite Line, a 26.8-km.-long toll road running across the Hachimantai Plateau, has made Hachimantai's sightseeing areas readily accessible to anyone.

HACHINOHE TO KUJI BY THE HACHINOHE LINE

Hachinohe (31C2), pop. 218,000, is about 3 hrs. 30 min. by limited express on the Tohoku Main Line from Sendai or 2 hrs. by air from Tokyo. It is the junction for the 64.9-km. Hachinohe Line to Kuji. It is a port city, a thriving fish market and an industrial center.

Kabushima (31C2), 1 km. S of Same Station, about 20 min. by rail from Hachinohe Station, is noted for its numerous flocks of *umineko* (black-backed gulls). Tanesashi Beach, a prefectural park, stretching for 8 km. in the vicinity of Kabushima, is well-known for its beautiful scenery.

Kuji (31C2), pop. 40,000, 2 hrs. by rail from Hachinohe, serves as the N entrance to the Rikuchu Coast National Park. The city is a market for the forestry, fishery and ceramic products of this district.

SHIMOKITA PENINSULA

The N end of Honshu is divided into two projections—the axe-shaped Shimokita Peninsula (31C1) on the E and Tsugaru Peninsula on the W—embracing Mutsu Bay in between. The 58.4-km. Ominato Line branches off from the Tohoku Main Line at Noheji, extending along the W coast of the Shimokita Peninsula to Ominato Station in Mutsu City.

From Shimokita Station near Ominato, the short 18-km. Ohata Line runs due N to the N coast of the peninsula. Mt. Osorezan, of religious and geological as well as folkloric interest, rises in the center of the peninsula.

Mutsu (31C1), pop. 45,000, where Ominato, Shimokita, Tanabu and a few other stations are located, is a port city as well as a

fishing and agricultural center on the NE shore of Mutsu Bay. **Mt. Osorezan** (31C1), alt. 828 m., also called Usorisan, is a dormant volcano rising NW of Mutsu. Since the 9th century, Buddhists have regarded the mountain as sacred. The **Entsuji Temple** stands on the N shore of crater Lake Osorezan. The temple, a 45-min. bus ride from Tanabu Station on the Ohata Line, is said to have been founded by the celebrated priest Ennin or Jikaku-Daishi (794-864).

The grand festival of the temple is held every year from July 20 to 24. It is attended by worshipers, who visit the temple to communicate with their departed relatives through mediums. The latter also visit the temple at festival time. Within the extensive precincts of the temple are several hot springs, collectively called Osorezan Hot Springs.

On the N shore of the lake are several solfataras. The surrounding scene conveys a sense of desolation, due largely to the dearth of vegetation.

Yagen Spa (31C1) is a tranquil watering place on the N slope of Mt. Asahina. It is a 30-min. walk from the bus stop at Yagen Spa, which can be reached in 28 min. by bus from Ohata Station, the terminal of the Ohata Line. **Shimofuro Spa** on the N coast of the Shimokita Peninsula is 26 min. by bus from Ohata.

The deep channel, called Tsugaru Straits—separating Honshu from Hokkaido—acts as a barrier for fauna and flora, with considerable difference visible on either side of the barrier line.

Route 51. Fukushima to Aomori via Akita

The Ou Main Line of the JNR branches off from the Tohoku Main Line at Fukushima (272.8 km. from Ueno, Tokyo). After running through Yonezawa, Yamagata, Akita and Hirosaki, it rejoins the Tohoku Main Line at Aomori.

The entire length of the line from Fukushima to Aomori is 487.4 km., and is covered by express in about 10 hrs. This line is often used as an alternative to the Tohoku Main Line for the journey from Tokyo to Aomori.

Fukushima (see Route 48) is a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Azuma.

Mt. Azuma (32C3) is part of Bandai-Asahi National Park. The mountain has been primarily popular with mountaineers and skiers. With the completion in 1959 of the Bandai-Azuma Skyline, a toll road passing through the mountains, it attracts large numbers of vacationers.

Mt. Azuma is the general name for the cluster of peaks rising about 30 km. W of Fukushima. These peaks are grouped into two volcanic zones—the Higashi (East)-Azuma and the Nishi (West)-Azuma. The Okura River runs between them from N to S. The

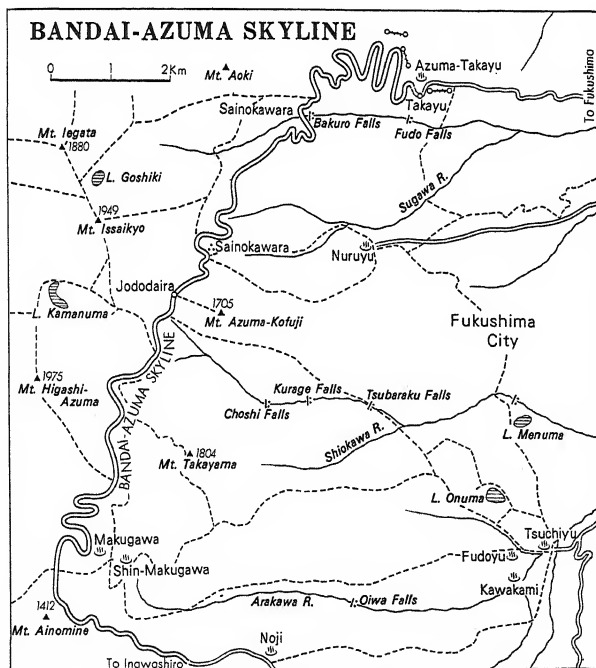
highest peak in the Higashi-Azuma Volcanic Zone is **Higashi-Azuma** (alt. 1,975 m.), forming a triangle with **Azuma-Kofuji** (or simply Azuma-Fuji, 1,705 m.) and **Issaikyo** (1,949 m.). Azuma-Fuji is so named because of its graceful resemblance to Mt. Fuji.

The Higashi-Azuma Volcanic Zone is still active. In 1893, to cite recent records, Issaikyo erupted, and in 1950 there was another eruption in this zone. The upper parts of these peaks are largely bare of trees. At some places, however, on the E slope of Issaikyo a kind of rhododendron grows, while Yajidaira at the W foot of the peak is noted for its alpine plants.

The principal peak in the Nishi-Azuma Volcanic Zone is **Nishi-Azuma** (alt. 2,024 m.). To the E of this peak rises **Higashi-Daiten** (1,928 m.), while on the W is **Nishi-Daiten** (1,982 m.).

Scattered at the foot of the peaks in the Higashi-Azuma Volcanic Zone from NE to N are such mountain spas as Nuruyu, Takayu and Goshiki.

The ascent of Azuma-Kofuji is usually made from Jododaira, mentioned below. A round trip to the summit of the peak from Jododaira is a 30-min. hike. Issaikyo is also climbed from Jodo-



daira, taking about 1 hr. to reach its summit and return.

Bandai-Azuma Skyline (32C3) is the name given to a 29-km. toll road running from Azuma-Takayu Spa at the NE base of Azuma-Kofuji to Tsuchiyu Pass at the S base, passing en route Jododaira located near the summit of Azuma-Kofuji. Both Azuma-Takayu Spa and Tsuchiyu Pass are connected with Fukushima City by highways.

Azuma-Takayu Spa (32C3), also called Shinobu-Takayu Spa, is 45 min. by bus W of Fukushima Station. Located at an altitude of 750 m., it commands an extensive view of the Fukushima Basin, where Fukushima City is situated. The spa area features good ski grounds and a golf course.

Nuruyu Spa, a secluded mountain spa situated on the E slope of Azuma-Kofuji, is a 5-km. walk from Azuma-Takayu Spa.

Jododaira, a 45-min. bus ride from Azuma-Takayu Spa, is located in a depression between Azuma-Kofuji on its E and Issaikyo on its NW. Provided with rest houses and a spacious parking lot, it makes a very convenient base for their ascent.

Tsuchiyu Spa (32C3), alt. 435 m., 17.7 km. SW of Fukushima Station, can be reached in about 30 min. by bus. It is one of the thriving spas in this locality. Traversed by a mountain stream, it lies amid scenic splendor.

Tsuchiyu Pass, in the northern foothills of Adataru, is located along the bus highway between Fukushima and Inawashiro. It is noted for the panoramic view it affords of Mt. Bandai, the three lakes of Bandai and Lake Inawashiro as one looks toward the Bandai Plateau.

Tsuchiyu Pass is also connected with the Bandai Plateau by a bus line. The pass is a 1-hr. 30-min. bus ride from Bandai-Kogen bus stop on Lake Hibara in the Ura-Bandai district. The bus tours from the Bandai Plateau to Iizaka Spa through Tsuchiyu Pass, Jododaira, Azuma-Takayu Spa and Fukushima (or vice versa) are popular with sightseers interested in plateau scenery.

Goshiki Spa (32C3) is 3.1 km. SW, 40-min. bus ride from Itaya Station (40 min. by rail from Fukushima). Goshiki is more noted as a skiing resort than as a spa, since the quality of snow here is ideal for winter sports. Ski tours through the surrounding mountains are offered. **Shin-Goshiki Spa**, a new neighbor of Goshiki, is about 45 min. by bus from Itaya Station.

Namekawa Spa (32C3) is 25 min. by bus SW of Toge Station, which is about 1 hr. by rail from Fukushima. Located at an altitude of 777 m. on the NE slope of Higashi-Daiten Peak in the Mt. Azuma group, the spa is used as a base for climbing the peak. A 1-hr. hike S of the spa will bring one to the secluded spa of Ubaya (alt. 1,300 m.) on the E slope of Mt. Higashi-Daiten.

Yonezawa (32C3), pop. 209,000, about 1 hr. by express from Fukushima, is widely known for its silk and rayon fabrics. In fact, the rayon industry in Japan originated here.

Historically, Yonezawa was the castle-town of the Uesugi fam-

ily, which ruled the fief from 1601 to the Meiji Restoration in 1868. The most celebrated lord among the many generations of the family is Kenshin Uesugi (1530-1578). His name is known to almost every Japanese for his single combat with Shingen Takeda (1521-1572), the lord of Kai Province, at Kawanakajima near Nagano.

Matsugasaki Park, 10 min. by bus from the station, was the site of the Uesugi family castle. The Uesugi Shrine in the park is dedicated to Kenshin Uesugi. In its compound stands the Matsugasaki Shrine, where Harunori Uesugi (1756-1822), another celebrated lord of the Uesugi family, is enshrined. Harunori, better known by his pseudonym Yozan, established the silk-weaving industry in the city.

Uesugi Tombs, 15 min. by bus from Yonezawa Station, house the remains of 12 generations of the Uesugi fief lords in neatly standing rows.

Onogawa Spa (32C3), 35 min. by bus from Yonezawa, is a tranquil mountain hot-spring resort set against a range of hills and overlooking a mountain stream.

Shirabu Spa (32C3) is a 50-min. bus ride to the S from Yonezawa. Situated 850 m. high on the NW slope of Nishi-Azuma Peak of Mt. Azuma, the spa serves as the base for ascending the peak. The summit is 7 km. from the spa, or a 4-hr. hike.

Tengendai Plateau (32C3), situated at a height of 1,300 m. on the slope of Mt. Nishi-Azuma, is accessible in 7 min. by ropeway from Shirabu Spa. It is a summer resort and a good place for hiking. In winter it is converted into a ski ground, where one can enjoy skiing from late December to early May. The ski area is complete with chair lifts and ropetows. Besides a fine hotel and lodge facilities, the plateau is blessed with natural scenic beauty in the near vicinity, and is a popular vacation spot.

Akayu (32C2), 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Fukushima, is the junction for the Nagai Line. It is also the station for the popular hot-spring resort of the same name, which is 10 min. by bus from the station.

Kaminoyama (32C2), pop. 38,000, a castle-town in the feudal days, is now one of the three most fashionable spas in the Tohoku District. The other two are Higashiyama in Aizu-Wakamatsu and Iizaka near Fukushima.

Kaminoyama is about 1 hr. 30 min. by express from Fukushima or 4 hrs. 30 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express. From Sendai, it is a 2-hr. express ride via the Senzan Line. The spa can also be reached in 20 min. by rail or 30 min. by bus from Yamagata. The Zao Echo Line, a toll road, runs from the spa to Mt. Zao. See Route 48.

Tsukioka Park, 10 min. by bus from Kaminoyama Station, marks the site of the now-ruined castle. It is popular as a cherry-blossom resort. The **Kaiseido Museum**, 5 min. by bus from the station, was established in 1926 by the late Kenzo Hasegawa, a silk manufac-

turer in the city. It houses a fine collection of Chinese historical art objects.

Yamagata is 1 hr. 30 min. from Fukushima or 4 hrs. 30 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express. See Route 47.

Tendo (32C2), pop. 46,000, 1 hr. 40 min. by limited express from Fukushima, is known for its production of *shogi* (Japanese chess) pieces. In fact, nearly 90 percent of the country's production of *shogi* pieces comes from this city. Tendo was a castle-town, first of the Tendo and later of the Oda family. At the castle site in Maizuru Park stands Kenkun Shrine dedicated to Nobunaga Oda. Tendo Spa is 1 km. to the NE, 5 min. by bus from the station. **Higashine** (32C2), pop. 40,000, is 35 min. by rail from Yamagata. **Higashine Spa**, 4 km. SE of the station, is a peerless rural hot-spring resort.

Shinjo (32C2), pop. 42,000, is 2 hrs. 30 min. from Fukushima or 5 hrs. 30 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express. From Sendai, it can be reached in 2 hrs. 30 min. by express via the Rikuu East Line. Since the 17th century, Shinjo had been the castle-town of the Tozawa family. Today, it is a center for agriculture and the lumber industry. Higashiyama Park, at the E corner of the city, commands a fine view of Mts. Chokai and Gassan as well as the city. About 8 km. (25 min. by bus) W of the station lies Shinjo (also called Mogami) Spa, serving as a base for skiing on Mt. Yahazu. Semi and Akakura Spas to the E are also within easy reach of Shinjo.

As a center of railway transportation, Shinjo is connected with Kogota on the Tohoku Main Line by the Rikuu East Line (see Route 50), and with Amarume on the Uetsu Main Line by the Rikuu West Line.

The total length of the Rikuu West Line is 43 km., a distance covered in about 50 min. by express. The scenery along the line is quite picturesque, especially between Furukuchi and Kiyokawa where the rapids of the Mogami River are visible.

Shooting down the Mogami River through the rapids can be enjoyed from May to November on an 8-km. stretch of the river, from Furukuchi to Kusanagi Spa. The boat trip takes 1 hr. 30 min. Furukuchi is 20 min. by rail from Shinjo, while Kusanagi Spa is a 10-min. bus ride from Kiyokawa, which is 40 min. by rail from Shinjo.

Akinomiya Hot-Spring Resort (32C2), is a 45-min. bus ride from Yokobori Station (1 hr. by express train from Shinjo). The resort consists of four spas—Yunotani, Inazumi, Takanoyu and Yunomata. The hot-spring atmosphere of these spas and the artistically laid out forests of Akita cedars make an interesting contrast.

Yuzawa (32C1), pop. 38,000, is 3 hrs. 30 min. from Fukushima by limited express. Formerly a castle-town of the Satake family, today it is a central marketing place for the rice, lumber, cocoons, etc., produced in the neighboring districts. The city specializes in *sake*, silk textiles and woodenware.

Yokote (31B3), pop. 44,000, is 3 hrs. 40 min. from Fukushima or 6 hrs. 50 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express. The city was also a castle-town of the Satake family in feudal days. Today it is the cultural, economic and commercial center of this region.

Kamakura, an annual event peculiar to this snowy area, is held on a city-wide scale in Yokote on February 15-16. On this day, children build igloo-like snow huts called *kamakura* on the side streets of the city. In these white caves altars are set up, before which flowers and food are placed. And here the children chat and play, sitting around cozy braziers.

Yokote is the starting point of the 61.1-km. Kitakami Line to Kitakami on the Tohoku Main Line.

Akita (31B3), pop. 250,000, is the capital of Akita Prefecture. The city is 4 hrs. 40 min. from Fukushima, or 7 hrs. 50 min. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express on the Ou Main Line. From Sendai, it can be reached in about 4 hrs. by limited express via the Kitakami Line. The city is the N terminal of the Uetsu Main Line, and is about 11 hrs. from Osaka by limited express via the Hokuriku, Shin-etsu and Uetsu Main Lines. Akita is a 1-hr. 35-min. flight from Tokyo.

Akita was a garrison town in the 8th century, but from 1602 it served as the main castle-town of the Satake family until the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

The specialty of the city is woodenware, especially made from Japanese cedars, which are abundant in this area. Yabase and Sarukawa oil fields in the vicinity of the city are the leading ones in Japan. Other principal local products are silk textiles, silverware and *Akitabuki* (giant butterbur).

Akita University in the city limits has Faculties of Education, Mining Science and Medicine.

Senshu Park, 1.2 km. NW of the station, marks the site of the now-ruined castle. The Akita Hachiman Shrine in the park is dedicated to Yoshinobu Satake (1570-1633), founder of the feudal clan. Near the shrine stands a statue of Yoshitake Satake (1825-1884), an able lord of Akita. Noted for its cherry and azalea blossoms, the park also has an art museum and library, making it a favorite spot for city residents.

Kanto Festival: A *kanto* is a long bamboo pole with several horizontal "ribs," from which hang many paper lanterns. On August 5-7 young men try their skill at balancing *kanto* with their hands, or on their foreheads, shoulders and hips. A highly skilled performer can balance a *kanto* holding 40 to 50 lanterns. This spectacular festival is celebrated to invoke divine help for a good harvest.

Mt. Taihei (31B3), alt. 1,171 m., rises 12 km. NE of Akita. The extensive view from the summit takes in Sado Island far off to the SW. In winter the mountain slopes provide a fine ski ground. **Oiwake** (31B3), about 20 min. by train from Akita, is the junction of the 39.6 km. Oga Line to Oga on the S coast of the Oga Peninsula.

Hachirogata Lagoon (31B3), 220 sq. km. in area, was the second-largest body of water in Japan. As a result of a long-range project to reclaim the lagoon, 23 percent of its total area has been converted into a broad expanse of paddy-fields, giving birth to a new farming village.

Higashi-Noshiro (31B2), is about 1 hr. by express from Akita. The Gono Line branches off at this station leading to Noshiro and Goshogawara.

Odate (31B2), pop. 76,000, is 1 hr. 50 min. by express from Akita and about 9 hrs. by limited express from Ueno (Tokyo) via the Uetsu and Joetsu Lines. Odate is the junction for the Hanawa Line to Koma on the Tohoku Main Line (see Route 50), and for private railway lines to Hanaoka—4.8 km. to the NW—and to Kosaka—22.3 km. to the NE.

The city is a marketing center for lumber from the neighboring forests. The specialty of Odate is woodenware. The city is also known as the home of *Akita-ken* (Akita dogs).

Several secluded spas, such as Yatate, Hikage, Yunosawa and Ikarigaseki, are located along the Odate-Owani section of the Ou Main Line.

Owani (31B2), about 30 min. by express from Odate, is situated along the Hira River. Owani Spa, 500 m. SE of the station, is said to be efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and female diseases.

The surrounding area is famous for its apples. Mt. Ajara (alt. 709 m.), 2 km. SE of the station, offers good camping sites in summer and excellent ski grounds in winter.

Hirosaki (31B2), pop. 159,000, is the third-largest city in Aomori Prefecture. It takes 2 hrs. 30 min. from Akita, 9 hrs. from Fukushima, 40 min. from Aomori by express and 14 hrs. from Ueno (Tokyo) by limited express. The city, formerly a castle-town of the Tsugaru family, is now a thriving commercial and cultural center.

Hirosaki University in the city offers Faculties of Humanities and Sciences, Agriculture, Education and Medicine. The city and its neighboring district are famous for apple production.

Another local specialty is *Tsugaru-nuri*, a kind of lacquer ware with a long history. Known for its hard quality, it is made with 38 to 48 coatings of lacquer.

Hirosaki Park, 2 km., 15 min. by bus W of the station, marks the site of the old castle ruins. Only the donjon, built in 1610, and a few other structures remain intact. The park is a noted cherry-blossom resort in this area.

Saishoin Temple, 1.5 km., 10 min. by bus W of the station, is well known for a five-story pagoda built in 1672 and now designated as an "Important Cultural Property."

From Hirosaki Station, a 16.8-km. private railway line runs NE to Konan-Kuroishi Station in Kuroishi, mentioned below.

Mt. Iwaki (31B2), alt. 1,625 m., is a dormant volcano rising NW 908

of Hirosaki. Hyakuzawa Spa at its S base is 12.5 km. from Hirosaki, 40 min. by bus. The summit is about a 4-hr. hike (7.3 km.) from the spa. The mountain is often called Tsugaru-Fuji because of its remarkable resemblance to Mt. Fuji. It is sacred to the deity enshrined in the Iwakiyama Shrine in Hyakuzawa, while on the summit is the Okumiya (Innermost Sanctuary) of the shrine. The mountain is "religiously" open from July 25 to August 15 by the lunar calendar when the faithful pay homage to the sanctuary. **Iwakiyama Shrine** is said to have been founded in the Hoki era (770-781). The present shrine buildings mostly date from the 17th century and are so elaborately decorated that the shrine is often called the "Nikko Shrine of Northern Honshu." An annual festival is held on August 1.

Hyakuzawa Spa (31B2) and its western neighbor, **Dake Spa** (55 min. by bus from Hirosaki) are popular with hikers in summer and skiers in winter.

Kawabe, 10 min. from Hirosaki or about 30 min. from Aomori by express, is the junction for the Gono Line and the 6.6-km. Kuroishi Line to Kuroishi to the E.

Kuroishi (31B2), pop. 40,000, 10 min. by rail from Kawabe or 30 min. by bus from Hirosaki, is the distribution center for rice and apples produced in this district—the most fertile area in Aomori Prefecture. The city is traversed by the Aseishi River, which flows down from Mt. Ohanabe N of Lake Towada. Along the banks of this river a highway runs SE to the lake, passing through **West Towada Hot-Spring Resort** en route. Using this highway, buses cover the distance of 43 km. to Nenokuchi on the lake in 1 hr. 40 min. from Kuroishi.

West Towada Hot-Spring Resort is the general name given to a group of mountain spas forming a chain along the Aseishi River. These spas are Ochiai, Itadome and Nukukawa—all reached by bus from Kuroishi.

Aomori, see Route 50.

YAMAGATA TO ATERAZAWA BY THE ATERAZAWA LINE

From Kita-Yamagata, the station next to Yamagata, the JNR's 24.3-km. Aterazawa Line runs NW to Aterazawa.

Sagae (32C2), pop. 39,000, 30 min. by rail from Yamagata, has been the political and cultural center of this locality since the 12th century. Blessed with hot springs, the city is a health resort and also used as a base for the hike up Mt. Gassan. See Route 52.

From Uzen-Takamatsu an 11.4-km. private electric railway line branches off to Mazawa, a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Asahi, though not so popular as Aterazawa. Mazawa also affords an entrance to the **Three Mountains of Dewa** (Route 52) for climbers from the Yamagata side.

Lake Onuma (32C2), known for its "floating islets," is 13.5 km., 1 hr. 40 min. on foot after the 13-min. bus ride from Aterazawa.

It can be reached in 1 hr. by rail from Yamagata. The "islets" are composed of layers of decayed vegetation on which azaleas, wisteria and other flowering plants grow. The vegetated "islets" float here and there on the waters, drifting with the current and the wind.

Asahi mountains (32B2) are a group of peaks soaring to the NW of Yonezawa and W of Yamagata. The highest peak is O-Asahi (Major Asahi, alt. 1,870 m.). From this peak three mountain ranges radiate outward—one including Ko-Asahi (Minor Asahi, 1,648 m.) and Torihara (1,429 m.) projects NE, a second range composed of Hiraiwa (1,609 m.) and Daigyoku (1,438 m.) spreads SW and a third consisting of Nishi-Asahi (West Asahi, 1,813 m.), Sagae (1,695 m.) and Ito (1,771 m.) radiates to the NW.

The Asahi mountains are included in **Bandai-Asahi National Park**. Because of the grand view they present, they are often called the "Tohoku Alps," or the "Alps of Northeastern Honshu." The mountains are for the most part of granite formation, with scenic gorges and many streams rushing down the slopes and cutting deep ravines.

The mountains abound with alpine plants—some 110 species—and as climbers rarely frequent this area, there are numerous wild animals such as squirrels, weasels, flying squirrels, monkeys, bears and antelopes.

There are several starting points for the ascent of the mountain, the most popular of which is Aterazawa. From Aterazawa Station, it is a 50-min. bus ride to Asahi Spa on the E slope of O-Asahi. It takes about 6 hrs. to climb the summit of O-Asahi from the spa, a distance of 13 km. The pass being traversed by climbers crosses through Torihara and Ko-Asahi peaks. Other starting points are Oguni on the Yonesaka Line, Yamagata on the Ou Main Line and Tsuruoka on the Uetsu Main Line.

FROM OMAGARI ALONG THE TAZAWAKO LINE

The 75.6-km. Tazawako Line runs NE from Omagari on the Ou Main Line to Morioka on the Tohoku Main Line.

Kakunodate (31B3), about 30 min. from Omagari, is surrounded by mountains. It was the castle-town, first of the Tozawa and later of the Satake families, and is called the "Little Kyoto of Northeastern Honshu." In the town one can still see the old houses of former *samurai* warriors. Kakunodate is also famous for the cherry-blossom viewing.

Jindai, 35 min. from Omagari, is the jumping-off place for visiting the scenic **Dakikaeri Ravine**. The Dakikaeri Shrine in the ravine is 3 km. SE of the station. The sequestered mountain spa of **Natsuse** is also situated in the ravine, a 40-min. bus ride, 8 km. E of the station.

Lake Tazawa (31B3), 15 min. by bus from Tazawako Station (50 min. from Omagari and 50 min. from Morioka by express), is the deepest lake in Japan (425 m.). The lake is 20 km. in circumference

and 2,570 ha. in area. A good view of Mt. Koma can be obtained from the lake. In spring when trees are in early leaf and in autumn when leaves turn red are the best times to visit this area.

Tazawako Plateau, 30 min. by bus from Tazawako Station, is a rugged plateau, varying from 700 m. to 1,600 m. in height and including such peaks as Mt. Koma and Mt. Nyuto. The view of Lake Tazawa from this plateau is superb. Its hot springs, camping area and ski grounds enable it to be enjoyed throughout the year.

Mt. Koma (31B3), alt. 1,637 m., is a dormant volcano rising E of Lake Tazawa. Though it is the highest mountain in Akita Prefecture, its ascent is comparatively easy since a bus is available to the eighth station on the trail from Tazawako Station, from mid-June to mid-October. The summit is a 1-hr hike from the eighth station.

The flower fields of the ninth station are a treasure trove of alpine plants. A fine view of the beautiful surroundings can be obtained from the summit.

OGA PENINSULA

Oga Peninsula (31A3), NW of Akita City, projects about 20 km. into the Japan Sea. It measures about 20 km. from N to S at its broadest point. At the E base of the peninsula is the large lagoon of Hachirogata, flanked by Mt. Kampu, 355 m. in altitude, on the W and farther W by the three mountains of Honzan (alt. 716 m.), Kenashi (673 m.) and Shinzan (571 m.). A succession of sheer precipices with caves and grottoes runs along the W coast from Cape Nyudo on the N to Cape Shioze on the S, providing a panorama of unique beauty. The terraces along the N and S beaches are famous throughout the country as typical sea-bed terraces.

The lagoon scenery of Hachirogata, the plateau on the S slope of Mt. Kampu and the fantastic rock formations along the W coast are among the chief attractions of the peninsula.

Oga Spa to the N and Funakawa Harbor in the center of the S coast are bases for exploring the Oga area. From these places one can enjoy, through a bus window or from a pleasure boat, the rich variety of the beautiful coast.

Mt. Kampu (31A3), alt. 355 m., towering over the eastern harbor in the center of the peninsula, stretches its gently sloping foothills to the neck of the peninsula. The entire mountain is blanketed in beautiful turf and offers picnic and hiking areas. The toll road leading to the peak is an enjoyable driving route. A bus is available from Wakimoto in 15 min., from Oga in 30 min. and 1 hr. from Akita Station.

Oga (31A3) is also the name of the peninsula city, with a population of 43,000. The city is located in the middle of the S coast and reached in about 1 hr. by rail or 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Akita Station.

Monzen, 40 min. by bus from Oga along the S coast, is the port for pleasure boats plying between it and Toga near Cape Nyudo. The boat trip is available from May to October and takes about 1 hr. 10 min. to cover the route.

Oga Spa (31A3) on the N coast is reached in about 1 hr. from Oga or 45 min. from Akita Station by bus. The spa has complete tourist facilities and is a base for sightseeing trips around the peninsula.

Namahage: On New Year's Eve a unique annual event is observed in various places on the Oga Peninsula. On this day, groups of young men disguised as ogres called *namahage* roam from door to door. They are courteously received by the master of the house in full dress. First, they pay their respects to the family shrine in the house. Then they go roaming outside, walking in a prescribed way and shouting in gruff voices: "Any good-for-nothing fellows around here?" On leaving the house, the *namahage* are treated to rice-cakes and *sake*.

A philological explanation of *namahage* follows: *Nama* is a spot that appears on the skin when one sits warming oneself too long by the fire. The appearance of these spots is thus regarded as the sign of a lazy fellow. *Hage* is a verb meaning "to strip off." Hence the word, "namahage," or "strip off the sign of the lazy fellow," is a reprimand to sluggards.

HIGASHI-NOSHIRO TO KAWABE BY THE GONO LINE

Higashi-Noshiro on the Ou Main Line is the junction for the 147.2-km. Gono Line, which first runs N for 83.9 km. along the Japan Sea coast to Odose. The line then takes a turn to the E, leading to Kawabe where it rejoins the Ou Main Line.

Noshiro (31B2), pop. 59,000, is 5 min. by rail from Higashi-Noshiro. From Akita it can be reached in 1 hr. by express. Noshiro, the port city at the mouth of the Yoneshiro River, is the third-largest city in Akita Prefecture. The city is noted as a trading center for lumber brought from the Japanese cedar forests on the upper reaches of the Yoneshiro River. A special kind of lacquer ware called *Shunkei-nuri* is made in the city. This lacquer ware is characterized by its light-orange color through which the grain of the wood is clearly visible.

Juniko (Twelve Lakes) (31A2) is a scenic plateau (alt. 150-250 m.), 6 km. (1 hr. 30 min. on foot) N of Matsukami Station or 30 min. by bus from Mutsu-Iwasaki Station. These stations are about 1 hr. 30 min. by train from Higashi-Noshiro.

The plateau is dotted with some 30 lakes, and from the top of Mt. Okuzure, which is the center of the plateau, 12 lakes can be seen; hence the name.

Fukaura (31A2), 66.9 km. (1 hr. 50 min. by rail) N of Higashi-Noshiro, has long been known as a good port of shelter. The sheer precipices of a unique rock formation along the nearby seacoast

together with the caves and grottoes carved out in the precipices by waves, highlight the rugged scenery in this area. A pleasure boat trip is available from the harbor to view the beautiful sea-coast.

Kamegaoka (31B2), an 11-km. bus ride to the N from Kizukuri Station (3 hrs. 30 min. from Higashi-Noshiro or about 1 hr. from Hirosaki by rail), is known for its Stone Age remains. The Kamegaoka Archaeological Museum located here houses an exhibition of the precious artifacts excavated in the vicinity. The artifacts are typical of those discovered in this district and of special interest to archaeologists.

Goshogawara (31B2) pop. 52,000, about 4 hrs. from Higashi-Noshiro, or 50 min. from Hirosaki by rail, is the junction for a 20.7-km. private railway line to Tsugaru-Nakasato to the N.

Jusanko Lagoon (31B1), at the N tip of the Tsugaru Plain on the W coast of the Tsugaru Peninsula, is 1 hr. 30 min. by bus from Goshogawara. The lagoon measures 21,000 ha. in area, 25 km. in circumference and is 3 m. deep. It has both salt-water and fresh-water fish. Flocks of swans gather here in winter.

AOMORI TO MIUMAYA BY THE TSUGARU LINE

From Aomori the Tsugaru Line runs 55.8 km. N to Miumaya on the N coast of the Tsugaru Peninsula. For the first 27 km. to Kanita, the railway line extends along the E coast of the peninsula, and then changing direction to the NW, it crosses a plain to Miumaya.

Miumaya (31B1), about 1 hr. 30 min. by rail from Aomori, was important in the Edo period as the port for ships bound for Hokkaido. Now it is known as a starting point for a trip to Cape Tappi (see below) as well as a place where the construction of JNR's Aomori-Hakodate Tunnel is in progress. When completed, the tunnel will be an important link between Hokkaido and Honshu.

Cape Tappi (31B1), a 50-min. (12 km.) bus ride NW of Miumaya, is situated at the northernmost tip of the Tsugaru Peninsula. It is only 18 km. to Cape Shirakami at the S end of the Oshima Peninsula in Hokkaido.

Tall, sheer precipices marked by caves and grottoes made by waves and fantastically shaped rocks and stones are the principal scenic attractions in the vicinity of the cape.

Route 52. Niitsu to Akita by the Uetsu Main Line

The Uetsu Main Line runs along the Japan Sea coast of the N part of Honshu between Niitsu near Niigata to Akita. The 271.7-km. line is covered in about 4 hrs. by limited express or 5 hrs. by express. The Niigata and Osaka districts are conveniently

connected with the Akita district by this line. The major portion of the line, especially the 63.8-km. section stretching between Murakami Station in Niigata Prefecture and Sanze Station in Yamagata Prefecture, offers glimpses of the wild, rockbound shores of the Japan Sea.

Suibara (32B3) is the second station from Niitsu across the Agano River. Lake Hyoko, a 10-min. walk from Suibara Station, has been annually visited by flocks of swans from Siberia since 1949.

Shibata (32B3), pop. 74,000, is 40 min. by rail from Niitsu. Connected with Niigata by the 27.3-km. Hakushin Line, Shibata is a 30-min. express ride from Niigata. Shibata is also the junction for the Akatani Line, which runs 18.9 km. SE to Higashi-Akatani.

Formerly a castle-town of the Mizoguchi family, Shibata has long been a distribution center for rice produced in the surrounding area. Situated in the very heart of a rich grain-producing region, it now represents the commercial center of this district. **Shimizu Park**, 500 m. W of the station, was originally the site of a villa of the Mizoguchi family built in the middle of the 17th century. It has a landscape garden with a pond around which the celebrated "Eight Views" of Lake Biwa near Kyoto are represented in miniature.

Higashi-Akatani (32B3), 40 min. by rail from Shibata, the terminal of the Akatani Line, is one of the jumping-off places for the ascent of Mt. Iide (alt. 2,105 m.), although it is not so popular as other starting points. See Route 12.

Sakamachi (32B2), 50 min. from Niitsu by express, is the junction for the 90.7-km. Yonesaka Line to Yonezawa on the Ou Main Line.

Echigo-Shimoseki is 16 min. by rail on the Yonesaka Line from Sakamachi. The four secluded spas of Yuzawa, Takase, Kira and Takanosu are accessible within 15 min. by bus from the station.

Murakami (32B2), pop. 33,000, is 1 hr. 50 min. from Niitsu, or 1 hr. from Niigata by express. The city is noted for its salmon fishing on the Miomote River, which traverses it, and for its types of carved lacquer ware called *Tsuishu* and *Tsuikoku*. The Miomote Dam on the W slope of Mt. Asahi is 45 min. by bus from Murakami Station.

Senami Spa, 2.4 km. (10 min. by bus) W of Murakami Station, nestles in a pine grove on the coast of the Japan Sea. From the pine-covered hill protecting the spa from the E, the tourist can obtain an inspiring panoramic view of the sea and Saga and Awarai Islands. Swimming at the beach and camping in the huge pine grove during summer are among the tourist attractions.

Kuwagawa (32B2), 2 hrs. 10 min. by rail from Niitsu, is noted for its *Sasakawa-Nagare*, a picturesque stretch of rocky coast extending about 10 km. from Kuwagawa to Echigo-Kangawa. The best way to glimpse the scenic beauty of the shore line is by taking a cruise along the coast. However, a hike over the rocky coastline is also well worth the effort.

Along the 22.7-km. section of the railway line running between

Kuwagawa and Nezugaseki, there are several memorable views of the seacoast that can be enjoyed from the train. The Nezugaseki vicinity, where the craggy, pine-clad Bentenjima Peninsula stretches out into the sea, is especially picturesque.

Atsumi Spa (32B2) is 6 min. by bus from Atsumi Station, which is 1 hr. 30 min. by limited express from Niitsu. From Tsuruoka, mentioned below, it takes about 1 hr. by bus. The spa is regarded as one of the three fashionable resorts in the NW of Yamagata Prefecture. The other two are Yunohama and Yutagawa spas.

The early-morning market set up near the Kumano Shrine for visitors is noted for its rich local color. The spa's proximity to both sea and mountain makes the pleasures of swimming and mountain climbing readily accessible.

Tsuruoka (32B2), pop. 96,000, is about 1 hr. from Niitsu, 1 hr. 50 min. from Akita—both by limited express. From Ueno (Tokyo) it takes 5 hrs. 30 min. by limited express.

Formerly a castle-town of the Sakai family, today it is a flourishing distribution center for rice produced in the area. The city also manufactures agricultural machines and implements, silk textiles, lumber, canned and bottled foodstuffs, pencils, etc.

Tsuruoka Park, 2 km. SW of the station, marks the site of the now-ruined castle. The Shonai Shrine is dedicated to three ancestors of the Sakai family. The Zempoji Temple consists of a string of more than 20 buildings. With a main hall and temple forming the core, it rises from the foot of Mt. Takadate to a point midway up its slope.

Yunohama Spa (32B2), 30 min. by the aforementioned electric railway, or 40 min. by bus from Tsuruoka, is one of the three fashionable resorts in the NW of Yamagata Prefecture. Swimming is available near the spa.

DEWA SANZAN (THREE MOUNTAINS IN DEWA)

Tsuruoka is also a starting point for climbing the **Dewa Sanzan** (Three Mountains in Dewa). Dewa is the ancient name of the ancient province in which the mountains are located. The three mountains are Gassan, Haguro and Yudono.

Mt. Gassan (32C2), alt. 1,980 m., rises in the central part of Yamagata Prefecture. It is the principal peak in the Uetsu mountains, which cut through Yamagata Prefecture from N to S, commanding an extensive view over the neighboring mountains as well as the Japan Sea. On the mountain and in the valley between it and Mt. Haguro to the N grow a large variety of alpine flora and some rare species of plants, including the *kuro-yuri* (Japanese black fritillary). Skiing can be enjoyed as late as August on the SW slope of Mt. Gassan.

Mt. Yudono (32B2), alt. 1,504 m., is an eminence on the SW slope of Mt. Gassan, while **Mt. Haguro** (32B2), alt. 419 m., is a northern foothill of Mt. Gassan. These three mountains are sacred to the followers of the Shugendo sect of esoteric Buddhism, incorpo-

rating the dual aspects of Buddhism and Shinto.

On the summit of Mt. Gassan is the Gassan Shrine dedicated to a Shinto god called Tsukiyomi-no-Mikoto. Another Shinto god, Ideha-no-Mikoto is enshrined in the Dewa Shrine on Mt. Haguro. Mt. Yudono is the sacred dwelling place of Oyamatsumi-no-Mikoto, whose supposed abode is a hot-water cascade on the mountain instead of in the usual shrine. Every year a large number of pilgrims climb the mountains to worship the gods enshrined there. The festival held annually on July 15 at the Dewa Shrine in honor of the three gods is the largest religious function observed on the mountains.

From Tsuruoka, Mt. Haguro is 45 min. by bus, while the base from which the ascent of Mt. Yudono is made in 1 hr. 40 min. by bus. From this point, the summit of Mt. Gassan is 8 km. (a 3-hr. hike) by way of Mt. Yudono.

At Tsuruoka the train enters the Shonai Plain, one of the most noted rice-producing districts in Japan.

Amarume, about 20 min. from Tsuruoka by rail, is the W terminal of the 43-km. Rikuu West Line leading to Shinjo on the Ou Main Line.

Sakata (32B2), pop. 97,000, is 2 hrs. 20 min. from Niitsu, 1 hr. 30 min. from Akita or 9 hrs. 40 min. from Osaka and 6 hrs. from Ueno (Tokyo)—all by limited express. Sakata, located at the estuary of the Mogami River, is the second-largest city in Yamagata Prefecture.

The city originally developed as a rice shipping and commodities distribution center, and the first granary in Japan was built here in 1672. Many industrial plants have been established in the coastal regions until Sakata now ranks as the largest industrial city in Yamagata Prefecture. Most of its products are chemicals.

Hiyoriyama Park is situated on a sand hill, 1.5 km. (10 min. by car) W of Sakata Station, commanding an extensive view of the Japan Sea and the surrounding district. In the compound of the Hie Shrine NE of the park stands the municipal Kokyu Library, which contains over 120,000 volumes.

Homma Art Museum, 500 m. W of the station (5 min. by bus), periodically holds exhibitions of rare books, antiques and paintings. Special exhibitions of chinaware, Japanese paintings and sculpture are held in spring and autumn. The museum has a beautiful garden called Tsurumaïen, where garden stones and a fountain are artistically arranged.

Tobishima is a group of islands lying 40 km. NW off the coast of Sakata. The main island is 2 hrs. by ferryboat from Sakata. The island itself is the place where black-backed gulls are protected as "Natural Monuments." The principal sights include a maze of caves formed by the constant pounding of the waves.

CHOKAI QUASI-NATIONAL PARK

Mt. Chokai (31B3), alt. 2,230 m., rises to the NE of Sakata on

the borders of Yamagata and Akita Prefectures. It is the principal peak of the volcanic range of the same name which traverses the Japan Sea coast of Aomori, Akita, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures. Regarded as the most majestic mountain in the Tohoku District, it is called Dewa-Fuji due to its striking resemblance to Mt. Fuji. The mountain forms the center of Chokai Quasi-National Park.

The extensive view from the summit includes the volcanic watershed forming the backbone of the country to the E, the Japan Sea to the W, the Oga Peninsula to the N and Sado Island to the SW. At sunrise on a clear day, *Kage-Chokai*—the shadow of Mt. Chokai cast upon the sea—is an impressive sight.

The mountain is most often climbed from Kisakata and Fukura. Kisakata is 50 min. by the Uetsu Main Line from Sakata. The summit is 8 km. (4 hrs. on foot) from the bus stop, which is a 1-hr. 10-min. bus ride from the station. Fukura is 25 min. by the Uetsu Main Line from Sakata. The summit is 10 km. (7 hrs. on foot) from the bus stop, which is a 45-min. bus ride from the station.

Ugo-Honjo is the station for visitors to Honjo City (pop. 39,000) in Akita Prefecture. 1 hr. by express from Sakata, it is the junction of the 23-km. Yashima Line to Ugo-Yashima Station to the SE. Ugo-Yashima, lying at the N foot of Mt. Chokai, is a starting point for the ascent of the mountain.

Akita, 4 hrs. from Niitsu, 11 hrs. from Osaka by limited express or about 4 hrs. 30 min. from Niigata by express; see Route 51.

Section VIII. Hokkaido

Hokkaido is the northernmost of the four major islands of Japan. It is separated on the SW from Honshu (the largest of the four islands) by the Tsugaru Straits and on the N from Sakhalin by the Soya Straits. On the W, it is washed by the Japan Sea, on the NE it faces the Okhotsk Sea and on the SE it looks out over the Pacific Ocean.

The Habomai Islands (33G5), with an area of 100 sq. km., lie off the E tip of Hokkaido or E of the Nemuro Peninsula. They consist of Suisho, Yuri, Akiyuri, Shibotsu and Taraku Islands plus adjoining reefs. Farther NE of these islands is Shikotan Island, with an area of 255 sq. km. To the NE of the Nemuro Straits lie the two islands of Kunashiri, with a combined area of 1,500 sq. km., and Etorofu—3,138 sq. km. in area. On the NE divided by the Etorofu Straits lie the Kurile Islands. Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands have been developed as part of Hokkaido.

Hokkaido, the second-largest island after Honshu, has a total area of 83,511 sq. km., making up 22 percent of the total area of Japan. The island is inhabited by 5,253,000 persons, comprising only 5 percent of the total population.

From the viewpoint of tourism, Hokkaido is full of scenic attractions—volcanic mountains of conic shape, beautiful gorges and valleys, extensive fertile land, a wilderness of plains, mysterious lakes of crystal-clear water, rare animals and plants, thick forests with green acerose trees—all found only in Hokkaido. These sightseeing attractions are beautifully conserved in their natural state and together make the island one large tourist center. **Climate:** Hokkaido lies in almost the same latitude as central Europe. The climate varies remarkably from district to district because of the influence of such factors as the cold and warm currents surrounding the island, its location and topography.

All the blossoms of spring open suddenly between May and June, while in September and October the autumnal tints of the foliage present a picturesque sight. Even in mid-summer the temperature averages 21°C. and the hills and valleys are clad in fresh verdure, turning Hokkaido into a vacation-land for tourists visiting from the other islands. In winter, skiers can enjoy its many ski slopes. Snow begins to fall in late autumn in Hokkaido and lasts for four or five months. The district with the most snow is the mountainous area facing the Japan Sea, where snow reaches a depth of 3 m. In contrast, snow in the E part rarely measures more than 50 cm. in depth.

National Parks: Towering mountains, smouldering volcanoes, deep valleys, primeval forests embracing caldera lakes in their bosom, vast expanses of plains, rare flora and fauna—the scenery of Hokkaido is magnificent and mysterious, entirely different from that of Honshu.

Typical Hokkaido scenery can be found in the five national parks of Daisetsuzan, Akan, Shikotsu-Toya, Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu and Shiretoko. Hokkaido also has such quasi-national parks as Abashiri, Niseko-Shakotan-Otaru Coast, and Onuma. In addition, eight other areas have been designated as prefectural parks. The combined area of these parks is some 542,000 ha., or 7 percent of the total area of Hokkaido.

Daisetsuzan and Akan National Parks, where the Kurile Volcanic Chain runs, teem with hot springs. The volcanic chain extends from the Daisetsu volcanic mountains, including Mt. Asahi (2,290 m)—the highest mountain in Hokkaido. The SW peninsular section of the island also abounds in hot springs. The Nasu Volcanic Chain extends from Honshu to this section, where such old and world-famous hot-spring resorts as Jozankei, Noboribetsu and Yunokawa are located.

History: The first reference to Hokkaido in Japanese history occurs in 658, when it is recorded that Abe-no-Hirafu, after subjugating the Emishi in the Tohoku District, sumptuously dined and wine the Ezo in Watarishima—the present

Hokkaido. It is not clear when Japanese began to settle in Hokkaido, but it is conceivable that from quite early times this fairly distant island provided refuge to the Japanese in the Toboku District fleeing from war or famine, some castaways and those vanquished in war. Most of them probably settled in the S part of the island.

When Ainu chieftain Koshamain rebelled in 1457, Nobubiro Takeda pursued and subjugated the rebels, opening the way for bringing this northern island under a central authority. In 1599, Yoshibiro, the great-great-grandson of Nobubiro, changed his family name Takeda to Matsumae and joined forces under the banner of Ieyasu Tokugawa. He built his own castle at Matsumae in Ezo, which was then the name of the island. After that, Matsumae became the political and economic center of Ezo, prospering as the gateway to the island from Honshu.

Maritime transportation developed as trade between Honshu and Hokkaido increased. After Matsumae, the two ports of Esashi and Hakodate developed. The Tokugawa shogunate, which had maintained an isolationist policy for a long time until Japan's door was pried open by Commodore Perry of the United States, was forced to make Hakodate an open port under the Treaty of Kanagawa signed in 1854. In 1886 the Hokkaido Government was established in Sapporo.

In 1869, the name of the land was officially changed from Ezo to Hokkaido, and Kaitakushi or the Commissioner of Colonization for Hokkaido was stationed at Hakodate, but in 1871 the Commission was moved to Sapporo. The city was then laid out and built as the capital city of Hokkaido.

With an eye to the over-all development of Hokkaido, the Hokkaido Development Law was enacted in 1950, calling for the establishment of the Hokkaido Development Agency in Tokyo and its bureau in Sapporo. With the launching of the 5-year Development Plan in 1952 and then mapping-out the second 5-year Plan, the development of Hokkaido has progressed by leaps and bounds.

Population and Administration: The population of Hokkaido is 5,253,000, making it the fifth most populous prefecture in Japan, although its density is the lowest in the nation.

Hokkaido is administered by a governor, with the seat of government located in Sapporo. The island is divided into 14 districts — Abashiri, Hidaka, Hiyama, Iburi, Ishikari, Kamikawa, Kushiro, Nemuro, Oshima, Rumoi, Shiribeshi, Sorachi, Soya and Tokachi — and 24 municipal sections, including Sapporo and Hakodate. Each of the above 14 districts has its own branch office of the prefectural government.

INDUSTRIES

A general survey of major industries in Hokkaido indicates that the production rate of construction and manufacturing has shown an upward tendency, while that of agriculture, forestry, mining and fishery marks a minimal advance or even stagnancy.

To stimulate industrial development in Hokkaido, the Japanese government launched a 10-year Hokkaido Development Program in 1971 that cost an estimated 20,800,000 million yen. The program includes the improvement and development of key industries in Hokkaido in agriculture, forestry, stock farming, fishery, timber, paper-pulp and steel. One of the blueprints of the program pro-

vides for the setting up in southern Hokkaido of a large-scale industrial complex of manufacturing, iron and steel making, oil refining, petro-chemicals and nonferrous metals as well as machinery plants, including an automobile assembly plant. Plans call for the complex to be pollution-free by 1985. The program also focuses on doubling the production of milk and milch cows within the programmed period. In line with this program, Chitose Airport in Sapporo will extend its runways to some 600 m. to cope with the anticipated increase in visitors, expected to reach 14 million by 1980. Also a 53.85-km.-long undersea tunnel for the Shinkansen to connect Hokkaido with Honshu is due for completion in 1977. It will shorten the travel time between Tokyo and Sapporo from the present 19 hrs. 40 min. to 5 hrs. 50 min.

Agriculture: Agriculture in Hokkaido has many characteristics unfamiliar to the rest of Japan. For one thing, there is the predominance of dry-field farming. Of the total cultivated acreage in Hokkaido, about 71 percent is accounted for by dry-field farming, while that of Japan's other three main islands averages 36 percent.

The main dry-field crops are potatoes, beans, wheat and oats, sugar beets, flax and Japanese peppermint. Hokkaido accounts for over 90 percent of the total national output of oats, while the latter three products are the specialties of Hokkaido since they are cold climate crops. Secondly, the cultivated acreage per household in Hokkaido is about 5.7 ha., nearly five times higher than the national average. However, since farmland cannot support two crops a year, farming in Hokkaido is necessarily done on an extensive basis. This involves a large plot of land and a minimum amount of human labor, with an increasing percentage of the labor force being replaced by farm appliances.

Except for the Pacific seacoast where the summer temperature is abnormally low because of fog and a district in the neighborhood of Cape Soya on the N tip, paddy fields are found in many places throughout the length and breadth of Hokkaido today.

Forestry: Forests in Hokkaido teem with such fine pulp material as Yesso spruce and Sakhalin fir. The SW part of Hokkaido is covered with well-tended, temperate zones of Japanese beech forests. The NE part is mainly covered with arctic forests of Yesso spruce, Sakhalin fir and Japanese larch.

Forests extend over 70 percent of the total land area of Hokkaido. Of the standing timber in Hokkaido, 36 percent is the coniferous variety and 64 percent the broad-leaved variety. It comprises almost 30 percent of the national total.

Stock Farming: Agriculture in Hokkaido is tending toward diversified farming supplemented by stock farming. The latter is so prevalent that Hokkaido leads all other prefectures in the number of milch cows, horses and sheep. Stock farms are found in Niikappu, Hidaka, Tokachi and Otonoshike—all of which are unfit for farming because of climatic conditions.

The center of dairy farming has gradually moved from the S to the E part of Hokkaido. The production of milk recently amounted to 1,335,260 tons, of which about 90 percent was sent to processing plants. Of the processed dairy products, the production of dry, skim and condensed milk amounted to 141,623 tons—accounting for almost 90 percent of the national total. Butter production amounted to 33,299 tons and cheese to 2,796 tons, both accounting for 50 percent of the national total.

With the increased demand in recent years, mutton production has gained in importance. Mink raising was started in 1953. **Fisheries:** The Tsushima Current runs up into the Japan Sea from the S and the cold Kurile Current runs down into the Okhotsk Sea and the Pacific Ocean from the N, turning the waters surrounding Hokkaido into world-famous fishing grounds. The total catch of fish in these waters in 1972 was 2,013,000 tons, or 20 percent of the national total.

The seas around Hokkaido provide a large share of Japan's catches of Alaskan pollack, Atka horse mackerel, salmon and king crab. They also lead other fishing grounds by a large margin in the catch of sea trout, cod and tangle besides providing more than half of the sagittate squid (calamary) caught by Japanese fishermen. As is to be expected of cold water fishing, the variety of fish caught is limited but the catch is abundant. At present, herring is caught mainly off the NW coast of Hokkaido, including the areas on the Japan Sea side of Rishiri and Rebun Islands, and also near Akkeshi in Pacific coastal waters.

Sea tangle is collected in nearly all of the seas surrounding Hokkaido, but the most fertile waters are those off Kushiro, Nemuro, Hidaka and Rishiri Island. Salmon and sea trout fishing is done in NW Pacific waters. Canned seafood is among the important products of Hokkaido, and its canned king crab and salmon are well known throughout the world.

Mining: The most representative mineral resource in Hokkaido is coal. The output in 1972 came to 15,024,000 tons, which is about 55 percent of the national total. Coal reserves in Hokkaido are estimated at 10,200 million tons, which is close to half of the nation's total reserves.

Most of Hokkaido's coal is found in thick veins concentrated on the W side of the central mountain ranges, forming the coal fields of Ishikari, Tempoku and Rumoi. The largest in the E sector is the Kushiro coal field.

Oil has been discovered in the Ishikari and Tempoku oil fields, but the total output of oil in Hokkaido is extremely small.

Hokkaido also produces some minerals that are rare in the rest of the country such as quicksilver in Itomuka E of the central mountain ranges, chrome ore in Hobetsu near Tomakomai and alluvial platinum in Teshio. Konomai near Kitami is the nation's largest producer of gold, accounting for about 27 percent of the nation's total gold production.

Manufacturing: The output of manufacturing in 1973 reached 458,505 million yen, or 13.9 percent of Hokkaido's gross product. Industry in Hokkaido is still in the development stage, with factory zones having been built primarily in the Muroran, Tomakomai and Kushiro areas. There are plans now for Asahikawa and Obihiro to join these areas in industries related to resources such as foodstuffs, timber and wooden products, textiles, clothing and sundry goods.

One of the most representative manufacturing industries is the paper and pulp industry, with plants located in Tomakomai, Kushiro, Ebetsu, Kitami and Shiraoi. If timber and wood products are added to this, the output of the forestry processing industry accounts for about 27 percent of the total industrial production of Hokkaido.

In regard to the production of iron and steel, Muroran boasts of two iron mills, both of which are the largest in northern Japan. In the field of chemical fertilizer, there are plants for ammonium sulphate and urea in Sunagawa as well as plants for superphosphate of lime in the Hakodate and Kushiro areas. There are cement plants and oil refineries in the neighborhood of Hakodate and in Muroran.

In the processing of farm and marine products for which Hokkaido is highly regarded, there are breweries in Sapporo, a brewery of fruit wine distillery and a whisky distillery in Yoichi, distilleries of *shochu* (a strong alcoholic beverage distilled from sweet potato) and synthetic *sake* in Asahikawa, and beet sugar processing plants in Bihoro, Shibetsu and Date.

TRANSPORTATION

Transport Connections with Honshu:

By Air: The Japan Air Lines, the All Nippon Airways and the Toa Domestic Airlines maintain regular flight service linking Hokkaido and Honshu. There are eight airports in Hokkaido—Chitose and Okadama (Sapporo), Asahikawa, Hakodate, Obihiro, Kushiro, Memambetsu and Wakkanai—plus one on Rishiri Island. Among them, Chitose, Okadama, Asahikawa, Hakodate, Obihiro and Kushiro are conveniently connected with Honshu by direct flights.

The Japan Air Lines and the All Nippon Airways offer daily flights connecting Chitose with Tokyo and Osaka. It takes 1 hr. 25 min. from Tokyo, and 1 hr. 45 min. from Osaka. The Toa Domestic Airlines also maintains regular flights between Tokyo and cities in Hokkaido—Chitose in 2 hrs. 20 min., Okadama via Hachinohe in 3 hrs. 10 min., Obihiro in 2 hrs. 35 min., Kushiro in 1 hr. 40 min. and Asahikawa in 2 hrs. 40 min. In addition, it operates a direct flight to Okadama from Akita that takes 1 hr. 10 min.

By Rail: The Japanese National Railways maintains frequent service between Ueno (Tokyo) and Sapporo, Abashiri and Kushiro, with ferry service for the Aomori-Hakodate section. Limited

express train service connecting with ferry service for Hakodate is available. Travel time between Tokyo and Aomori is 8 hrs. 30 min., from Aomori to Hakodate—3 hrs. 50 min. and from Hakodate to Sapporo—4 hrs. 30 min. From Hakodate to Abashiri and Kushiro it takes about 10 hrs. to each city.

Besides the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate, the 53.85-km. undersea railway tunnel—the world's largest of its kind, will link Honshu and Hokkaido. Now under construction, it is expected to be completed in 1977. The construction of the Tohoku and Hokkaido Shinkansen is also under way. With the completion of the Shinkansen railroad and the tunnel, Tokyo will be connected by rail with Sapporo in only 5 hrs. 50 min.

By Sea: Two regular steamship services are available between Honshu and Hokkaido.

Tokyo—Kushiro, operated by the Kinkai Yusen, takes 33 hrs.

Tokyo—Tomakomai, operated by the Nihon Enkai Ferry Ltd., takes about 31 hrs.

In addition, ferryboats are available from Aomori, Oma and Noheji in Aomori Prefecture to Hakodate; from Hachinohe and Sendai in Miyagi Prefecture to Tomakomai; and from Aomori to Muroran.

Transportation in Hokkaido:

Air Service: Regular flights between Okadama Airport in Sapporo and the other airports on the island are maintained by the Toa Domestic Airlines. From Okadama to Kushiro and Memambetsu it takes 50 min. to each city, and from Okadama to Hakodate and Obihiro it takes 40 min. in each case.

Railways Service: Hokkaido is conveniently covered by a network of JNR lines, with both limited express and ordinary express trains available. Most of the scenic areas and the cities have their own stations, enabling tourists to travel by rail conveniently and comfortably.

Travel time required by through limited express or ordinary express trains from Sapporo to the major cities is as follows:

From Sapporo

to Hakodate	4 hrs. 10 min.	by limited express
to Tomakomai	1 hr.	by express
to Otaru	30 min.	by express
to Iwamizawa	40 min.	by express
to Asahikawa	1 hr. 40 min.	by limited express
to Obihiro	about 4 hrs.	by limited express
to Kushiro	6 hrs.	by limited express
to Kitami	4 hrs.	by limited express
to Abashiri	5 hrs. 40 min.	by limited express
to Wakkanai	6 hrs. 40 min.	by limited express

Bus Service: Bus service in Hokkaido is included in the municipal transportation network, providing connecting links between

JNR stations and tourist spots. On the adjoining islands, buses are the main means of conveyance. Together with JNR lines, bus lines have become an indispensable part of the traffic arteries in Hokkaido, except during wintertime when service is suspended on many bus routes because of heavy snow.

Route 53. Sapporo and Vicinity

Sapporo (33C3), the site of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government, is the political, economic and educational center of Hokkaido, population 1,095,000, is the seventh-largest city in Japan.

Located in the SW extremity of the Ishikari Plain and occupying almost the entire valley of the Toyohira River—a tributary of the Ishikari River, the city covers an area of 1,118 sq. km. Most of the city is situated on the alluvial fan of the Toyohira River. The Sosei River runs through the city from N to S, connecting the Toyohira River with the old Ishikari River.

The name of the city, Sapporo, is said to be derived from the Ainu words *sato poro petsu*, meaning “a long, dry river” (referring, of course, to the Toyohira). Sapporo is quite a newly developed city. About 100 years ago, it was inhabited by several Ainu families and a few Japanese families. In 1869, when the *Kaitakushi*, or the Commissioner of Colonization, was stationed here, the work of constructing Sapporo as the capital of Hokkaido commenced. The city was laid out on an American plan, designed with boulevards intersecting each other at right angles.

Sapporo is largely a consuming city, although it has some industries. Of the city's annual gross product, about 75 percent is accounted for by foodstuffs, lumbering, wood products and printing. There are also some large-scale enterprises such as a brewery, hemp mills and dairy farms.

The parkway that slices through the heart of the city, E to W, is called O-dori (Main Street); it is about 105 m. wide and 1.5 km. long. The city is divided into N and S sections by this boulevard. The city is also split into E and W parts, with the Sosei River—downstream of the Toyohira River—as the dividing line. In other words, the city is laid out crosswise in straight streets and blocks at some 100 m. intervals. Streets running from E to W are called Minami-Ichijo (South 1st St.) or Kita-Sanjo (North 3rd St.), while N to S avenues are called, for instance, Higashi-Itchome (East 1st Ave.) or Nishi-Sanchome (West 3rd Ave.).

The avenue passing in front of Sapporo Station is 36 m. wide. False acacias, ginkgo trees and Japanese elms are planted in rows on both sides of the wide, checkerboard-type streets and avenues.

The block S of Sapporo Station and W of the Sosei River is administrative, where the Hokkaido Government Office is located. It constitutes the heart of the city, as planned during the early colonial days. To the S of O-dori in the neighborhood of Minami-Ichijo St. are bustling shopping quarters centered around modern

department stores. Minami-Nijo (South 2nd St.) is an amusement section filled from one end to the other with shops and stores, movie theaters, restaurants, snack shops, coffee shops, etc.

The outskirts of the city, accessible by bus, are fringed with hills that make good ski grounds in winter. The SW section of the city has been incorporated into the Shikotsu-Toya National Park, with Jozankei Spa forming its N gateway.

TRANSPORTATION

Air Service: Sapporo is the air gateway to Hokkaido and a key jumping-off point for travel around the northernmost island. With its two airports—Chitose and Okadama, it is closely connected to Honshu as well as to the main cities of Hokkaido (see Transportation in Hokkaido on the preceding page).

JNR Railway: Sapporo is connected by the JNR Hakodate, Muroran Main and Chitose Lines. The distance between Sapporo and Hakodate is 318.7 km. and is covered in about 4 hrs. 10 min. by limited express.

The 78.1-km. Sassho Line connects Sapporo with Shin-Totsugawa via Soen on the Hakodate Main Line. The line runs nearly parallel with the Hakodate Main Line on its W flank. The 62.6-km. Chitose Line also connects Sapporo with Numanohata on the Muroran Main Line via Shiroishi on the Hakodate Main Line.

Bus and Taxi Services: Sapporo has an extensive network of bus lines which connect the city center with sightseeing spots as well as with main points in and out of the city. All the buses depart from a bus stop in front of Sapporo Station via the bus terminal near the TV Tower. In addition to the bus service, there are many taxis in the city, while hired cars are available for sightseeing.

Subway: The 12.61-km. Namboku Line connects Kita-Nijuyonjo with Makomanai to the S, running underground in the downtown area and overhead in the suburban area.

Streetcars: Once serving as the main method of land communication for residents, streetcars have been replaced mainly by subways. Two lines still remain in operation, however.

Industrial Tours: Several plant inspection tours are available, offering visitors a chance to inspect factory facilities, production processes, etc.

Sapporo Municipal Agricultural Center, located in Koganeyu, Minami-ku, was built to promote new urban agriculture. It serves as an experimental farm and offers farmers advanced training in the production of better garden vegetables and fruit as well as in the raising of poultry. Visiting hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with time off for a lunch break. It is closed on Sundays and holidays. Applications should be made at least 10 days in advance.

Sapporo Breweries, Co. (34C1), located in Kita-Shichijo, Higashi-ku, is the oldest brewery in Japan. Established in 1876 as one of the government's enterprises in Hokkaido, it boasts of modern, automated facilities. Visiting hours are from 9 to 11 a.m. and from

1 to 3:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. Applications should be made at least 10 days in advance.

Snow Brand Milk Products Co., Ltd. (34D1), located in Naebocho, Higashi-ku, was set up here on the model of the Dutch cooperative society system for rebuilding the dairy industry in Hokkaido, which was badly hit by the economic panic of 1925. Equipped with modern facilities, it is presently the largest milk products company in Japan. Visiting hours are from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 3 p.m. on Monday through Friday, and from 9 to 11 a.m. on Saturdays. Applications should be made one day in advance.

Furuya Confectionery Co. (34C1), located in Kita-Rokujo, Higashi-ku, produces caramels, candy, chewing gum, cookies, biscuits, etc. It is the largest confectionery company in Hokkaido. Visiting hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., with time off for a lunch break. It is closed on Sundays and holidays. Applications should be made at least one day in advance.

Local Products: Wood carving and Ainu handicraft items—native costume dolls, bears, name-card cases, purses and handbags. Tokachi stoneware, agate articles, birch ware—earrings, necklaces and brooches. Hemp products—handkerchiefs, tablecloths, napkins and shop curtains. Marine products—dried cuttlefish, scallops, tangle, dried cod, salted salmon, salmon roe pickled in *sake* lees and salted herring roe. Dairy and meat products—butter, cheese, sausage, ham and bacon. Confectionery—available in various forms and under various names.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Yuki Matsuri (Snow Festival) is held every year from February 1 to 5 in O-dori Park and Makomanai. The festival is the most spectacular winter event in Hokkaido and is one of the biggest winter festivals in Japan. Delicately carved snow sculptures are displayed during the festival, with participants competing for prizes and awards.

Lilac Festival is held for three days ending on the last Sunday of May when lilacs begin to bloom. The lilac has been designated as the "Love Tree" of Sapporo residents. Various cultural events are also held in connection with the festival. During the festival, the streets of the city are decorated with thousands of colorful lilacs and other flowers.

Hokkaido Shrine Festival is held from June 14 to 16 to pay homage to the deity of Sapporo. During the festival, portable shrines and floats are carried through the streets, and people with fifes and drums parade through the city.

Summer Festival is a colorful fete held in early August. Outdoor beer gardens and many temporary stalls and stands are set up. *Bon* dancing and displays of fireworks can be enjoyed on this occasion. Three other festivals—*Badger*, *Jozankei Kappa* and *Susukino*—are also held during this period and attract large crowds.

Chrysanthemum Festival, held in late autumn, features the dis-

play of thousands of chrysanthemums. Dolls made of chrysanthemums are the special attraction of this festival.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Hokkaido University (34B1), 500 m. N of Sapporo Station, 10 min. on foot, covers an area of about 69,600 ha. It includes farms, experimental plantations, etc. outside of Sapporo. The university dates back to 1872, when *Kaitakushi's* temporary school was established in Tokyo, moving to Sapporo in 1875 to train youths for the colonization and development of Hokkaido. The university added an agricultural college in 1876.

At present, the university has a graduate school, 12 Faculties of Literature, Education, Law, Economics, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Medicine and Fishery as well as a Liberal Arts College. It also contains an Institute for the Study of North Eurasian Cultures, Institute for the Planning of Industrial Education, Slavic Institute, Chromosome Research Unit, Cancer Institute, Institute for Animal Experiment, Metals Research Institute, Development Laboratory for Applied Electronic Measurement, Institute of Dairy Science, Akkeshi Marine Biological Station, Institute of Algological Research, Urakawa Seismological Observatory, Erimo Geodetic Observatory, Research Institute for Medical Hot-Spring Therapeutics, Research Institute of North-Pacific Fisheries, Toya Limnological Station, Nanae Fish Culture Experimental and Sea-Ice Research Laboratory.

The well-known avenue of tall Lombardy poplars passes through the university farm.

The bust of Dr. William S. Clark stands on the campus of the Agriculture Faculty of Hokkaido University.

Dr. William Smith Clark (1826-1886) was born in Massachusetts, U.S.A. and studied chemistry and botany in Germany. Upon his return to the U.S., he taught at Amherst University—his alma mater. He later became President of Massachusetts Agricultural College. In 1876, Dr. Clark visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese government to establish Sapporo Agricultural College and serve as its dean.

He taught at the school for only a year, but left so deep a Christian influence on his students that many celebrated scholars sprang from among his students. When Dr. Clark left Japan for his home, his students accompanied him on horseback as far as Shimamatsu, 24 km. S of Sapporo. His parting words to his students were: "Boys, be ambitious!" His name still lives on in Japan, and his final words are inscribed at the foot of his bust. The Clark Memorial Hall was completed in 1960.

Botanical Gardens (34B2) of the Agriculture Faculty, including two museums of Hokkaido University, about 500 m. SW of Sapporo Station, can easily be reached on foot from the station. The botanical gardens cover an area of about 14 ha., retaining some sections of virgin forest. It contains about 5,000 different plants collected from all over Hokkaido as well as from various parts of the world. A popular recreation area, it includes a plaza, a

flower garden, an alpine plant garden, a greenhouse and the site of an ancient dwelling. The garden is open to the public from April until November.

The university museum is a two-story wooden building located within the precincts of the botanical gardens. On display here are collections of data on the humanities, archaeology and Hokkaido folklore as well as specimens of animals, plants and minerals found on the northernmost island. These collections include some 1,300 stuffed birds gathered by Englishman T. W. Blakiston (see Hakodate), stuffed specimens of brown bears and wolves, which roamed Sapporo in the early days of colonization, and various Ainu items—costumes, daily necessities, dugout canoes, bird-catching devices and grave posts.

Ainu Museum (34B2), known as the Batchelor Museum, is dedicated to Dr. John Batchelor—an English minister (1854–1944). He was an enthusiastic student of the Ainu, and the museum was formerly his home for 40 years. This English-style house, built in 1891, had been preserved by the Batchelor Foundation. It was presented to Hokkaido University for use as an Ainu museum, however, after its removal to the botanical gardens. Some 20,000 items, such as Ainu and Gilyak costumes, canoes, harpoons and other objects used by the northern races together with articles that once belonged to Dr. Batchelor are on display. Among the special exhibits are Sakhalin Ainu costumes made of fish skin and Kurile Ainu costumes similar to those of American Indians.

Clock Tower Building (34C2), 400 m. S of Sapporo Station, is the only remaining Russian-style structure in the city. It once served as the military exercise hall of Sapporo Agricultural College, the forerunner of the present Hokkaido University. The tower has a clock on the top, which has been keeping time since 1881. Hence the name of the building, which is now used as a municipal library. It was designated as an "Important Cultural Property" in 1970.

O-dori Promenade (34B2), about 500 m. S of Sapporo Station, is reached in 10 min. on foot from O-dori Subway Station. The promenade, some 65 m. wide (105 m. wide in some parts), stretches 1.5 km. from E to W in the city center. Also serving as a firebreak, it is bordered by flower beds. On its E end stands the 147.2-m.-high TV Tower, which has an observation platform situated at a height of 90 m. From here one can get an over-all view of the city as well as a panoramic view of the Ishikari Plain.

Tanuki-koji and Susukino (34C2): The name Tanuki-koji (Badger Alley) derives from an old story. It forms an arcade extending eight blocks from E to W, with more than 280 brightly and gaily decorated shops, mostly clothiers and haberdasheries, standing side by side along the arcade. It might even be described as the spiritual stomping grounds of Sapporo residents.

Whereas Tanuki-koji is a "daytime street," Susukino is the nightless quarters, containing more than 3,000 bars, cabarets, restaurants, snack shops, etc.

Sapporo Underground Shopping Center: The shopping center is divided by concourse into two sections—Pole Town and Aurora Town. Pole Town stretches 400 m. from Minami-O-dori to Susukino, while Aurora Town stretches 300 m. from O-dori Sanhome to the TV Tower. This type of convenient shopping center is very important, especially in the northern sectors, since frequent and heavy snowfall and rainfall hinder local residents from shopping outside in winter.

Hokkaido Shrine (34A2), about 4 km. SW of Sapporo Station, is reached from Maruyama-Koen bus stop. The shrine was built in 1869 to enshrine a deity of Hokkaido colonization. The present buildings were constructed in 1964. The cherry trees in the precincts present a beautiful scene when they bloom in early May. The festival of this shrine is celebrated on June 15.

Maruyama Park (34A2), about 4 km. SW of Sapporo Station, is reached from Maruyama-Koen bus stop. Situated at the foot of Maruyama Hill at the E end of the Teine mountains, the park covers an area of 64 ha. Inside the park are a zoological garden, an all-purpose athletic field and the public Miyagaoka Youth Hostel. Dotted with many plum and cherry trees and shaded by old pines and cedars, the park is a haven for passers-by seeking a brief rest. The ski grounds of Miyanomori, Sankakuyama and Araiama are located near the park.

Maruyama Primeval Forest (34A2) is located SE of Maruyama Park. The forest covers the 226-m.-high Maruyama Hill from the base to the summit in almost perfect natural state. The forest is noted for its abundance of many species of trees and plants, including huge *katsura* trees, castor aralia, Japanese white oaks, Thumber's magnolias and Japanese cucumber trees. It is designated as a "Natural Monument."

Mt. Moiwa (34A4), about 8 km. SW of Sapporo Station, is one of the nearest mountains to Sapporo, 25 min. by bus to the NE foot. From here a ropeway is available to an observation platform halfway up, which is connected with the summit by a chair lift. The summit, 531 m. above sea level, commands a panoramic view on a clear day of the entire city and Mts. Teine, Eniwa and Tarumae as well as Ishikari Bay and Mt. Daisetsu. Near the summit are an observation platform, Ezo Deer Park, aquarium, amusement park, etc. The primeval forest on the slope is designated as a "Natural Monument," containing as it does some 60 species of broad-leaved trees.

Mt. Moiwa Scenic Drive (34A4), a 4-km.-long toll road running along the S slope from the foot of the mountain to its summit, was constructed in 1958 to open up the vast Ishikari Plain, including Sapporo. One can enjoy looking down on the city and the plain while driving. Spring and autumn are the best seasons for a visit.

Nakajima Park (34C3), covering an area of 58 ha., is situated between the Toyohira and Sosei Rivers, 2 km. S of Sapporo Sta-

tion. It is an artificial water park full of natural beauty. The park also has several sports facilities, including a gymnasium, a baseball field that doubles as a skating rink in winter, a swimming pool, tennis courts, etc. A teahouse called Hassoan was moved to the park from the precincts of the Kohoan Temple. It was originally built by Enshu Kobori (1579-1647) in Saga Prefecture as a family temple for the Kobori family. The park also embraces the Hoheikan—a historical, European-style wooden structure built in the early Meiji period.

Ski Grounds in the Sapporo Area: The Sapporo area is regarded as one of the four largest ski grounds in Hokkaido, the others being Mt. Daisetsu, Mt. Tokachi and Mt. Nisekoan-Nupuri. Skiing can be enjoyed in the Sapporo area from early December to late April.

The W suburbs of the city are especially blessed with good ski grounds, such as Sankakuyama, Miyanomori and Maruyama. Offering powdery snow and well-equipped facilities and accommodations, this area is accessible from the city by train. Besides, the ski grounds provide a variety of slopes so that not only experts, but also beginners can ski safely.

Teine Olympia Ski Grounds, 45 min. by bus from Sapporo, situated halfway up Mt. Teine (alt. 1,023 m.), are the birthplace of alpine skiing in Hokkaido. The grounds consist of three main slopes with 13 chair lifts and illumination facilities, enabling people to ski, even in the evening. This area was the site of the alpine, bobsled and toboggan events in the Sapporo Winter Olympic Games of 1972.

Mt. Moiwa Ski Grounds (34B4), 30 min. by bus from Sapporo, extending over the S slopes of Mt. Moiwa, offer a variety of slopes for all classes of skiers, from beginners to the most advanced. Equipped with five chair lifts and illumination facilities for night skiers, the ski grounds have the advantage of easy access from the city and fine snow.

Mt. Arai Ski Grounds, 20 min. by bus from Sapporo, situated at the foot of Mt. Sankaku, is the nearest ski grounds from Sapporo and the most popular ski resort for Sapporo residents. Since the slopes are so gentle, they are ideal for beginners and are often used by ski schools. The Mt. Okura and Mt. Arai Memorial Ski Jump is nearby.

Makomanai Speed-Skating Arena (34B5) was built as a main stadium for the Sapporo Winter Olympics in Makomanai Shinrin Park together with the Indoor Skating Arena on the other side of the Makomanai River. The Speed Skating Arena has an all-weather athletics field so that various outdoor sports can be enjoyed here during the other seasons.

Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station Livestock Division (34E5) is on Hitsujigaoka, known as observation hill, at Toyohira—almost 11 km. SE of Sapporo Station. It can be reached in about 40 min. by bus from Sapporo Station. The Livestock Division is

situated at the SW extremity of the Ishikari Plain, covering an area of 1,100 ha. In addition to raising, distributing, lending and breeding sheep, the stock farm is engaged in breeding cattle, horses, goats, pigs, rabbits and sheep dogs, even extending its activities to bee culture. The hill commands a picturesque view of the vast expanse of the Ishikari Plain. The farm is open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., from May to October.

Jozankei Spa (33C4) on the Toyohira River is one of the typical spas of Hokkaido. It is 26 km., about 1-hr. bus ride, from Sapporo. The discovery of the spa dates back many years. In 1871, at the request of Buddhist priest Jozan, a road to the spa was opened and a bathhouse was built by order of *Kaitakushi* for management by Jozan. The spa is about 300 m. above sea level. Many modern *ryokan* line both banks of the river.

The spa consists of common-salt springs containing boric acid. There are many scenic sights in the neighborhood such as Shiraito-no-Taki (White-Thread Falls), Nishikibashi (Brocade Bridge), Futami-Iwa (Twin Rocks) and Choshiguchi (*Sake-Bottle Neck*). The district belongs to the Shikotsu-Toya National Park. From Jozankei Spa, a bus is available to Toyako Spa by way of Nakayama Pass (alt. 836 m.) in 1 hr. 30 min.

Nakayama Pass: A 95-km. road runs from Sapporo to Lake Toya via Jozankei along the Usubetsu River. Nakayama Pass lies at an altitude of 836 m. between Jozankei and Lake Toya, and can be reached in 1 hr. 30 min. from Sapporo or 40 min. from Jozankei by bus. It commands a panoramic view of the surrounding mountains covered with thick forests. The pass served as a land transportation center in the days of *Kaitakushi*, but is now known as a tourist attraction.

Route 54. Sapporo to Hakodate via Otaru

This route covers points lying between Sapporo and Hakodate along the Hakodate Main Line.

Otaru (33B3), 33.8 km. from Sapporo, 45 min. by express, is a port city with a population of 189,000 on the SW coast of Ishikari Bay facing the Japan Sea.

The name "Otaru" is said to have derived from the Ainu words *ota oru nai* ("a river on a sandy beach").

In feudal days, the Matsumae clan ruled the S part of Ezo (the present Hokkaido), persuading the Ainu here to fish for herring. The establishment of a town here took place later than the 1850's, however. In 1880, Hokkaido's first railway line, 35 km. in length, was opened for traffic between Temiya in Otaru and Sapporo. When the line was extended to 89 km. northeastward to Horonai in 1882, Otaru started developing as a shipping port for Ishikari coal. As the development of Hokkaido progressed, industry sprang

up in Otaru, and the city's trade and commerce grew briskly year after year. Otaru's total output is based on more than 90 percent industrial production, but fisheries also flourish.

At present, Otaru is the fifth-largest city in Hokkaido after Sapporo, Asahikawa, Hakodate and Kushiro, and serves as a land and sea transportation center for this area. The busy quarters of the city are Hanazonocho, Inahocho, Daiichi O-dori and Miyakodori. With a coastline stretching more than 52 km., the city abounds in scenic spots and good swimming beaches.

Otaru Park, about 1.5 km. S of Otaru Station, 3 min. by bus, covers a hilly area of some 33 ha. in the heart of the city. The park is thickly wooded with pine, plum and cherry trees. It has a municipal office, a public library, baseball and athletics fields, tennis courts and an archery range. In winter the park affords good ski grounds. From the top of the hill, an extensive view of the city and the sea beyond can be enjoyed.

Temiya Cave, about 2 km. NE of Otaru Station, lies under a cliff along the coastal road in Temiya Park. The front part of the cave has collapsed, but the inner wall of the cave has a cryptic inscription about 2 m. high and 4 m. wide. It was found in 1865, or thereabouts. The meaning of the inscription has been studied by many scholars without any agreement being reached. A bronze replica of the inscription has been made and posted at the entrance to the cave.

Asarigawa Spa (33C3), 8.5 km. SW of Otaru Station, 30 min. by bus, is a secluded spa facing the Asari River. Opened in 1954, the spa offers a municipal hot-spring center with several recreational facilities. The hot springs are simple thermal and sulphated common-salt, and said to be efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism, female diseases, burns, etc.

Niseko-Shakotan-Otaru Coast Quasi-National Park (33B3): This park includes the three areas of the Niseko Mountains, Shakotan Peninsula and Otaru Seaside Park.

Niseko is a high plateau formed by the Niseko volcanic mountains, which include Mts. Nisekoan-Nupuri, Iwao-Nupuri, Chise-Nupuri, Mekun-nai and other peaks. They average 1,000 m. in altitude. Buses go as high as 800 m. above sea level. Because the mountains offer good ski grounds in winter with excellent facilities, the region is often compared to St. Moritz in Switzerland, which is said to resemble in topography. In between the mountains are such lovely hot-spring resorts as Niseko, Kombu, Yumoto, Yamada and Rankoshi.

The Shakotan Peninsula features a clearly cut shoreline with sea-eroded cliffs. To the N of the peninsula, Capes Shakotan and Kamui command magnificent views of the Japan Sea.

Otaru Seaside Park, offering a distant view of the Shakotan Peninsula, abounds in tourist attractions. They include an ocean park, placid Oshoro Bay, Ranshima Beach and Akaiwa with its famous, sharp-cut red rock.

Otamoi Park, about 8 km. NW of Otaru Station, 15 min. by bus, is situated on lofty cliffs overlooking the sea. The park commands a fine view of the Shakotan Peninsula across a stretch of the sea. **Mt. Tengu**, alt. 533 m., about 3 km. SW of Otaru Station, rises behind the city. It is noted for its excellent view of the city and port. It is also known as a site where the First Japan National Ski Championships were held. Ringed by white birch and pine forests, the ski grounds provide a variety of slopes for all classes of skiers.

Ranshima Beach, about 200 m. NE of Ranshima Station, facing Otaru Bay, is the best white-sand swimming beach in Hokkaido. The clear water and calm sea of the beach attract thousands of swimmers in July and August.

Oshoro Stone Circle, 1.5 km. SE of Ranshima Station, stands on the banks of the Ranshima River in an almost elliptical form. The circle is some 28 m. in diameter, while the height of each stone is about 1 m. A large number of stone implements and earthenware fragments have been found in the neighboring fields. The site of an ancient dwelling has also been discovered in the vicinity. As for the stone circle, its age and meaning have not yet been made clear. In the vicinity are the Nishizakiyama Stone Circle, the Oyachi Shell Mound and the site of Fugoppe *Chashi* (fort). **Yoichi** (33B3), once a prosperous fishing port for herring, is situated at the neck of the Shakotan Peninsula. The city embraces a natural aquarium operated by the town office, Hokkaido University orchards, Hokkaido Fisheries Experimental Station and the Nikka Whisky Distillery. Situated close to Yoichi Station, the distillery turns out whisky, brandy, etc. An inspection tour of the distillery is offered from Monday to Saturday.

The main industry of Yoichi is fishing, but it is also quite well known for its apples. The apple orchards spread from the valley of the Yoichi River toward the hillside.

Fugoppe Cave at Fugoppe in Yoichimachi is 1.5 km. W of Ranshima Station. Discovered in 1950, the cave is about 7 m. deep, 6 m. wide and 5 m. high. More than 200 types of picture words, estimated to be approximately 1,500 years old, have been inscribed on the wall of the cave. They are anthropologically and archaeologically valuable.

Some of the symbols apparently represent human figures, quadrupeds, fish and boats. The cave seems to have been an ancient dwelling, as there are traces that fires were made there. When the cave was first excavated, it was found to contain a large number of earthenware, stone implements and bone utensils.

Shakotan Peninsula (33B3), with a 30-km. base stretching from Yoichi to Iwanai, juts out into the Japan Sea for about 40 km. On its tip are such peaks as Yobetsu (alt. 1,298 m.) and Shakotan (1,255 m.). It finally forks into Cape Kamui and Cape Shakotan like a pair of short ox horns. The peninsular coastline, subjected to the erosion of the sea, is marked by cliffs some 100 m. high. Particularly at Nomanai on the NW coast, bold cliffs soar more

than 250 m. high, presenting an awe-inspiring sight. The waters off the peninsula were once Hokkaido's best fishing grounds for herring, but now codfish and salmon are the main catch. The most scenic area on the peninsula stretches 6 km. from Opukaluishi on the W coast to Cape Nomanai, which commands a view of the rough waves of the Japan Sea and steep cliffs.

A pleasure boat trip is available between Yobetsu on Cape Kamui and Jinkeinaï, which is connected with Iwanai by bus in 50 min. Iwanai is the gateway to the W coast, while Otaru and Yoichi are the gateways to the E coast.

The NE coast, on the other hand, has been developed since olden times. Cape Kamui on the NW tip of the peninsula can be reached from Yoichi in about 2 hrs. by bus. The cape is marked by a huge rock, about 41 m. high, called Kamui-Iwa.

In olden days, navigators passing the rock lowered their sails and prayed for safety on the sea by offering straw figures and sacred sake to the sea god. It is also said that they were forbidden to sail N of the rock whenever a woman was aboard ship.

Iwanai (33B4), located in the center of Niseko-Shakotan-Otaru Coast Quasi-National Park, has been well known as a fishing port city since the Edo period. The city once flourished as a key fishing port for herring together with Yoichi, but it now prospers as a fishing port for Alaskan pollock and Atka mackerel as well as for fish processing. It is also known as the first cultivation site of asparagus in Japan and today canned asparagus continues to be one of Iwanai's specialties.

The **Raiden Coast** (about 8 to 16 km. W of Iwanai Station; part of the distance may be covered by bus) forms the W end of the Niseko volcanic mountains. It is a popular scenic spot, with many small capes jutting out into the sea, cliffs soaring to become the edges of precipices.

Kutchan (33B4), 93 km. or about 2 hrs. by express from Sapporo, is the junction for the 83-km. Iburi Line leading to Date-Mombetsu on the Muroran Main Line. It serves as a highway communication center, linking Shikotsu-Toya National Park with Niseko-Shakotan-Otaru Coast Quasi-National Park. It is also known as a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Yotei. Specialties of the city are potatoes, beans, beets and asparagus.

Mt. Yotei (33B4), alt. 1,893 m., is a part of Shikotsu-Toya National Park. The mountain is popularly called Ezo-Fuji, but is also known as Shiribeshiyama. In Ainu it is called *Makkari-Nupuri*. It is an extinct volcano that is beautifully shaped like Mt. Fuji. An unobstructed view of its fine cone from a train window on the Hakodate Main Line or along the Iburi Line is very impressive.

The base measures 13 km. from E to W, and 12 km. from N to S. The foothills are thickly wooded with Japanese beech, Japanese white oak and birch, while the central section as far as the 6th station is covered by primeval forests of Yesso spruce and Sakhalin fir. The upper portion is almost entirely covered with lava.

Ascent: There is a wide, rich distribution of alpine flora that includes as many as 260 species in an area extending from Lake Hangetsu at the W foot to the summit. These plants are protected as "Natural Monuments." On the summit are three craters that turn into lakes when the snow melts. The largest, called the *Father Caldron*, is oval-shaped and measures 2 km. in circumference. The two other smaller craters, called *Mother Caldron* and *Small Caldron*, lie just to the NW of *Father Caldron* in that order.

The mountain attracts a large number of climbers. There are three ascent routes—the *Kutchan*, *Hirafu* and *Makkari* Trails. *Kutchan* and *Hirafu* (the next station) are generally used as the bases for the ascent. The distance from *Kutchan* Station to the shores of Lake Hangetsu, from where a trail to the summit begins, is covered in 1 hr. by bus. From there it is a 4-hr. walk to the summit over a distance of 6 km. It takes about 1 hr. to walk around the *Father Caldron* crater. By the *Hirafu* route, it is about 9.5 km. from the railway station to the summit. By this route, the lakeshore is reached in 30 min. by bus.

Mt. Nisekoan-Nupuri (33B4), alt. 1,309 m., is the main peak of the Niseko volcanic mountains, standing face to face with Mt. Yotei across the Hakodate Main Line to the E. To the W of the peak are a group of variform volcanoes such as the belonite *Io-Nupuri* (1,154 m.), the tholoide *Chise-Nupuri* (1,135 m.) and the sloping *Weisshorn* (1,046 m.). In the bosom of these volcanic mountains lies a group of hot springs such as *Yamada*, *Niseko*, *Kombu*, *Yumoto*, *Kurosawa*, *Narita* and *Niimi*. Mt. Nisekoan-Nupuri affords one of the four best ski centers in Hokkaido in winter, celebrated for the abundance of its fine-quality snow and the varied configuration of the terrain. The ascent of the peak can be made from *Kombu Spa*, a distance of 8 km.

Niseko Spa (33B4) (about 16 km. NW of Niseko Station; bus service is available from the station via *Kombu Spa*, except in winter) is situated halfway up Mt. Nisekoan-Nupuri at an altitude of 750 m. Lying at the foot of steep slopes, the spa is an ideal base for alpine skiing. It is a muriated saline, bitter spring with a temperature of 75°C. A mountain lodge operated by JNR is located in the vicinity.

Kombu Spa (33B4), 6 km. N of *Kombu* Station, 30 min. by bus from either *Kombu* or *Niseko* Station, is the best-equipped spa among those lying at the foot of Mts. Nisekoan-Nupuri and *Chise-Nupuri*. It is not only an ideal base for skiers in the district, but it is also crowded with many visitors in autumn coming to enjoy the changing color of the leaves. The spa includes the seven hot springs of *Aoyama*, *Chise House*, *Koikawa*, *Kurosawa*, *Momijidani*, *Niseko* and *Yakushi*. The spa consists of a muriated saline spring, a weak common-salt spring and an earthy common-salt spring, with temperatures ranging from 38° to 51°C.

Oshamambe (33B4), 174 km. or about 3 hrs. 40 min. by express from Sapporo, is the junction for the Muroran Main Line. The town lies on the NW coast of *Uchiura Bay*, with Mt. *Utsushimambe* (alt. 554 m.) rising in the N, and Mt. *Oshamambe* (alt. 971 m.); Mt. *Bozu* (alt. 544 m.) and Mt. *Ruotsu* (alt. 532 m.) soar-

ing in the W. Since the town also embraces a hot-spring resort founded in 1955, it flourishes as a spa town.

The section between Mori and Onuma on the Hakodate Main Line is connected by another line, making a detour in the process. After leaving Mori, the E Line (35.3 km.) runs along the shores of Uchiura Bay for a while. Then turning S, it hugs the S shores of Lake Onuma before it meets the Hakodate Main Line again at Onuma, thus making a three-quarter circuit of Mt. Koma. Skirting the W foot of Mt. Koma, the W Line (22.5 km.) passes through the scenic area between Lake Onuma and Lake Konuma. **Onuma Quasi-National Park** (33B4) covers an area of 9,469 ha. and includes Mt. Koma and the three dammed lakes of Onuma, Konuma and Junsai—all formed by the mud and water carried down from the volcano. About 80 percent of the park is covered with water. Over 100 islets covered the broad-leaved trees are scattered around the lakes, presenting a lovely sight during the seasons of fresh green and crimson tints. By popular consent, the best view is provided by Konuma Hill lying between Lake Konuma and Lake Junsai. The park contains so many different sightseeing attractions that tourists can enjoy a visit any time of the year.

Lake Onuma (33B4) is the northeasternmost of the three lakes. Being the largest of the three, it measures 20.4 km. in circumference and 13.6 m. at its deepest point. Connected with Lake Konuma by a river, Lake Onuma is well stocked with carp, crucian carp and trout.

Lake Konuma (33B5) lies SW of Lake Onuma, with the Hakodate Main Line passing between them. The lake is 16 km. in circumference, while its deepest point measures 23 m. The lake embraces 31 islets covered with thick woods, presenting a beautiful sight. In winter the lake is frozen and skating can be enjoyed. The summit of Mt. Higure (alt. 303 m.), situated beside the lake, commands a panoramic view of the park.

Lake Junsai (33B5), NW of Lake Konuma and connected with Lake Onuma by the Yadonobe River, is the smallest of the three lakes, with a circumference of 7.25 km. The lake also embraces 14 islets, presenting a picturesque scene. The name Junsai (water shield) derives from the fact that water shields grow in the lake.

Mt. Koma (33B4) also called Komagatake, situated N of the Onuma Quasi-National Park, is an active volcano rising to an altitude of 1,140 m. Mt. Koma is actually a collective name for three mountain peaks—Mt. Sahara (alt. 1,115 m.), Mt. Kengamine (alt. 1,140 m.) and Mt. Sumidamori (alt. 880 m.). Originally, Mt. Koma had a conic peak, but frequent explosions have changed its shape, as one can see today. On the summit is a large, horseshoe-shaped crater, which measures 2 km. from E to W and 1.5 km. from N to S, and embraces three old and new craters inside its walls.

Mt. Koma is also called Oshima-Fuji because of its resemblance

to Mt. Fuji when seen from the N foot, which runs into Uchiura Bay. Its slopes are covered with thick forests of pine and other broad-leaved trees, while such alpine plants as azalea, selaginella, moorwort, etc. are found at 600 m. or higher above sea level. In winter, the slopes afford excellent ski grounds.

Shikabe Spa (33B4), lying at the SE foot of Mt. Koma facing the Pacific Ocean, is reached in 15 min. from Shikabe Station, or 45 min. from Onuma Station by bus. Containing Shikanoyu, Yoshinoyu, Tsurunoyu and other hot springs, the spa resort provides a popular health retreat. The springs are used for making salt from sea water. The spa commands a scenic view of Mt. Yotei and beyond Muroran Port.

Hakodate (33B5), 286.5 km. from Sapporo, 4 hrs. 20 min. by limited express train or 40 min. by plane, is the third-largest city in Hokkaido with a population of 234,000. The name of Hakodate (lit. Box Castle) can be traced back to the 15th century, when the Kono clan built a box-shaped castle here.

The city lies at the neck of the Hakodate Peninsula, with Mt. Hakodate rising at its tip. It juts out into the Tsugaru Straits and embraces Hakodate Bay, whose E cove forms Hakodate Port.

The port was opened as a coaling station in 1855 under the Kanagawa Treaty. On July 1, 1859, Hakodate became one of the five trading ports opened under the commerce treaties concluded with various foreign countries. The other ports were Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Niigata.

Hakodate serves as the starting point of the Hakodate Main Line and is the front gateway to Hokkaido. Visitors to Hokkaido arriving by rail and ferry via Aomori land in Hakodate first. It is conveniently connected with Honshu by ferryboat and plane. From Tokyo the All Nippon Airways maintains a nonstop flight service to Hakodate in 1 hr. 15 min., while the JNR ferryboats connect the city with Aomori in 3 hrs. 50 min.

The chief industry of Hakodate is fishing. When fishing is in season from July to December, the Port of Hakodate presents a bustling scene with hundreds of fishing boats busily chugging in and out of the port. Other industries of the city are related to fishing such as shipbuilding, net weaving, food canning, processing of marine products and other foods, etc.

Since a day was set aside in 1935 to commemorate the opening of the port to foreign trade, the Port Festival (held in early August) has become one of the city's annual events.

Mt. Hakodate (33B5), alt. 335 m., 3 km. SW of Hakodate Station, can be ascended by bus in 25 min. from the station, or 5 min. by ropeway from the foot. It is a lava cone formed by the eruption of an undersea volcano and has cliffs of 100 to 150 m. high facing the sea. It measures 9 km. in circumference.

Magnetite was found by U.S. Navy sailors when Commodore Perry visited this port in 1854 and the mountain was named "Telegraph Hill." Since it was included within a fortified zone, it was

restricted to the public for 46 years from 1899. With the end of World War II, however, it was opened to the public and has been a popular hiking place ever since.

The summit has several peaks, the highest being northern Goten-yama—335 m. high. On a flatland at the S end of the summit is an observatory with three TV towers. The view from the observatory is superb, taking in the city and the port at the base, and mountains in Honshu across the Tsugaru Straits as well as the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. The night scene is also regarded as the best.

Bust of Tadataka Ino is set into the observatory wall. The inscription under the bas-relief reads: "The first place in Hokkaido surveyed by Tadataka Ino." This caption is followed by a passage from his survey diary, dated May 28, 1800, that concerns his survey of Mt. Hakodate. Tadataka Ino (1745–1818) was a distinguished geographer who drew up the first accurate map of Japan based on actual surveys.

Monument of Thomas Wright Blakiston (1832–1891) stands on the summit of Mt. Hakodate. At the front of the monument is the Englishman Blakiston's portrait in bas-relief. He lived in Hokkaido for 23 years from 1861, arriving seven years after the port was opened to foreign trade. Besides engaging in trade, he studied birds and collected specimens. He discovered that the geographical distribution of animals was different N and S of the Tsugaru Straits. As a result, the straits have come to be called the Blakiston Line by zoologists.

Hakodate Park, about 2.5 km. S of the station, is reached from the Aoyagicho streetcar stop. Situated on the E slope of Mt. Hakodate, the park covers an area of 480 a.

The park is thickly wooded with cherry, pine and plum trees, and offers a pleasant place for a stroll. It is a well-known site for cherry-blossom viewing on spring nights, and many visitors come here during the season. The Municipal Hakodate Library and the Hakodate Museum are located in the park. The museum includes the diary and manuscripts written by a famous poet, Takuboku Ishikawa (1886–1912), pictures depicting the manners and customs of the Ainu and some valuable documents throwing light on the early history of Hokkaido.

Hakodate Museum is a three-story, ferroconcrete building with wooden annexes housing an archaeological museum and a fisheries museum. The museum was established as a result of a suggestion made in 1871 by Horace Capron (1804–1885), the American adviser to *Kaitakushi* or the Colonization Commissioner. It was opened to the public in 1879.

The present fisheries museum is the original museum. It was Hokkaido's first Western-style wooden building, and is Japan's oldest local museum. The articles displayed there are concerned with archaeology, the aboriginal races in the northern districts, arts and crafts, geology and minerals, flora and fauna.

Japan Orthodox Hakodate Resurrection Church, 4 km. SW of Hakodate Station, is a 10-min. walk from the Suehirocho streetcar stop. Located in Motomachi at the NE foot of Mt. Hakodate, the church was established in 1862 by a Russian prelate Ioan Kasatkin Nicolai (1836–1912), who visited Japan and propagated the Greek Orthodox religion at a time when Christianity was prohibited. The original church was destroyed by fire, and the present magnificent Byzantine-style building was constructed on the site in 1916. This church is not open to the public, but is illuminated at night, adding a blaze of light to the Hakodate night scene. The bell now hanging in the Nicolai Cathedral in Kanda, Tokyo, was moved from this church in 1914.

Goryokaku (33B5), about 3 km. NE of Hakodate Station (15 min. by bus), or 10 min. on foot from the Goryokaku streetcar stop, is Japan's first Western-style fort. It was built for the defense of Ezo when the area was placed under the direct rule of the Tokugawa shogunate. The fort was completed in 1864 after eight years of hard work. The fort was constructed in the shape of a star; hence the name of the fort.

It was here that the naval force led by Takeaki Enomoto (1836–1908) made its last stand in support of the Tokugawa shogunate at the time of the Meiji Restoration of 1868. After a fierce battle lasting more than a month, Enomoto surrendered. The fort still retains its stone walls, earthworks and moats, but it has since been converted into a park. Inside the old fort is a branch of the Hakodate Museum, where materials and items connected with the battle are on display. This historic relic is registered as an "Important Cultural Property."

Near Goryokaku Park stands the 5-m. Goryokaku Tower, which commands a panoramic view of the surrounding area. The park has many cherry trees and wisteria, which attract crowds of people at blossom time.

Yunokawa Spa (33B5) lies on the S side of the Matsukura River facing the Tsugaru Straits, 7 km. SE of Hakodate Station (30 min. by streetcar, or 25 min. by bus). One of the oldest spas in Hokkaido, Yunokawa was found in the mid-17th century, according to an old record. It is the most flourishing and well-equipped spa in southern Hokkaido, with as many as 100 *ryokan* and restaurants clustered in the neighborhood. It also provides a good stopping place for travelers passing through Hakodate. The spa consists of earth-muriated, earthy sulphated and bromic common-salt springs of colorless transparency. The springs average 66°C. in temperature.

Trappist Convent, situated about 3 km. E of Yunokawa Spa, is reached in 5 min. from Yunokawa Station or 20 min. from Hakodate, both by bus. The convent is managed by the Trappist Order of Roman Catholics. Founded in 1898 by eight French monks, the present order includes about 80 Trappistines, who lead a devout life by obeying strict rules. The inmates are divided into white-robed sisters—who are mainly contemplative and the brown-robed sisters—who are engaged in active pursuits such as stock and dairy

farming. The butter and candy they produce here are put on the market as specialties of Hokkaido.

Mt. Esan (33C5), alt. 618 m., 50 km. E of Hakodate (its base can be reached in 2 hrs. 15 min. by bus), is an active, conic and tholoide-style double volcano rising at the SE tip of the Oshima Peninsula. The crest can be reached in a 1-hr. hike from the base. The summit has an oval crater, with small secondary craters pouring out sulphuric fumes. The somma rising on the E side of the crater is the highest, commanding a magnificent, wide-ranging view of the surrounding countryside. The mountain slopes are thickly covered with more than 150 species of alpine plants; the azalea is especially noted for its beauty in season.

On the coast of Cape Esan is a remarkable development of sea cliffs, highlighted by many fine seascapes composed of coves and capes. As part of a fortified zone, the area was sealed off from the public until the end of World War II, but it has now been designated as a prefectural park.

ALONG THE ESASHI AND MATSUMAE LINES

The JNR's Esashi Line branches off at Goryokaku, the first station past Hakodate, running W along the shores of the Tsugaru Straits as far as Esashi on the Japan Sea coast via Kikonai. From Kikonai, the 50.8-km. Matsumae Line runs to Matsumae.

Trappist Monastery is 2 km. (25 min. on foot) W of Oshima-Tobetsu on the Esashi Line (26 km. from Hakodate). Like the Trappist Convent in Yunokawa, it is Japan's only Catholic monastery run by the Trappist Order. It was founded in 1895 by Furie Okada, a naturalized Japanese from France. Some 50 lay brothers are engaged in farming and dairy production, with the butter and cheese they produce being sold on the market.

Only men are allowed to enter the monastery buildings, with permission being required in advance.

Esashi (33B5), 83.3 km. from Hakodate, 1 hr. 50 min. by express, is a fishing port on the W coast of the Oshima Peninsula. In the Edo period when the population of the town increased to 30,000 during the herring fishing season, it was one of the leading Japanese communities in Hokkaido. Today, with a population of only 14,000, it serves as a cultural and political center of the area. Esashi is well known as the place of origin of a folk song called *Esashi Oiwake*.

Okushiri Island (33A4), lying 61 km. off the shore of Esashi, is a beautiful, thickly wooded island measuring 143 sq. km. in area. The island is known as the site of a penal colony in olden times. Most of its 6,300 inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. The island is blessed with a moderate climate and boasts of scenic beauty, abundant historical relics and good fishing grounds nearby. A regular ferryboat connects Okushiri and Aomae, principal cities of the island, with Esashi in about 2 hrs. 30 min.

Matsumae (33B5), 92 km. from Hakodate, 2 hrs. by express, is also

a fishing port at the SW tip of the peninsula. Called Fukuyama in the Edo period, the place was settled by Japanese some 700 years ago. From the 16th century for a long time afterward it was the capital of Ezo Island (the present Hokkaido). Being the birthplace of *samurai* culture in Hokkaido, it was the only castle-town on the island. Sometimes called the "Kamakura of Hokkaido," it now prospers as a cultural and economic mart. The town has many historic sites, and is noted for its abundant catch of squid.

Matsumae Castle, 1.2 km. (5 min. by bus), is the northernmost and last feudal castle ever built in Japan. The first castle, built by Yoshihiro Matsumae in 1606, was destroyed by fire. The three-story donjon and main gate were the only remains of the next castle, erected in 1854 by order of the Tokugawa shogunate for the defense of the northern district, but the donjon was destroyed by fire again in 1949. The present castle was restored to its former state in ferroconcrete in 1961. The main gate has been designated as an "Important Cultural Property," while the castle site has been turned into a park. About 5,000 cherry trees in the park blossom for about a month starting in late April.

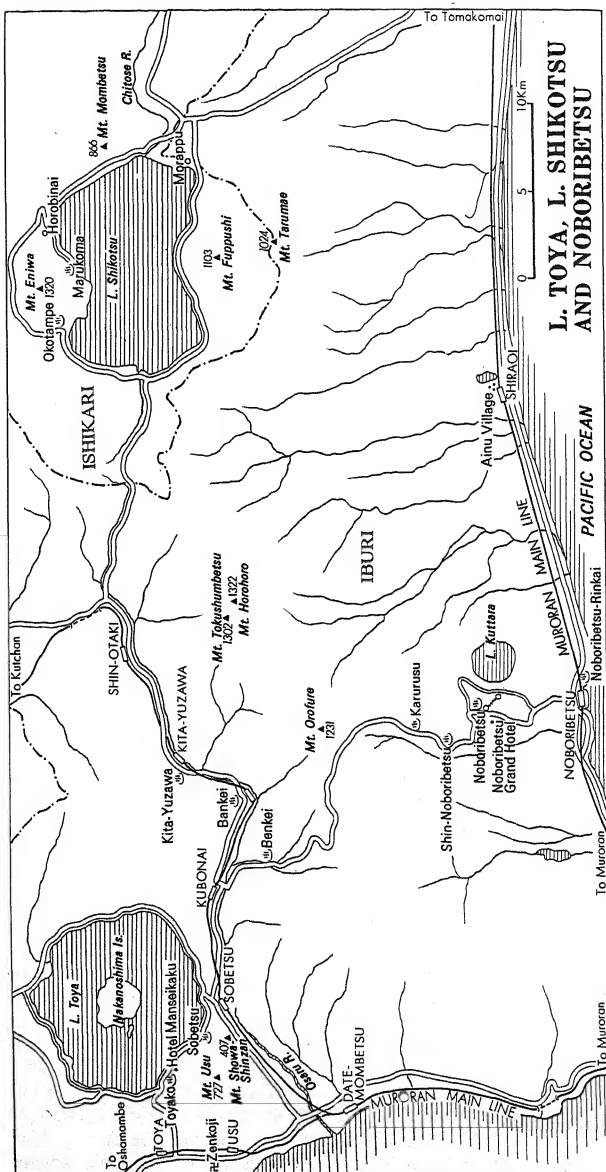
Route 55. Sapporo to Muroran, Shikotsu-Toya National Park and Cape Erimo

The traveler going to the Shikotsu-Toya National Park or to Hakodate from Sapporo must take the Chitose Line and the Muroran Main Line. The Chitose Line branches off at Shiroishi (62.4 km. from Sapporo) on the Hakodate Main Line and connects with the Muroran Main Line at Numanohata. The distance between Sapporo and Hakodate by the above two lines is 32.4 km. longer than that by the Hakodate Main Line via Otaru. This longer route is no less important, however, since the through limited express and most of expresses running between the two cities follow it.

Chitose (33C4), 41 km. from Sapporo and S of the Ishikari Plain, about 30 min. by express, is a city with a population of 59,000. Prospering as a transportation center, the city is connected with the Japan Sea and the Pacific Ocean by river. In olden times, it was the sixth-largest city in Hokkaido. With the establishment of the airport in 1934 and the development of aircraft, it serves as an aerial gateway to Hokkaido and together with Tomakomai as one of the gateways to Lake Shikotsu.

SHIKOTSU-TOYA NATIONAL PARK

Designated in 1949, this park (33C4) consists of three sections—**Mt. Yotei**, **Lake Toya** and **Jozankei-Shikotsu-Noboribetsu**. Covering a combined area of 98,660 ha., it is featured by various types



L. TOYA, L. SHIKOTSU AND NOBORIBETSU

PACIFIC OCEAN

MURORAN RINKAI

NOBORIBETSU

TO MURORAN

TO MURORAN

of volcanoes, picturesque caldera lakes and famous hot springs. Its proximity and easy access from cities on the periphery, including Sapporo, Otaru and Muroran, make this national park a popular spot for visitors.

(1) Mt. Yotei section: This is comprised of Mt. Yotei and its surroundings. See Route 54.

(2) Lake Toya section: This consists of the district encircling Lake Toya. Toyako Spa, Mt. Usu, Mt. Showa Shinzan, etc., are located in this section.

(3) Jozankei-Shikotsu-Noboribetsu section: This is the largest section of the three. Surrounding Lake Shikotsu are such mountains as Eniwa, Tarumae, etc. It extends from Jozankei Spa on the upper reaches of the Toyohira River in the N to Noboribetsu and Karurusu Spas and Lake Kuttara in the S.

Lake Shikotsu (33C4), about 26 km. SW of Chitose Station and some 24 km. NW of Tomakomai Station, is accessible from both stations within 50 min. by bus. It is also reached from Sapporo in 1 hr. 10 min. by bus. The caldera lake lies at an altitude of 248 m. between Mt. Tarumae in the S and Mt. Eniwa in the N. The lake covers an area of 77.3 sq. km. and is 363 m. in depth, making it the deepest lake in Hokkaido and the second-deepest in Japan after Lake Tazawa in Akita Prefecture.

Its cerulean waters are largely confined by sheer cliffs, and like Lake Toya, also in the northernmost part of Japan, it never freezes over. The lake is stocked with red salmon and crawfish. Marukoma Spa on the N shore, 1 hr. 10 min. by boat from Shikotsu-Kohan wharf on the E shore, is a scenic spot at the SE foot of Mt. Eniwa. From the spa one can look across the lake and enjoy a fine view of Mt. Fuppushi (1,103 m.)—a dormant volcano—and the smoky volcano of Tarumae. The spa is known as a starting point for the ascent of Mt. Eniwa.

Mt. Tarumae (33C4), alt. 1,024 m., soaring to the S of Lake Shikotsu, is one of the better-known active volcanoes in Hokkaido. A so-called triple volcano, it has erupted many times since 1667. Particularly in the great eruption of 1909, a dome of dark lava appeared in the central crater. It is 450 m. in diameter and 106 m. in height, with vapors and sulphurous fumes still rising from its bowels. In summer, bus service is available from Morappu on the E shore of Lake Shikotsu to the 7th station (35 min.). From there to the summit, it is some 40 min. on foot.

Mt. Eniwa (33C4), alt. 1,320 m., is a conic active volcano with a crater on the top. Situated on the NW shore of Lake Shikotsu, it is noted for its fine view on a clear day from the summit of Sapporo, Mts. Fuppushi and Tarumae, and Lake Okotampe. The ascent of the mountain is usually made from Poropinaï at the E foot, 30 min. by boat from Shikotsu-Kohan. It is a 3-hr. climb from Poropinaï to the summit.

Tomakomai (33C4), 73.6 km. from Sapporo and about 1 hr. by express or 32 hrs. by ferry from Tokyo, is a thriving industrial

city with a population of 120,000. It is the junction of the Muroran Main Line, the Chitose Line and the Hidaka Main Line leading to Samani to the SE. It serves as a gateway to the Shikotsu-Toya National Park. From the Edo period for a long time thereafter, Tomakomai flourished as a fishing port. With the establishment of the Oji Paper Company's Tomakomai Mill here in 1910, Tomakomai has since been rapidly developed as an industrial city. Accordingly, paper manufacturing is the most important industry of the city, which ranks as the biggest paper manufacturing city in Japan. About half of the city's area belongs to the Oji Paper Co. and the Sanyo Pulp Co.

The construction of a port by the large-scale excavation method, attempted for the first time in Japan, was completed on the sandy beach with a view to developing a large industrial area on the Yufutsu Plain. Following the construction of a breakwater and commercial port, an industrial port was completed in 1963.

Ainu Village in Shiraoi, 700 m. SW of Shiraoi Station, 10 min. on foot, is comprised of some 700 Ainu making up 130 families. Situated on the shores of Lake Potoro, this Ainu Village was moved here in 1965 to introduce their way of living. The Ainu in Shiraoi, like those in other parts of Hokkaido, have been considerably Japanized in their manners and customs, but most of their houses are still constructed in the traditional style. Some of their houses are open to the public to allow outsiders to study their way of life. The Ainu house has a hearth surrounded by *nusa* (offerings to God) made of pared twigs. Above the hearth a cookpot hangs on a chain with a hook from the ceiling, while the floor is covered with bearskins. Family treasures and handicraft articles are placed on display. The village chief and his wife wearing traditional costumes render an account of ancient manners and customs, and explain the use of the articles on display. It is customary for visitors to offer some money for their performance.

The Ainu Village in Shiraoi, like that in Chikabumi near Asahikawa, is one of the best examples of Ainu villages in Hokkaido.

Ainu: The Ainu are said to have been called Emishi in ancient times. But scholars cannot seem to agree on whether or not the Ezo were the ancestors of the Ainu. However, this can be sufficiently surmised from the name of places and mountains in the Toboku (Northeastern) District, where the Ainu lived in some parts of Honshu as well as in Hokkaido in olden times. In fact, Hokkaido was once called Ezo or Ezogashima (Isle of Ezo).

The Ainu have no racial affinity with the Japanese. The Ainu males are generally of powerful physique and imposing features, but of gentle nature. The most striking characteristic of Ainu men is their thick black hair, luxuriant moustache and long beard.

It was the custom among the Ainu women to tattoo around the mouth as well as the back of the hand and wrist, but this custom has been abandoned. Their clothes, called atsushi, are made of a cloth woven from fiber taken from the endodermis of the Japanese wych-elm.

The Ainu were originally fishermen, but the majority of them are now farmers,

although some are still engaged in fishing and others in both fishing and farming. They live in crude huts with roofs thatched with susuki grass, bamboo grass or reeds. The house has a door on the W (or SW) side, while the windows are invariably arranged on the E and S sides.

Considering the size of the districts they inhabited, their population was not excessively large. About 80 years ago their population totaled about 40,000, but today their number has decreased to only 17,000 altogether in Hokkaido.

At present, Ainu live in the Hidaka, Ibur, Kushiro, Tokachi and Abashiri districts. Their villages, called kotan, number about 100. The Ainu mode of living has been almost entirely Japanized so that except for their villages at Shiraoi and Chikabumi, where their old customs are jealously kept intact for tourist display, a visit to an ordinary kotan would hardly arouse the visitor's curiosity. In addition to the two villages mentioned above, a comparatively large Ainu kotan is located at Nibudani, Biratoricho in Hidaka on the Saru River. The village there is populated by about 500 Ainu, or 100 Ainu households.

Noboribetsu (33C4), 111.7 km. from Sapporo, about 1 hr. 40 min. by limited express, lies E of Muroran at the entrance to Hokkaido's famous hot-spring resort—Noboribetsu Spa, which is a part of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park.

Momijidani (Maple Valley), famous for the autumnal tints of its maple-tree leaves—at their best in October, is to the left of the road leading to the spa.

Noboribetsu Spa (33C4) is reached by bus in 13 min. from Noboribetsu Station, 1 hr. 15 min. from Muroran and 2 hrs. 50 min. from Sapporo. One of the most famous spas in Japan, it is situated at an altitude of 200 m. in a large ravine (the Kusuri-sambetsu River) and walled in by timbered mountains.

There are 11 springs of various kinds, including sulphur, common-salt, simple thermals, etc., with temperatures ranging from 45° to 93°C. The hot-spring water gushing out of the earth amounts to 4,200 lit. per min. at the maximum. All the hotels and ryokan are provided with hot-spring baths, the Daiichi Takimoto's bath being regarded the most famous among them. The bath is very large, containing 40 bath tubs with some 10 different kinds of water so that bathers can choose the type of bath they prefer or the one most efficacious in the treatment of their ailment. This is unparalleled, even in Japan—the land of hot springs.

The discovery of the spa dates back many centuries. It is on record that Priest Enku of the Zen sect, who propagated Buddhism in Ezo (the present Hokkaido) in the 16th century, visited the spa. An image of Kannon (Goddess of Mercy) carved by him with a hatchet is enshrined at Jigokudani. But Noboribetsu Spa as a popular hot-spring resort dates back only to 1858 when a certain Kinzo Takimoto, a native of Musashi-Honjo, visited the spa with his wife in search of a cure for the latter's skin disease. Finding the hot-spring water efficacious against the disease, they settled down here and opened an inn with bathing facilities.

At the spa are a hot-spring science museum, an Ainu Museum and the Hot-spring Research Institute of Hokkaido University.

Jigokudani (Valley of Hell), 400 m. from Noboribetsu Spa, is a

huge depression from which Noboribetsu Spa's hot-spring waters emanate. Filled with cones and hills of sinter from the hot springs, the depression measures about 1.6 km. in circumference and 100 m. in depth.

In contrast to this desolation, the verdure of the mountainside extends here and there into Jigokudani. In autumn, the mist and the scarlet tints of the maple leaves transform the entire mountain into a scene of picturesque beauty.

Mounting the lip of the crater, a 300-m. road leads N uphill and through the woods to the rim of an immense chasm, supposedly part of an old crater. At the bottom is Oyunuma, a lake of hot mud and boiling water 1 km. in circumference. Its edge appears as a thick crust, but at the center a sulphur spring bubbles up, sending out circles on the surface of the water. On the farther side of the lake, the highest peak—Hiyoriyama (366 m.)—belches out clouds of sulphurous steam. By drawing hot-spring water from Oyunuma, the **New Noboribetsu Spa** was opened in 1962, 4 km. away on the road to Orofure Pass.

Mt. Kuma, also called Shihorei, alt. 549 m., soars between Noboribetsu Spa and Lake Kuttara. Its summit can be reached in 10 min. by a ropeway stretching from the E plateau of the spa. The view from the summit takes in Lake Kuttara lying at the base, the Pacific Ocean and the columns of smoke rising from Mt. Tarumae. There is an enclosure on the summit that provides a sanctuary for 70 brown bears.

Lake Kuttara (33C4), about 4 km. E of Noboribetsu Spa, is a circular lake with no outlet. In summer it can be reached in 25 min. by bus from the spa. The lake is 200 m. above sea level, has an area of 5 sq. km. and measures 260 m. at its deepest point. The shores of the lake are generally steep, while the water is crystal clear. The lake is stocked with red salmon, and the autumn tints of the surrounding area are popular with sightseers.

Karurusu Spa (33C4) lies 8 km. NW of Noboribetsu Spa (15 min. by bus). It is situated at an altitude of 333 m. in the meandering ravine of the Chitose River—the upper stretch of the Noboribetsu River. Its hot springs are clear, simple thermals containing radium, with temperatures ranging from 38°–56°C. They are efficacious against nervous diseases, rheumatism, spinal ailments, female diseases, etc. Taken internally, the water is good for gastroenteric disorders. Baths have been made by boring into the rock bed along the ravine; there are no baths at the *ryokan*. The spa is so named because its springs contain properties similar to those of the Karlsbad Springs in Czechoslovakia.

Muroran (33B4), 137.3 km. from Sapporo, 2 hrs. by express, is 8.1 km. or 15 min. by local train from Higashi-Muroran. A direct bus also connects Muroran with Sapporo in 3 hrs. 20 min.

Muroran is a port city with a population of 167,000. The name of the city derives from the Ainu words *morueran* (a gentle slope). The Etomo Peninsula (a land-tied island) juts out into the Pacific

at the NE end of Uchiura Bay to form a naturally good harbor. The city has risen from lowland strips at the rear of the port toward the terraced hills and enjoys the most salubrious climate in Hokkaido. Occupying a strategic point in land and maritime transportation, Muroran is the seat of the Iburi branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and the Muroran Technical College. Besides being Hokkaido's largest industrial city, it also has two famous hot-spring resorts—Noboribetsu and Toya—in its vicinity. The S coast of the Etomo Peninsula, where a large number of sea cliffs 50 to 90 m. high have been formed, offers beautiful seascapes of rugged cliffs and fantastic rocks. Kaigancho and other districts on the waterfront form the commercial center of the city. In the E are plants of the Japan Steel Works, Ltd., the Nippon Steel Corporation and the Muroran Dockyard of the Hakodate Dock Co. As a result, the city enjoys the reputation of being the largest industrial city in Hokkaido. With the recent expansion of the refineries of the Nippon Petroleum Refining Co., Muroran has also become the distribution center for petroleum in Hokkaido. **Cape Chikyu** (33B4), 2 km. S of Bokoi Station, is located at the southernmost tip of the Etomo Peninsula. On the cape is a majestic sea cliff towering 100 m. high, with red-colored rocks jutting out into the sea. At the tip of the cape is a lighthouse that was built in 1920.

Seaweed Research Laboratory of the Science Faculty of Hokkaido University is located on the scenic Charatsunai Beach, 1 km. S of Bokoi Station, or some 2 km. SE of Muroran Station. The institute is open to outside researchers.

Sokuryoyama (Survey Hill), about 1 km. W of Muroran Station, is a hill 200 m. high. The hill is so named because in 1872 an American engineer conducted surveys using this hill as the focal point when he was engaged in the construction of a highway between Muroran and Sapporo. From the top of the hill, a wide-ranging view of the city of Muroran and the Etomo Peninsula can be enjoyed. Four TV towers, including one belonging to NHK, stand on the hill.

Muroran Municipal Aquarium, located in scenic Shukuzushicho at the W tip of the Etomo Peninsula, is reached in about 15 min. by bus from Muroran Station. In the aquarium some 250 species of ocean and fresh-water fish found in Hokkaido are kept in 34 tanks and an indoor pool. In addition, some 130 specimens of fish are on display. The aquarium is open to the public from mid-April to the end of October.

Showa Shinzan (New Mountain of Showa) (33B4), is located near Sobetsu Station on the Iburi Line, which branches off at Date-mombetsu. It is 5 min. by bus from the station to the base of the mountain for the ascent (15 min. from Toyako Spa, mentioned later). The ascent may be made in 1 hr. on foot. The mountain is a new volcano formed during 1944–1945 at the E foot of Mt. Usu.

On December 28, 1943, severe earthquakes hit the periphery of Mt. Usu, and from the following February the village (alt. 150 m.) at the E foot of Mt. Usu gradually started to rise and move northward. From the end of June to the end of October of that year, several eruptions occurred in the area W of the village, creating seven craters.

Meanwhile, the ground in the neighborhood, pushed up by lava from below, continued to rise and finally formed a mound about 800 m. in diameter. In November, a tower of hardened lava gradually began to rise from the center of the craters, reaching a height of 408 m. by September 1945 and forming a belonite volcano. Even today, fumes escape from the crevices. As a mountain whose formation was actually witnessed, it was designated as a "Special Natural Monument." The records of the formation of the new volcano, describing in detail the changes in height and shape, are on display in the House of Materials at the foot of the mountain. **Kimobetsu**, also on the Iburu Line, is reached in 2 hrs. by train from Datemombetsu on the Muroran Main Line, or about 2 hrs. from Sapporo. The town is located on the National Highway leading from Sapporo to Lake Toya via Jozankei Spa. Kimobetsu is well known for the cultivation of asparagus.

Zenkoji Temple, 1.4 km. NW of Usu Station on the Muroran Main Line, is the oldest Buddhist Temple in Hokkaido. In 1804, the Tokugawa shogunate designated this temple as one of the three most important temples in Ezo (the present Hokkaido) for the enlightenment and colonization of the islanders. The other two are the Tojuin Temple at Samani in Hidaka and the Kokutaiji Temple at Akkeshi in Kushiro.

Mt. Usu (33B4), alt. 725 m., S of Lake Toya, is an active volcano famous for its frequent eruptions. In the violent eruption of 1910, it created Meiji Shinzan (New Mountain of Meiji) at the N foot, while in the eruptions of 1944-1945 the cone of Showa Shinzan was formed at the E base. It is a double-conoid volcano, with its top forming a caldera some 2 km. in diameter. From the crater rise the Great Usu (725 m.) in the E and the Small Usu (611 m.) in the W. The Great Usu is newer in formation than the Small Usu, and continues to emit occasional puffs of steam. In the N and S are sommas called Byobuyama. The heights cradle a lake called Ginnuma.

A 1,365-m. ropeway connecting the bus center at the foot of Showa Shinzan with the eastern edge of Mt. Usu allows tourists to easily enjoy its beautiful scenery. Orofure Pass at an altitude of 930 m., 40 min. from Noboribetsu Spa or 1 hr. from Toyako Spa by bus, lies midway between Lake Toya and Noboribetsu Spa. An observation platform erected at the pass commands a magnificent view of Lake Toya, Showa Shinzan, Mt. Yotei, Lake Kuttara and the Pacific Ocean. Near the observation platform is a beautiful flower garden where hundreds of alpine plants grow. **Lake Toya (33B4)**, lying about 7 km. NE of Toya Station, is

reached in 2 hrs. 10 min. from Sapporo by limited express. A direct bus, available from Sapporo via Jozankei Spa, takes 2 hrs. 45 min. Lake Toya is the gem of the Shikotsu-Toya National Park. The beauty of the water and the picturesque, surrounding hills make it one of the "must-see" spots in Hokkaido. Situated 83 m. above sea level, the lake is almost round in shape and never freezes over. It measures 46 km. in circumference, 70 sq. km. in area and 179.2 m. at its deepest point.

It embraces a large, thickly wooded island named Nakanoshima (or Oshima), with three smaller islets called Kannon, Manju and Bente situated in the center. Kannon Islet is so called because an image of Kannon (Goddess of Mercy) carved by Buddhist Priest Enku with a hatchet is enshrined on the islet. Nakanoshima Island is 2.6 km. from E to W and 2.4 km. from S to N. On the SW shore of the island is a forestry museum exhibiting material and items on forestry and animals that inhabit the forests of Hokkaido. The island is reached in 20 min. by a sightseeing boat from Toyako Spa (described below). Bus service along the shores of the lake is available.

Toyako Spa is located on the SW shore of Lake Toya, with Mts. Usu and Showa Shinzan at the rear and with a view of Mt. Yotei in the N across the lake. It is reached in 15 min. from Toya Station, 1 hr. 30 min. from Muroran or 1 hr. 40 min. from Noboribetsu Spa—all by bus. The spa enjoys the reputation of being one of the best hot-spring resorts in Hokkaido, partly because of its scenic beauty and modern-equipped *ryokan*. The spa has colorless, weak common-salt springs and sulphated common-salt springs, with temperatures ranging from 55° to 60°C. The springs are said to be efficacious against rheumatism, nervous diseases and abrasions, while the spring water taken internally is good for chronic stomach catarrh, hyperacidity of the gastric juices and constipation from atonic dyspepsia.

Miharashidai on the bus road from Toya Station to Toyako Spa serves as a vantage point from which to view the scenery of the lake and Mt. Yotei. About 200 m. uphill to the NW is a ski ground offering a variety of slopes suitable for experts as well as beginners.

From Toyoura (the first station after Toya) the Muroran Main Line runs along the coast of Uchiura Bay as far as Oshamambe, which is also on the Hakodate Main Line. In this section of the Muroran Main Line, the overhanging cliffs and rocks along the ocean provide enjoyable views from the train window.

ALONG THE HIDAKA MAIN LINE

The Hidaka Main Line begins at Tomakomai as a branch of the Muroran Main Line and runs SE for 146.5 km. along the Pacific coast to Samani. The latter city is reached in about 4 hrs. from Sapporo, or 3 hrs. from Tomakomai by express.

Biratori Ainu Village, 15 km. NE of Tomikawa Station (20 min. by bus), is one of the oldest and largest Ainu communities in the

valley of the Saru River. The Ainu here have retained their traditional manners, customs and culture comparatively intact. The high cliff to the rear of the village is the site of an old fort. The Yoshitsune Shrine dedicated to Yoshitsune Minamoto, a Japanese warrior deified by the Ainu, is located in the village. The shrine dates back to 1802, when Juzo Kondo—a shogunate retainer known as an explorer of the Kuriles—brought a wooden image of Yoshitsune here. The warrior was believed to have crossed the Tsugaru Straits to the Island of Ezo toward the end of the 12th century. The shrine is celebrated for its cherry trees, which blossom in mid-May.

Samani (33D4), the terminal of the Hidaka Main Line, is the starting point for exploring the Erimo Prefectural Park, with Cape Erimo situated in the center. Apart from the park, there are several places of interest in and around the city.

Tojuin Temple (33D4) is situated 1.5 km. W of Samani Station. Together with those temples of Zenkoji at Usu and Kokutaiji at Akkeshi, this Buddhist temple of the Tendai sect was designated as one of the three most important Buddhist temples in Ezo.

Mt. Apoi (33E4), alt. 811 m., noted as a treasure house for a wide variety of alpine flora, has been designated as a "Special Natural Monument." It lies 6 km. SE of Samani Station, some 10 min. by bus. At the foot is a botanical garden containing alpine plants found on Mt. Apoi and more than 120 species of rare trees from Hokkaido and other prefectures.

Hidaka Yabakei Gorge can be seen near the entrance to the Erimo Prefectural Park. It is noted for its unusual scenery, including strangely shaped rocks and cliffs, extending some 4 km. along the coast. The gorge is so called for the resemblance of its scenery to that of Yabakei in Kyushu, though it is smaller in scale.

Cape Erimo (33E5), 1 hr. 20 min. by JNR bus from Samani Station, constitutes the S tip of the Hidaka mountains and forms the center of the Erimo Prefectural Park. Jutting out into the Pacific, the cape presents a majestic seascape formed by 60-m.-high cliffs and a number of fantastic reefs and rocks extending several kilometers out to sea. Constantly exposed to strong winds, the cape is bereft of vegetation and desolate. The sea off the cape is where cold and warm currents meet. In summer, it is blanketed by a dense fog, often with little or no visibility. Going back to olden times, the sea here has long been regarded as perilous. At the tip of the cape stands a lighthouse established in 1889.

The Erimo Prefectural Park includes a coastline of cliffs and reefs running from Horoizumi to Hiro-o (terminal of the Hiro-o Line on the far side of the Hidaka mountains) by way of Cape Erimo, Mt. Apoi, the valley of the Horoman River, Shoya with its cherry trees and Lake Toyoni.

Samani and Hiro-o are connected by a JNR bus line of 73 km. running all the way along the Pacific coast. A 33-km.-long road linking Shoya and Hiro-o was opened in 1934 after eight years of

construction at a cost of a million yen (about \$500,000 at the time). The road is therefore called Gold Road. This section is noted as a place of scenic beauty where 40- to 50-m.-high cliffs, the giant waves of the Pacific Ocean and the rock-strewn coast present visitors with a striking contrast of natural beauty and man-made achievement. From the Gold Road at Fumbe, about 3 km. from Hiro-o, one can view the 20-m.-high Fumbe Falls. There is a good swimming beach on the nearby coast.

The 57.8-km.-long **Nissho Highway** connects Hidakacho on the Tomiuchi Line with Tokachi-Shimizu on the Nemuro Main Line. It cuts through the Hidaka mountains by means of a 580-m. tunnel located at a height of 1,023 m. above sea level. This highway has an important economic as well as tourist significance in shortening travel time between the W and SW parts of Hokkaido. Bus service is available between Hidakacho and Obihiro on the Nemuro Main Line via Tokachi-Shimizu.

Route 56. Sapporo to Asahikawa and Daisetsuzan National Park

From Sapporo, the Hakodate Main Line runs NE to Asahikawa via Iwamizawa and Takikawa.

Ebetsu (33C3), pop. 70,000, is a city situated in the center of the Ishikari Plain, having developed on the left bank of the Ishikari River. The origin of Ebetsu as a city goes back to 1878 when it served as a settlement for colonial troops. Because of the city's proximity to a coalfield, the Hokkaido Electric Power Co. constructed the Shin-Ebetsu Thermal Power Station here, with operations starting in 1963. Engaged in the manufacture of paper and ceramics as well as dairy farming, Ebetsu has developed as an industrial satellite of Sapporo. About 4.5 km. SW of Nopporo Station, the next station to Ebetsu, lies the **Hokkaido Natural Park**, with its primeval forest designated as a "Special Natural Monument." The park sprawls over Ebetsu City and the town of Hiroshima located about 20 km. SE of Sapporo.

Iwamizawa (33C3), pop. 73,000, 40.6 km. from Sapporo, about 35 min. by express, lies E of the Ishikari Plain. The city extends along the Ikushumbetsu and Tonebetsu Rivers. With the Sorachi branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government located here, the city serves as the political, economic and commercial center of this region. The city is a key point in Hokkaido transportation, with the Muroran Main Line running from here to Muroran and Oshamambe by way of Tomakomai. The two railway lines of Horonai and Manji branch off here, leading to the Ishikari coalfield in the mountainous E district. The neighborhood of Iwamizawa is a granary, producing a large amount of rice.

With an estimated 6,400 million tons of coal deposits, the Ishikari coalfield is the largest coalfield in Hokkaido, accounting for

85 percent of the coal produced in the northernmost island. It stretches 25 km. from E to W and 100 km. from N to S, starting from the Yubari area in the S and ending at the Akabira and Ashibetsu districts on the Nemuro Main Line in the N.

Mikasa (33C3), pop. 29,000, is a mining city on the Horonai Line, leading to the heart of the Ishikari coalfield.

The city has the oldest colliery in Hokkaido named Horonai. The city takes its name from a mountain, lying 2 km. N of Mikasa Station, which is shaped like Mt. Mikasa in Nara. About 7 km. SE of Ikushumbetsu Station, the terminal of the line, is a reservoir called Lake Katsurazawa (20 min. by bus from the station).

Formed by the construction of a dam, the lake district is noted for the beautiful coloring of its leaves in autumn and as a good camping site in summer.

Yubari (33D3), 1 hr. 20 min. by rail from Oiwake Station on the Muroran Main Line, is the terminal of the Yubari Line. It is a mining city as well, with a population of 65,000. The city has developed along the upper reaches of the Yubari River. About 40 percent of its population is engaged in the mining industry. Several large and small coal mines grouped here form this large Hokkaido mining city.

Despite the decline of the coal-mining industry, Yubari is still growing and producing a vital source of energy for steel production.

Sunagawa (33C3), about 1 hr. from Sapporo by express, lies in the N part of the Ishikari Plain, with Utashinai just to the E and Takikawa across the Sorachi River to the N.

With a population of 26,000, it is a modern industrial city conveniently connected by train with other places in Hokkaido. The E part of the city is hilly, but the rest is so flat that it is used for farming. In the city are a thermal power station and several factories producing such things as chemical fertilizer, gunpowder, automobiles, etc.

Takikawa (33C3), 83.5 km. from Sapporo, 1 hr. 10 min. by express, is the junction for the Nemuro Main Line leading E to Nemuro on the Nemuro Peninsula. Its population totals 52,000. Situated near the confluence of the Ishikari River and its tributary—the Sorachi River, the town is well known as a granary district. It witnessed the first settlement of colonial troops here as early as 1889. On the banks of the Sorachi River lies Suigo-Takikawa Park, noted for its azalea and cherry-blossom viewing.

At Fukagawa on the Hakodate Main Line, the 66.8-km. Rumoi Main Line branches off NW to Mashike on the Japan Sea coast via Rumoi.

Rumoi (33C3), on the Japan Sea coast, lies at the mouth of the Rumoi River. With a population of 39,000, it is the seat of the Rumoi branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and an important fishing port in this district.

Rumoi is accessible from Sapporo by express train in 2 hrs. 40

min. From Rumoi, the 141.1-km. Haboro Line runs N along the coast to Horonobe on the Soya Main Line.

Yagishiri and Teuri Islands (33C2), situated about 24 km. off the shore of Haboro, are small islands, both measuring some 5 sq. km. Yagishiri can be reached in 1 hr. 30 min. by boat from Haboro, while Teuri is connected with Yagishiri in 35 min. Most of the residents of these islands are engaged in fishery, with octopus, flatfish, codfish, ormer and seaweed providing the main catch. Teuri is noted as a breeding island for sea birds, and is designated as a "Natural Monument." The two islands belong to the Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu National Park.

Kamuikotan (33D3), 20 km. W of Asahikawa, is a tourist attraction because of the canyon formed by the Ishikari River running through the Yubari mountains. The river then leaves the Kamikawa Basin and enters the Ishikari Plain. Kamuikotan in Ainu language means the abode of God. Legend has it that the devil once tried to dam up the Ishikari River at this spot with stones, but that God destroyed the dam and slew the devil. The river here rushes through a narrow, rock-filled canyon, and since the train runs for some distance along the banks of the river, the delightful scenery of the gorge can be seen from the window. The river cliffs, about 9 km. to the W of Ino Station, contain some 200 caves arranged in irregular rows that once served as cave dwellings. Primitive earthenware as well as stone and iron utensils have been found in the caves.

The **Ainu Memorial Hall** in Chikabumi is about 2 km. E of Chikabumi Station, or about 4 km. NW of Asahigawa Station (20 min. by bus). Serving as an Ainu reserve at one time, it preserves and exhibits examples of their houses, clothes, utensils, jewelry, etc. Visitors to the Memorial Hall have the opportunity of obtaining a general impression of their way of life through the displays of their folkcraft and the dances they perform in the hall.

In Arashiyama Park, 3 km. W of Chikabumi Station, several Ainu houses and food warehouses are also on display. An Ainu actually lives in one of the houses, making it possible for visitors to learn something of Ainu manners and customs.

Asahikawa (33D3), 136.8 km., 1 hr. 45 min. by limited express from Sapporo, is second in size only to Sapporo in Hokkaido, with a population of 308,000. Situated at the lowest part of the Kamikawa Basin, Asahikawa is quite continental in climate, with a rigorous winter and a comparatively hot summer.

Although the city is called Asahikawa, the railway station goes by the name of Asahigawa. The name of the city is said to have originated from the Ainu words chup petsu (a river of raging waves, indicating the Chubetsu River now running through the city). Early Japanese settlers mistook it for chupu petsu (a river where the sun rises) and translated it into Japanese as asahi (sun) kawa (river)—Asahikawa.

Asahikawa, the seat of the Kamikawa branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government, is not only the governmental, economic,

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

industrial and cultural center of central Hokkaido, but also a key transportation hub. Besides being the terminal of the Hakodate Main Line, it is also the starting point for the Soya Main Line leading to Wakkanai at the N end of the island. In addition, it is the starting point for the Sekihoku Main Line, which runs E to Abashiri on the Okhotsk Sea. (Several through trains are operated from Sapporo on the first-named line.) The 54.8-km. Furano Line also runs from Asahikawa to Furano, which is on the Nemuro Main Line, too.

The city has two bus lines operated by the Asahikawa Electric Railway Co. with excellent bus network extending to the suburbs and the Daisetsuzan National Park.

It is a mart for rice and other agricultural products, and produces pulp, paper, cotton yarn, lumber and wood-chemical products. Since the area is blessed with fine-quality water, *sake* and other distilled or brewed products are produced here. The city is divided into S and N parts by the Ishikari River, the S part serving as the business and administrative center.

Tokiwa Park, on the left bank of the Ishikari River, is some 1.5 km. N of Asahigawa Station and can be reached in 10 min. by bus. Covering an area of 16 ha., it includes an athletics field, an astronomical observatory, a library, flower gardens, etc., with Chidorigaike Pond in the center.

Kaguragaoka Park, about 3 km. SE of the station (20 min. by bus), covers an area of 44.5 ha. It is a thickly wooded natural park bordered by the Chubetsu River—a tributary of the Ishikari. On a hill of the park stands the Kamikawa Shrine, sacred to the guardian deity of the city. The park provides a panoramic view of the city and the Kamikawa Basin, and in wintertime it is converted into a good ski ground. In the suburbs of Asahikawa are many knolls and hills ideal for skiing in winter, including the aforementioned Arashiyama Park as well as Asahi-yama Park, about 10 km. E of the station (25 min. by bus).

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

The Daisetsuzan National Park (33D3), with an area of 231,929 ha., is the largest mountain national park in Japan. Extending over the two administrative districts of Kamikawa and Tokachi—both situated in the heart of Hokkaido, it embraces three volcanic groups. They are Mt. Asahi (alt. 2,290 m.)—the highest mountain in Hokkaido and the main peak of the Daisetsu mountains, Mt. Tomuraushi (2,141 m.) and Mt. Tokachi (2,077 m.). A vast mountainous area, including Mt. Ishikari (1,962 m.), Lake Shikaribetsu and artificial Lake Nukabira, are also located in the park. For information on the two lakes, see Route 57.

In this park area—the Roof of Hokkaido—rise several large rivers such as the Ishikari, the Chubetsu and the Tokachi. Coursing through the mountains, these rivers form such beautiful canyons as the Souunkyo Gorge (on the Ishikari) and the Tenninkyo Gorge

(on the Chubetsu). The mountains are covered with primeval forests, consisting mainly of Yesso spruce and Sakhalin fir. On their summits and slopes can be found *ohana-batake*, or fields of alpine flora. The park area is popular with mountaineers in summer and skiers in winter. Hot-spring resorts are situated along the upper reaches of the rivers, providing visitors with bases for climbing, skiing or for visiting the neighboring scenic spots.

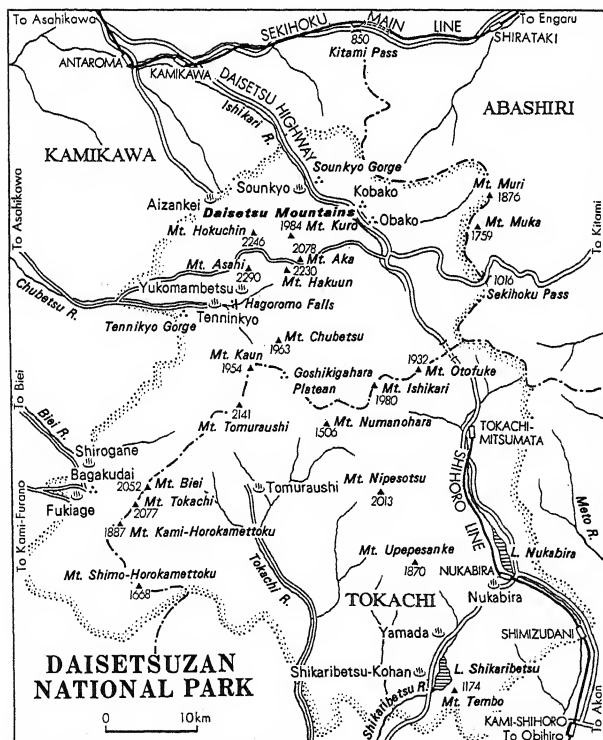
Routes to the National Park:

(1) From Asahikawa on the Sekihoku Main Line to Souunkyo Spa is 2 hrs. and from Kamikawa it is 35 min. both by bus.

(2) From Asahikawa to Tenninkyo Spa or to Yukomambetsu Spa—1 hr. 20 min. and 1 hr. 50 min., respectively.

(3) From Asahikawa or from Biei on the Furano Line to Shirogane Spa, 1 hr. 20 min. and 40 min., respectively.

(4) From Obihiro to Lake Shikaribetsu or Lake Nukabira. See Route. 57.



Sounkyo Gorge (33D3) extends about 24 km. from the gateway of the national park, which lies about 16 km. SE of Kamikawa Station at the N foot of Mt. Daisetsu, to Obako on the upper reaches of the Ishikari River.

The valley is flanked on both sides by rock walls rising some 150 m. high, most of which have their own scenic names.

Several cliffs have waterfalls. The most noted falls are Ryusei-no-Taki and Ginga-no-Taki. Separated from each other by huge rocks and each towering 160 m. high, they are situated about 3 km. upstream of Sounkyo Spa (see below).

Farther upstream near the upper end of the gorge are the charming scenic spots called Kobako (Small Box) and Obako (Large Box). These places are so named because the gorge is so walled in by perpendicular cliffs with columnar joints that the visitor feels as if he were at the bottom of a box.

Sounkyo Spa (33D3), situated in the very center of Sounkyo Gorge, is reached in 1 hr. 30 min. by non-stop bus from Asahikawa. Surrounded by thickly wooded forests, the spa is one of the best summer resorts in Hokkaido, and serves as a starting point from which to explore the beauty of the gorge and to make the ascent of the Daisetsu mountains.

A ropeway connecting Sounkyo-Onsen (spa) bus stop with the fifth station at an altitude of 1,300 m. in 15 min. provides a panoramic view. From the fifth station one can proceed further by taking a chair lift to the seventh station, where many alpine plants are found.

Daisetsu Highway is a national highway running for about 65 km. from the Sounkyo Gorge through the primeval forests in the N of the national park to Onneyu Spa. It can be covered in 2 hrs. 30 min. by bus. The highway was completed in 1957 and provides visitors with a direct route to the neighboring Akan National Park.

About 24 km. (1 hr. by bus) inland from Sounkyo Spa is Sekihoku Pass—1,050 m. above sea level, marking the highest point along the highway. At Penkecharomappu on the highway leading to this pass, another sightseeing road of about 11 km. branches off and leads to the lookout point called Ginseidai (Silver-star Hill), alt. 1,350 m., located halfway up Mt. Akadake (alt. 2,078 m.). As one goes down the pass, the Itomuka quicksilver mine will appear on the left.

Tenninkyo Spa, about 40 km. SE of Asahigawa Station, is situated on the upper reaches of the Chubetsu River at the SW foot of Mt. Asahi at an altitude of 750 m.

The spa is known as a base for climbing Mt. Tomuraushi (alt. 2,141 m.) in summer. It is also popular as a SW base for climbing Mt. Asahi via Yukomambetsu Spa lying 4 km. to the N.

About 500 m. upstream of the Chubetsu River from Tenninkyo Spa is the 250-m.-high Hagoromo (Robe of Feathers) Falls.

Apparently formed in seven stages, the lowest part spreads

majestically before spilling onto the rocks below.

Called the Tenninkyo Gorge, it is walled in by cliffs formed by columnar joints and interspersed with many huge rocks of fantastic shapes.

Yukomambetsu Spa, 43 km. SE of Asahigawa Station, is situated halfway up Mt. Asahi at a point 1,050 m. above sea level, serving as the nearest base to the summit of Mt. Asahi.

With modern accommodations, the spa commands a view of the breathtaking scenery of Mt. Asahi, which is thickly wooded with acerose trees. The vicinity affords good ski grounds.

Part of the road to the spa follows the same route as that to the Tenninkyo Gorge.

Mt. Daisetsu (33D3) is a large group of volcanoes lying in the N part of the park. The mountain consists of a dozen peaks—all above 2,000 m. in height, including Asahi, the highest, Hokuchin (2,246 m.) and Hakuun (2,230 m.). On the plateau below grow various species of alpine plants.

There are four routes for the ascent of the Daisetsu mountains—from Sounkyo, Yukomambetsu, Aizankei and Tenninkyo Spa. Ascent from Sounkyo or Yukomambetsu Spas are regarded as the most popular and interesting routes.

Taking 7 hrs. 30 min., the Sounkyo route leads 13.7 km. to Mt. Asahi via Mt. Kurodake (alt. 1,984 m.) and Mt. Hokkai (alt. 2,161 m.), while Yukomambetsu route leads 7 km. to Mt. Asahi, taking 4 hrs.

Shirogane Spa (33D3), 20 km. SE of Biei Station on the Furano Line, lies at the NW foot of Mt. Tokachi. It is an ideal base for climbing Mt. Tokachi and Mt. Biei. Skiing can be enjoyed in winter. The canyon nearby abounds in waterfalls and many rocks and cliffs of interesting shapes, the pass leading to the spa cuts through a lovely white birch forest.

Mt. Tokachi (33D3), alt. 2,077 m., is an active volcano of conical shape with a gentle base, rising at the SW end of the Daisetsuzan National Park. It had a great eruption in 1962. In winter the mountain provides ideal ski slopes, which are counted among the four best ski grounds in Hokkaido. The summit is 8 km. from Shirogane Spa.

Route 57. Sapporo to Kushiro, Nemuro and Akan National Park

From Sapporo to Takikawa the route is over the Hakodate Main Line. Takikawa is the W starting point of the 446.8-km. Nemuro Main Line to Nemuro. From Takikawa, the railway line runs SE for 253.1 km. through the central part of Hokkaido to Atsunai on the Pacific coast, then continues along the seacoast to Nemuro. The principal communities on the line are Akabira, Ashibetsu, Obihiro, Kushiro and Nemuro.

Akabira and **Ashibetsu** are mining towns of 31,000 and 40,000 population, respectively, situated in the N sector of the Ishikari coalfield. More than half of the households in both communities are engaged in mining. The land is fertile nevertheless since the towns lie on the Sorachi River. Strawberry, rice and potato cultivation thrive here.

Furano (33D3) is the junction for the Furano Line to Asahikawa. The area includes Mt. Ashibetsu (alt. 1,727 m.) and Mt. Yubari (1,668 m.)—both rising to the S of Furano—and Lake Katsurazawa near Mikasa. It has been designated as the Furano-Ashibetsu Prefectural Park.

After leaving Ochiai Station, the train heads for Obihiro and passes through the N end of the Hidaka mountains by means of a tunnel under **Karikachi Pass** (33D3), alt. 644 m. The pass serves as the watershed between the Ishikari and Tokachi Plains, with the tunnel making the highest point in Hokkaido's railway system. After the train passes through the tunnel, a view of the vast Tokachi Plain unfolds.

Lake Shikaribetsu (33E3), situated in the S portion of the Daisetsuzan National Park, is reached in 30 min. from Shintoku, or 2 hrs. from Obihiro by bus. It is the only natural dammed lake in the Daisetsuzan National Park. Situated 798 m. above sea level, the lake has a total area of 3.7 sq. km. and measures about 16 km. in circumference and 104 m. at its deepest point.

Bordered by primitive forests, the lake is noted for its azalea, which blooms in early summer, as well as for its beautiful tints in autumn. The lake is stocked with bull trout and crawfish. On the W lakeshore is Shikaribetsu Kohan Spa, while several km. to the N near the shore is another hot-spring resort called Yamada. **Obihiro** (33E4), 266.6 km., 3 hrs. 40 min. by limited express from Sapporo, is the seat of the Tokachi branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government. With a population of 138,000, it serves as an important land transportation center and the gateway to the Akan and Daisetsuzan National Parks. The Erimo Prefectural Park is also in the vicinity. The city is the distribution and processing center of farming and stock-farming products because of its advantageous geographical position in the heart of the Tokachi Plain.

The Obihiro factory of the Nippon Beet Sugar Mfg. Co. in the city is the only producer of beet sugar in Japan, turning out beet pulp for feed and mixed feeds as well. The city was planned on the model of Washington, D.C., with public buildings, banks, department stores, etc., forming the city center on the N side of the railway tracks.

Midorigaoka Park, 2 km. S of the station, with an area of 42 ha., is regarded as one of the city's best places to relax for residents as well as tourists. This hilly park not only has a wild flower garden and a zoo, but is also well equipped with such facilities as a baseball stadium, a swimming pool, skating rink, etc.

At Obihiro the 78.3-km. Shihoro Line branches off, running N to Tokachi-Mitsumata. The 84-km. Hiro-o Line leading S to Hiro-o also branches off at Obihiro. The former serves as an approach to Lake Nukabira and Nukabira Spa in the Daisetsuzan National Park, while the latter leads to the Erimo Prefectural Park. Obihiro has extensive municipal and suburban bus lines. Bus service is available to the Akan National Park via Ashoro on the Chihoku Line.

Tokachigawa Spa (33E3), about 12 km. NE of Obihiro Station, 25 min. by bus, is located on the plain watered by the clear waters of the Tokachi River. It consists of simple thermals with temperatures ranging from 41° to 46°C.

Lake Nukabira (33E3) (near Nukabira Station on the Shihoro Line; the train runs along the W shore of the lake) is an artificial lake made by damming the Otofuke River—a tributary of the Tokachi—for power generation. Located within the confines of Daisetsuzan National Park, the lake is 600 m. above sea level, 33 km. in circumference and 8.2 sq. km. in area. It is stocked with rainbow trout. At a sequestered spot on the lakeshore covered with evergreen trees is **Nukabira Spa**, which can be reached in 5 min. on foot from the station. The spa consists of weak common-salt spring with a temperature of 60°C. From the spa, a 23-km. path leads through the forests to Shikaribetsu Kohan Spa on the shores of Lake Shikaribetsu to the SW.

Hiro-o (33E4) is the terminal of the Hiro-o Line. From this town, bus service is available on the highway running along the Pacific coast to Samani on the Hidaka Main Line via Cape Erimo.

Ikeda is the junction for the 140-km. Chihoku Line, which leads N to Kitami on the Sekihoku Main Line. The track runs through a forest along the Toshihetsu River, a tributary of the Tokachi.

Kushiro (33F3), 394.9 km. from Sapporo, is about 6 hrs. by limited express or 50 min. by plane; 1 hr. 50 min. by plane or 30 hrs. by boat from Tokyo. Situated on the SE coast of Hokkaido, it has a population of 202,000. The name Kushiro derives from the Ainu word Kutcharo (trout). The city is the seat of the Kushiro branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government as well as the political, economic and cultural center of E Hokkaido. The city extends from S to N, straddling the Kushiro River. Thus, the Nusamai Bridge is located in the center of the city, with the government and business districts lying to the S and the shopping area to the N. The harbor at the estuary of the Kushiro River is noted as one of the two unfrozen trading ports in Hokkaido, and serves as a base for deep-sea fishing. Another unfrozen port is Wakkanai (see Route 59.). The city has made remarkable progress by taking full advantage of its circumstances, with the marine products, food processing, lumbering and paper-making industries showing steady expansion.

Lake Harutori (33F4), about 2 km. SE of Kushiro Station, 20 min. by bus, measures about 6 km. in circumference. Surrounded by

beautifully wooded forests, the lake abounds in fish, including pink crucian carp—designated as a “Natural Monument.” On the NW shore of the lake is Harutori Park, while on the N is an Ainu village, both offering a popular picnic resort for visitors.

Natural Park for Japanese Cranes with Red Crests (33F3): Located on the right side of the Kushiro River, the park is part of a large marshy land 27 sq. km. in area. It is noted as the habitat of Japanese cranes, which have been designated as “Special Natural Monuments.” To protect them, the government established a natural park with an area of 5 ha. in Tsuruoka, 20 km. W of Kushiro Station. The center of the park is enclosed by a wire fence measuring 180 m. in width and 270 m. in length. As of 1974, 18 cranes were being kept in it. Some 200 Japanese cranes visit this park every winter for feeding.

Akkeshi (33F3), E of Kushiro, is the center of Akkeshi Prefectural Park facing the Pacific Ocean. The Akkeshi Peninsula jutting out from E to W embraces Akkeshi Lagoon. The town is divided into two sections—Sinryu on the N and Honcho on the S, both are connected by the Great Akkeshi Bridge—456.5 m. in length and 10 m. in width. During the Meiji period, the S area developed first, with the N area opening up with the inauguration of the Nemuro Main Line. Akkeshi Bay is the only remaining fishing grounds for herring in Hokkaido. Joining Akkeshi Bay, the Akkeshi Lagoon measures 25 km. in circumference and 32 sq. km. in area, and is famous for its oysters. Indeed, the town's original name “Akkeshi” means “Place of Oysters” in Ainu language. In the lagoon, the many oyster beds made by the piling up of oyster shells are visible at ebb tide.

On the coast of the peninsula facing Akkeshi Bay stands the Kokutaiji Temple of the Nanzenji school of the Rinzaï sect. Established in 1802, it was designated in 1804 by the Tokugawa shogunate as one of the three governmental Buddhist temples in Hokkaido. S of the temple is the Marine Biological Laboratory of Hokkaido University, with an aquarium attached to it.

Furen Lagoon (33G3) is an oblong lake 58 km. in circumference and 52 sq. km. in area. Situated at the N neck of the Nemuro Peninsula, it is noted for the migration of swans—numbering 10,000 to 20,000—from late October to early March. The lagoon is 4 km., 40 min. on foot from Okuyukiusu—the first station on the Shibetsu Line. This line branches off N at Attoko on the Nemuro Main Line. The lagoon is also reached in 35 min. by bus from the next station—Nishibetsu.

Nemuro (33G3), 530.3 km. from Sapporo, 9 hrs. by limited express (partly by express), is a port city with a population of 44,000. It is situated on the N shore of the easternmost peninsula—Nemuro Peninsula, which extends out into the Pacific Ocean for more than 30 km. at the E tip of Hokkaido. It is the terminal of the Nemuro Main Line and the seat of the Nemuro branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government. As the key port of fisheries in the seas to the N, Nemuro is a thriving center for the processing of marine

products. It has many canneries, with most of its canned king crab being exported.

Cape Nosappu (33G3), situated at 145°50' of E long., forms the tip of the Nemuro Peninsula. It is about 20 km., 45 min. by bus from Nemuro Station to the Nosappu Lighthouse. From the cape, the Habomai Islands loom in the distance across the Goyomai Channel. The nearest of this island group—Kaigara Island—is only 4 km. away.

ALONG THE SEMMO MAIN LINE

The 169.1-km. Semmo Main Line runs from Kushiro to Abashiri, which faces the Okhotsk Sea in E Hokkaido, via Higashi-Kushiro, Shibecha and Shari. The line passes through the Akan National Park—one of the most picturesque spots in Hokkaido.

Toro (33F3), 27.2 km., about 30 min. by express from Kushiro, is the station for Lake Toro. Measuring 22 km. in circumference and 7.5 m. in depth, the lake abounds in fish, and is famous for the visits of Japanese cranes and swans.

Shibecha (33F3) is the junction for the 69.4-km. Shibetsu Line leading NE to Nemuro-Shibetsu facing the Nemuro Straits.

Nemuro-Shibetsu (33G3) is known for the Notsuke Peninsula (also called Odaito)—Japan's largest sand spit, stretching out like a hook for 28 km. to the SE. From June to November, the triangular-shaped shrimp boat offers visitors a unique, picturesque scene. Fishing through the ice and flocks of swans are also among the big attractions. Most of the peninsula is wild plain, forest and marshland, presenting a desolate and forlorn scene. But in July, sweetbriar bushes bloom along the coast.

Teshikaga Spa (33F3) lies about 700 m. W of Teshikaga Station, which is situated midway between Kushiro and Abashiri. It is one of the bases for exploring the Akan National Park. A bus is available from here to Lake Akan, Lake Mashu and Lake Kutcharo. The spa, boasting of an abundant flow of hot-spring water, consists of common-salt springs, with temperatures ranging from 30° to 99°C. About 1.5 km. SW of the station is Tobetsu Spa. Bus service is available to the spa.

AKAN NATIONAL PARK

Akan National Park (33F3) extends over the three administrative districts of Kushiro, Abashiri and Tokachi in the E part of Hokkaido. It covers an area of 87,498 ha. The outstanding features of the park are volcanic mountains, subarctic primeval forests and caldera lakes—all combining to produce a harmonious whole. The most prominent peaks in the park are Mts. Me-Akan and O-Akan. The park has three large lakes—Akan, Kutcharo and Mashu—situated in that order from W to E. On the sommas soaring about the caldera are such vantage points as Bihoro Pass (alt. 525 m.) and Sempoku Pass (alt. 610 m.), both commanding panoramic views of the lakes.

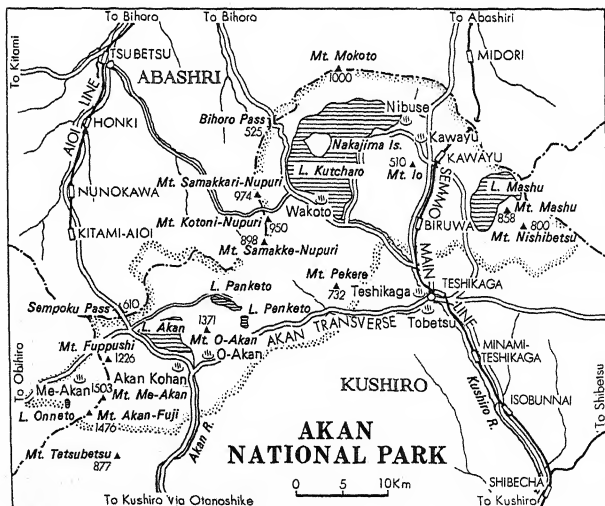
AKAN NATIONAL PARK

Besides Teshikaga, there are many spas within the limits of the park, such as Akan Kohan Spa and Kawayu Spa. They afford ideal bases for viewing the sights of the park. The park attracts the largest number of visitors during the summertime, but it is at its best in autumn when all the mountains are adorned with a variety of red and golden foliage.

Access to the National Park by Bus:

1. From Kushiro to Lake Akan, 1 hr. 55 min.
2. From Teshikaga to Lake Akan, 1 hr. 20 min.; to Lake Mashu, 35 min., and to Cape Wakoto of Lake Kutcharo, 30 min.
3. From Kawayu Station on the Semmo Main Line to Kawayu Spa, 10 min.; from Kawayu Spa to Lake Mashu, 1 hr. 15 min., and to Wakoto Spa on Cape Wakoto, 1 hr. 45 min.
4. From Bihoro on the Sekihoku Main Line to Wakoto Spa via Bihoro Pass, about 2 hrs.
5. From Kitami-Aioi—the terminal of the Aioi Line which branches off at Bihoro—to Akan Kohan Spa via Sempoku Pass, 25 min.
6. From Obihiro to Akan Kohan Spa, 3 hrs. 10 min. As a convenient overnight tour for making the rounds of the main sights of the Akan National Park, the following route or its reverse is recommended: Kushiro or Obihiro or Kitami-Aioi—Lake Akan (Akan Kohan Spa)—Akan Transverse—Teshikaga Spa—Lake Mashu—Kawayu Spa—Lake Kutcharo (Wakoto Spa)—Bihoro Pass—Bihoro.

Lake Akan (33F3), 419 m. above sea level, lying at the foot of



Mts. O-Akan and Me-Akan, is somewhat triangular in shape and measures 22.5 km. in circumference, 11.8 sq. km. in area and 36.6 m. at its deepest point. The lake was formed by a segment of the big caldera of the Akan mountains. It contains such islets as Onnemoshiri, Bommoshiri, Yaitaimoshiri and Churumoshiri—all adding their beauty to the lake scenery. The lake abounds in such fish as lake salmon, rainbow trout, carp and pond smelt.

Lake Akan is particularly famous for *marimo* (Aegagropila sauteri), a unique spherical green weed. It is shaped like a sponge ball and measures 2 to 15 cm. in diameter. It usually lives near the bottom, but it rises close to the surface on sunny days. One can see *marimo* in Lake Sakyo in Aomori Prefecture as well as in Lake Yamanaka at the foot of Mt. Fuji in Yamanashi Prefecture, but the variety of *marimo* found here is much prettier and larger.

The plant is also found in Swiss and North American lakes, but its distribution is extremely limited. It has been designated by the government as one of the "Special Natural Monuments." A pleasant boat trip, taking 1 hr. 20 min., for viewing the beautiful scenery and *marimo* is available, except in winter.

Akan Kohan Spa (33F3) lies on the S shore of the lake. The spa is the point of departure and arrival of various bus lines and offers good hotel accommodations. As a result, it is an ideal base for viewing the sights of the Akan National Park. The spa consists of simple thermal springs, with temperatures ranging from 40° to 60°C.

Mt. Me-Akan (33F3), alt. 1,503 m., is an active volcano soaring to the SW of Lake Akan. It is usually climbed from Akan Kohan Spa and Me-Akan Spa, which is situated about 20 km. W of the former (about 1 hr. by bus). The distance from the two points to the summit is 11.4 km. and 2.2 km., respectively. A wide-ranging view, including the plains of Nemuro and Tokachi as well as the Okhotsk Sea and the Pacific Ocean, can be obtained at the summit.

Mt. O-Akan (33F3), alt. 1,371 m., is a dormant volcano rising to the E of Lake Akan. It is 10.7 km. from O-Akan Spa, lying at the SW foot of the mountain, to the summit.

The spa, located on the Akan Transverse, is about 5 km. E of Akan Kohan Spa (7 min. by bus).

Akan Transverse, constructed by slicing through the mountains, meanders through the virgin forests of Yesso spruce and Sakhalin fir for about 42 km. from Akan Kohan Spa E to Teshikana on the Semmo Main Line. A regular bus service is maintained between the two points.

There are two observation platforms called Sogakudai and Sokodai. Sogakudai commands a majestic view of Mts. Me-Akan and O-Akan, while Sokodai offers a picturesque view of two charming lakes—Penketo and Panketo—lying at the NE base of Mt. O-Akan.

Lake Mashu (33F3) lies 13 km. NE of Teshikaga Spa, 35 min. by bus. The inner walls surrounding this crater lake are sheer cliffs soaring to a height of some 200 m. and covered by primeval forests. Moreover, since the lake has neither an inlet nor outlet, it is no easy task to approach the water's edge. At one time, the lake was devoid of fish, but it is now stocked with rainbow trout and steel-fish (a cross-bred fish between goldfish and crucian carp).

Located at an altitude of 351 m., the lake is 20 km. in circumference and 20 sq. km. in area while its deepest point measures 212 m. The waters of the lake are so clear one can see to a depth of 41.6 m. On the E side of the lake the fantastic shape of Mt. Kamui-Nupuri (Mt. Mashu) rises 858 m. above sea level. **Mt. Io** (33F3), alt. 510 m., also called Mt. Atosa-Nupuri, lies about 1.5 km. SW of Kawayu Station. An active volcano, it has scores of solfataras—large and small—scattered all over the mountain from its base to its peak, emitting clouds of sulphuric fumes and making rumbling sounds. True to the name of the mountain, Mt. Io or Iosan (Sulphur Mountain), crystallized sulphur can be collected from the mountain. It is covered with such alpine plants as creeping pine trees, white birch and azaleas. Especially, clusters of azalea are found at the base covered with volcanic ash. They begin to bloom in mid-June, presenting a colorful scene.

Kawayu Spa (33F3), situated at the N foot of Mt. Io, about 3.5 km. NW of Kawayu Station, is reached in 10 min. by bus. The spa, surrounded by thickly wooded acrose trees to the E, W and N, and the stately Mt. Io in the S, is the base for exploring this area. It consists of various hot springs, with temperatures ranging from 40° to 60°C.

As the springs flow abundantly, the overflow forms a stream that empties into Lake Kutcharo.

Lake Kutcharo (33F3), whose E tip is 2.5 km. NW of Kawayu Spa, is almost semicircular in shape. It is 57 km. in circumference and 77.5 sq. km. in area. Its surface is 121 m. above sea level, while its deepest point is 120 m. The lake has a thickly wooded islet called Tomoshiri, 2.8 km. in circumference. The Kushiro River, which finally empties into the Pacific Ocean at Kushiro, flows out from the S end.

On the S shore, Cape Wakoto juts out into the lake, with Wakoto Spa situated at the neck. Alkaline thermal springs bubble up from the bottom of the lake.

The spa is about 19 km. from Kawayu Spa. On the sandy E shores of the lake along the road from Kawayu to Wakoto Spa are many hot springs, providing good camping grounds.

16 km. NW of Cape Wakoto is Bihoro Pass at an altitude of 523 m. It is reached by bus in 55 min. from Bihoro Station on the Sekihoku Main Line, or 40 min. from Wakoto Spa on the cape. The Kitami and Akan districts are divided by the pass, which

commands Lake Kutcharo, Mt. Kamui-Nupuri, Mt. Io and Mt. Shari in the E and in the N Lake Abashiri, Notoro Lagoon, Saroma Lagoon, and the Okhotsk Sea beyond.

Route 58. Asahikawa to Abashiri

Asahikawa is the starting point of the Sekihoku Main Line running 237.7 km. to Abashiri. Through trains to Abashiri from Hakodate and Sapporo are available. Time required by limited express from Hakodate is about 10 hrs., and from Sapporo it takes 5 hrs. 40 min. Kamikawa on the line is the N gateway to the Daisetsuzan National Park.

Engaru is the junction for the Nayoro Main Line running 138.1 km. to Nayoro on the Soya Main Line.

Onneyu Spa (33E3), 9 km. W of Rubeshibe Station, situated along the shore of the middle reaches of the Muka River, is accessible by bus from Rubeshibe and Kitami Station. From Rubeshibe it takes about 20 min. and from Kitami 1 hr. 10 min. The spa consists of sulphur springs, with temperatures ranging from 50° to 60°C. At Tsutsujigaoka (Azalea Hill), *Ezo-tsutsuji* (a species of azalea) grow in abundance in the neighborhood. Protected as "Natural Monuments," they bloom in mid-May, attracting many viewers. On the nearby hills, skiing can be enjoyed in winter.

Kitami (33E3), 321.5 km. from Sapporo, 4 hrs. 50 min. by limited express, is a city with a population of 87,000. Serving as the junction for the Chihoku Line leading to Ikeda on the Nemuro Main Line, it is also the communication and economic center of the Kitami district. Situated in the heart of the Kitami Plain, it is a mart for forestry products and such principal agricultural products as rice, wheat, beans and potatoes. Besides, the city specializes in the cultivation of peppermint, which is claimed to be the world's foremost, both in terms of quality as well as in volume. One of Kitami's important exports, the peppermint cultivated here accounts for 70 percent of the national total. The peppermint plant of the Hokuren Co., 800 m. SW of the station, is the nation's biggest producer of menthol and peppermint.

Bihoro (33F3), 346.6 km. from Sapporo, 5 hrs. 20 min. by limited express, is the N gateway to the Akan National Park. From here, a road leads to Lake Akan via Bihoro Pass, Lake Kutcharo, Lake Mashu and Teshikaga. Lake Akan can also be reached by another road via Kitami-Aioi—the terminal of the Aioi Line.

Memambetsu (33F3) is the place where Memambetsu Airport is situated. It is connected with Sapporo by plane in 50 min. and provides a convenient base for exploring the Akan National Park and Abashiri Quasi-National Park.

Abashiri (33F3), 374.5 km., about 5 hrs. 40 min. by limited express from Sapporo, is the seat of the Abashiri branch of the Hokkaido

Prefectural Government, with a population of 48,000. The city is situated in the heart of the Abashiri Plain in the E part of Hokkaido so that with its spacious farming land it serves as an agricultural center in this district. The principal products are wheat, potatoes, beans, etc. Facing the Okhotsk Sea, Abashiri is also the foremost base for fishing. Since the neighboring lakes and lagoons abound in fish, the city's processing of marine products is thriving.

On the left bank of the Abashiri River near its estuary, 1.5 km. NE of the station, is the **Moyoro Shell Mound**. This mound contains many relics, including the pit dwellings and tombs of the aborigines of 1,000 to 1,500 years ago who lived on the island before the Ainu. The stoneware and earthenware taken from this mound are on display at the Abashiri Municipal Museum (located in Katsuraoka Park, 1 km. SE of Abashiri Station).

The Abashiri area abounds in lakes. From Memambetsu to Abashiri, the Sekihoku Main Line runs along the E shore of **Lake Abashiri**. The lake, measuring some 40 km. in circumference and 34 sq. km. in area, teems with carp, pond smelt and shrimp. In winter it makes a good skating arena. This lake forms the center of the Abashiri Quasi-National Park, and on its shores are Abashiri Kohan and Memambetsu Spas as well as various amusement facilities. On the NE shore of the lake rises Mt. Tento (alt. 207 m.), on the summit of which an observation platform commands a breathtaking panorama of the surrounding countryside.

To the NW of Lake Abashiri lie the **Notoro** (33F2) and **Saroma Lagoons** (33E2). The former measures 31 km. in circumference, 86 sq. km. in area and 22 m. at its deepest point. Iris, sweetbriar and coral flowers grow along its shores. The latter is the largest lagoon in Hokkaido, measuring 92 km. in circumference, 151 sq. km. in area and 19 m. at its deepest point. It abounds in salmon, trout, herring and pond smelt. The lake shore offers good camping sites. These two lagoons can be seen from the train window when traveling NW from Abashiri on the Yumo Line leading to Yubetsu.

In the opposite direction from the Yumo Line, the 169.1-km. Semmo Line leading to Kushiro runs from Abashiri, along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea. The section between Kitahama and Shari on this line is famous for fields of wild flowers called Gensei Kaen (Natural Flower Garden). Thousands of wild flowers extending 20 km. along the shore of the Okhotsk Sea grow here. It is reached by bus in 30 min. from Abashiri. The majority of these flowers bloom from late June to early July.

Mombetsu (33E2) on the Nayoro Main Line, connecting with the Yumo Line at Nakayubetsu, can be reached in about 1 hr. by rail from Engaru. With a population of 34,000, the city has a well-equipped fishing port facing the Okhotsk Sea. The principal catch here are herring, salmon, crab, trout and codfish. In winter it is so cold that ice floes off the coast can be seen in late January. By contrast, it is warm enough in summer to cultivate agricultural products.

SHIRETOKO NATIONAL PARK

This park (33G2) covers the scenic area of the **Shiretoko Peninsula** jutting out like a wedge into the Okhotsk Sea at the NE end of Hokkaido. It occupies a total area of 41,375 ha., facing Kunashiri Island on the E across the Nemuro Straits. The peninsula is 65 km. in length and about 25 km. wide at its base. The mountain range forming its backbone contains a number of quiescent volcanoes such as **Mt. Rausu** (alt. 1,661 m.), **Mt. Io** (alt. 1,563 m.) and **Mt. Shiretoko** (alt. 1,254 m.)—the whole forming a watershed.

Bus service is available from Shari to **Shiretoko-Goko** (Five Lakes of Shiretoko) on the W coast of the peninsula via Utoro and Iwaobetsu, taking 1 hr. 30 min. On the E coast, Rausu, with a spa in the vicinity, is about 50 km. (1 hr. 35 min. by bus) from Nemuro-Shibetsu—the terminal of the Shibetsu Line. Nemuro-Shibetsu can be reached in 1 hr. 25 min. by bus from Shari. To obtain a view from the sea of the scenic peninsula—formed by overhanging precipices 100 to 200 m. high and rocks eroded by the sea, boats connect Utoro with Rausu in 4 hrs. 20 min. in summer. Among other sights, a majestic view of Cape Shiretoko at the tip of the peninsula can be obtained. The round-trip from either Utoro or Rausu covering the cape takes about 4 hrs. 30 min.

Route 59. Asahikawa to Wakkanai

From Asahikawa, the Soya Main Line runs N to Wakkanai at the N tip of the Japanese mainland via Nayoro and along the Teshio River for a distance of 259.4 km. Through express train service is available from Sapporo.

Shibetsu (33D2) is a city with a population of 33,000, sandwiched by the Teshio River and its tributary, in the S part of the Nayoro Basin. The city is booming in agriculture and forestry, with many factories involved in processing farm and forestry products, including a beet-sugar refinery and an asparagus cannery. The starch produced here is well known for its high quality.

Nayoro (33D2), 76.2 km. from Asahikawa, 1 hr. 20 min. by express, has a population of 35,000. It is the economic and transportation center in the N part of the Nayoro Basin. It is also the junction for the Nayoro Main Line running to Engaru on the Sekihoku Main Line and for the 121.8-km. Shimmei Line leading to Fukagawa on the Hakodate Main Line. In the vicinity of Shumarinai Station on the Shimmei Line—43 km. W of Nayoro, there is a reservoir called **Shumarinai**. It was made in 1943 by damming the upper reaches of the Uryu River—a tributary of the Ishikari—to construct a hydraulic power station. With an area of 23.7 sq. km. the reservoir is the largest artificial lake in Japan. Stocked with carp, crucian carp and dace, it makes an ideal retreat for anglers.

Toyotomi Spa (33C1), about 7 km. SE of Toyotomi Station, 15 min. by bus, is Hokkaido's northernmost spa. It consists of alkaline, common-salt springs containing iodine and boric acid, with a temperature of 40°C. Along with the hot springs, natural gas has been tapped for supplying energy to homes and factories.

Sarobetsu Gensei Kaen (Natural Flower Garden), which is located in the midst of the Sarobetsu Plain can be reached in 15 min. by bus from Toyotomi Station. The bus stop bears the name of the garden. The garden has hundreds of bayroses, azaleas and other wild flowers of subarctic zones. The Sarobetsu Plain was designated as a part of the national park under the name of the Rishiri-Rebun (described in the following)-Sarobetsu National Park in 1974.

Wakkanai (33C1), 259.4 km. from Asahikawa, 4 hrs. 30 min. by express, is a city with a population of 55,000. Situated on the W shore of Soya Bay, with Cape Soya to the E and Cape Noshappu to the W, Wakkanai is Japan's northernmost city and the seat of the Soya branch of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government.

Because of the warm Tsushima Current running N through the Japan Sea, the port does not freeze over in wintertime. The neighboring seas afford good fishing grounds for sea tangle, crab, herring, Atka mackerel, salmon and scallops. Since more fish is landed at this port than at any other in Hokkaido, the city does a thriving business in the processing of marine products.

Cape Soya (33C1), 33.7 km. NE of Wakkanai, 1 hr. 10 min. by bus, is located at the northernmost tip of Hokkaido, facing Sakhalin. It juts out into the Soya Straits, which divide the Japan Sea and Okhotsk Sea. Covered with alpine plants, the hilly cape has a lighthouse at the tip. A small port village on the coast now in ruins, was a key port for traveling as far north as Sakhalin in the Edo period. The neighboring sea affords good fishing grounds for herring, salmon, crab, etc. Near the remains of the village are some historical relics, including the ruins of the Soya Gokokuji Temple, which contains the graves of old warriors, and the site from where Rinzo Mamiya (1780-1844) set sail for his exploration of northern lands.

Rishiri Island (33C1), 37 km. SW of Wakkanai, is a circular island with an area of 183 sq. km. located in the Japan Sea. The island has a conic volcano named Mt. Rishiri, which is also called Rishiri-Fuji for its resemblance in shape to Mt. Fuji. Alpine plants and wild sea birds of various species are found near the summit of the mountain. Camping is available on the southern slope of the mountain. A highway encircling the island along the coast and skirting the mountain has recently been opened. Bus service is available on the highway.

Together with Rishiri Island, **Rebun Island** (33C1), 82 sq. km. in area, about 10 km. NW of Rishiri Island, is a famous place for sea tangles as well as wild birds. The two islands constitute the most parts of the **Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu National Park**.

Daily ferry service is available from Wakkanai to Oshidomari (1 hr. 55 min.) on Rishiri Island and other three ports of Kutsugata, Oniwaki and Semboshi on an alternating schedule. Also daily ferry service runs between Wakkanai and Kafuka on the Rebun Island. It takes 2 hrs. 20 min. to cover this section. In summer months, air service connects Wakkanai with Oshidomari on Rishiri Island in 20 min.

TRAVEL AGENTS

Supplement

Note: Items given in the Supplement are listed in accordance with their location from North to South.

Figures are, unless otherwise mentioned, based on data received as of September 1974.

1. Travel Agents	970
2. Airlines	976
3. Shipping Companies and Agencies	982
4. Hotels	984
5. <i>Ryokan</i>	991
6. Public Youth Hostels	1011
7. Restaurants	1015
8. Shops & Stores	1022
9. Government & Public Institutions	1027
10. Foreign Exchange Banks	1040
11. Foreign Diplomatic Delegations	1043
12. Golf Courses	1048
13. Ski Grounds	1049
14. Sister Cities in Japan	1051
15. Principal Japanese Language Institutes	1054

I. TRAVEL AGENTS

Hokkaido

Sapporo:

Hokkaido Kanko Travel Service, 1 O-dori-Nishi, Chuo-ku	241-1131
Makino Air Travel Service, Takeda Bldg., 4-1-5, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku	221-8211
Mitsuwa Travel Service, Mitsui Bldg., 4 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku	241-1586
Sapporo Express, 6-2 Nishi, Kita-Gojo, Chuo-ku	251-4111
Sowa Service Center, Sumitomo Seimei Bldg., 5 Nishi, Kita-Gojo, Chuo-ku	281-2911
Times Kanko, 4-1 Odori-Nishi, Chuo-ku	241-2381

Miyagi Prefecture

Sendai:

North Japan Overseas Travel, Kahoku Bldg., 1-14-35 Ichibancho	27-6106
Tohoku Travel Service, 1-6-31 Chuo	22-3450

Yamagata Prefecture

Yamagata:

Yamashin Travel Service, 2-5-12 Hatagocho	22-8321
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Fukushima Prefecture

Iwaki:

Hotoku Travel Service, 31 Hachigo, Uchigo Oumayacho	26-1197
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Gumma Prefecture

Takasaki:

Universal Express, 44 Renjakucho	22-0245
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Chiba Prefecture

Chiba:

Ryoso Travel Service, 41-4 Asahicho	24-2121
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Tokyo Metropolis

Tokyo:

Alps Travel Service, 1-15 Yukigaya-Otsukacho, Ota-ku	728-5511
970	

TRAVEL AGENTS

American Express International, Toranomon Mitsui Bldg., 3-8-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	502-4671 541-3891
Asahi Agency Travel, Kyoei Seimei Bldg., 8-14-14 Ginza, Chuo-ku	572-1530
Asahi International Tourist Enterprise, 6-7-16 Ginza, Chuo-ku	214-0881
Asahi Shimbun Service, Asahi Shimbun Annex Bldg., 2-7 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	291-4041 585-4143
Asahi Travel International, Segawa Bldg., 2-8 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku	261-4007
Asia Travel Bureau, 3-5-28 Roppongi, Minato-ku	433-3301
Atlas Overseas Service, Shin-Tokyo Bldg., 3-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	403-6411
Belle International Travel, Kucho Bldg., 6-15-8 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	370-3111
Blue Chip Air Service, Akasaka-Center Bldg., 1-3-12 Motoakasaka, Minato-ku	357-1111
Bunka Gakuen School Juridical Person, 3-22-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku	503-3896
Bunka Hosoo Development Center, 1-5 Wakaba, Shinjuku-ku	407-3612
Central Japan, Daiichi Mori Bldg., 1-12-1 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	403-7711
Chiyoda Travel, 5-6-20 Minami-Aoyama	582-4251
Club Mediterranee Japan, Pola-Aoyama Bldg., 2-5 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku	382-3181
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, 1-1-2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	503-0881
Daigaku Seikyo Jigyō Center, Daigaku Seikyo Kumiai Rengokai Bldg., 5-4-18 Chuo, Nakano-ku	503-5411
Daiichi International Travel, Toyo-Kaiji Bldg., 1-5-9 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	356-1181
Diamond Air & Sea Service, Asahi Seimei Bldg., 1-2-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	211-2141
The Diners Club of Japan, Shinjuku-Fuji Bldg., 3-25-1 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	643-5921
Dodwell Travel Service, Togin Bldg., 1-4-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-3531
Eishin Travel Service, 2-31-1 Eidai, Koto-ku	542-2246
Everett Travel Service, Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	376-1111
Fuji International Travel Service, Tokiwa Bldg., 7-12-6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	572-0171
Fujikyu Travel, 1-55-7 Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku	571-4811
Fujita Travel Service, 6-2-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku	274-2971
Fuji Tours Int'l, Ryuwa Bldg., 2-2 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	586-4151
Fuyo Air Service, Yanagiya Bldg., 2-2-1 Nihombashi-dori, Chuo-ku	433-5811
Global Travel Service, Akasaka Park Bldg., 2-3-4 Akasaka, Minato-ku	503-0211
Hallo World, Daishichi Mori Bldg., 2 Nishikubo Tomoecho, Shiba, Minato-ku	552-4621
Hankyu Express Int'l, 3-3-9 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	214-4401
Hanshin Electric Railway, Kyodo Bldg., 4-1-3 Hatchobori, Chuo-ku	270-6931
Hato Bus, Palace Bldg., 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	501-0234
Hitachi Travel Bureau, Nihon Bldg., 2-6-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	503-3521
Imperial Travel Agency, 1-9-9 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	580-1621
Int'l Express, Detroit Bldg., 1-6-14 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-9481
Int'l Hospitality & Conference Service Asso., Foreign Affairs Ministry Bldg., 2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	434-2565
Int'l Planning, Hibiya Chunichi Bldg., 2-1-4, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	407-6831
Int'l Rotary Travel, Sayama Bldg., 4-26-7 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	543-3033
Int'l Student Advisers of Japan, Komatsu-Roller Bldg., 6-19-18 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	504-2411
I. Transport, Tomono Honsha Bldg., 7-12-4 Ginza, Chuo-ku	583-9171
Japan Airport Terminal, Dai Juhachi Mori Bldg., 20 Akefuncho, Shiba-Nishikubo, Minato-ku	435-6535
Japan-China Travel Service, Akasaka Habitation Bldg., 1-3-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku	561-2066
Japan Creative Tours, Sekai Boeki Center Bldg., Annex, 3-5 Shiba-Hamamatsucho, Minato-ku	216-5021
Japan Credit Travel, Zenkoku Shinyo Kumiai Kaikan, 1-9-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	433-4801
Japan Express, Shin Kokusai Bldg., 3-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	444-7246
Japan Gray Line, Pelican Bldg., 3-3-3 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	
Japan Industrial Development, Palacion Hiro-o Bldg., 5-19-2 Hiro-o, Shibuya-ku	

TRAVEL AGENTS

Japan Overseas Enterprise, Daini-Satsuki Bldg., 6-8-15 Roppongi, Minato-ku	403-7741
Japan-Soviet Tourist Bureau, Daisan-Bunsei Bldg., 5 Shiba Nishikubo-Hachimancho, Minato-ku	432-6161
Japan-Soviet Travel Service, Park Avenue Bldg., 1-20-1 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku	404-1751
Japan Tours Int'l, Daiichi Taisho Bldg., 1-9-12 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	342-1911
Japan Travel Bureau, 1-6-4 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-3211
Japan Union Travel, Sembai Bldg., 5-26-30 Shiba, Minato-ku	452-6691
Jet Air Travel, 1-1-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	214-6481
Kanko Kigyo, 5-27-3 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	433-3737
Kanuma Travel Service, 2-3-16 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	567-6341
Kawase Tourist, 2-1156 Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku	982-5151
Keikyū Travel Service, 4-10-6 Takanawa, Minato-ku	443-7776
Keio Travel Agency, Shinjuku-Sumitomo Bldg., 2-6-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	344-1801
Keisei Travel Service, Yamasan Bldg., 2-2-2 Nihombashi-Honcho, Chuo-ku	662-1821
Kinki Nippon Tourist, 19-2 Kanda Matsunagacho, Chiyoda-ku	255-7111
"K" Line Air Service, Iino Bldg., 2-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	506-2961
Kokusai Kogyo Travel Service, 6-3 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	273-1111
Kondo Express, Annex of Meiji Seimei Bldg., 1-14-1 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	271-3971
Korea Tourist Bureau, 1-1-16 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-0400
Kowa Int'l, SVAX Hamamatsucho Bldg., 1-18-14 Hamamatsucho, Minato-ku	437-1785
Kunio Toppan Travel, Fukusei Bldg., 3-1 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	271-2341
Kyoshin Travel Service, Akasaka Queen Bldg., 3-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-1717
Kyowa Air Service, D. K. Bldg., 8-3-4 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-7751
Maersk Line, Palace Bldg., 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-6341
The Mainichi Service, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0321
Medical View, Kagaya-Suzuki Bldg., 2-4 Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku	264-8409
Meiji Travel Service, Nohkyo Bldg., 1-8-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	270-1921
Meitetsu World Travel, Kotohira Bldg., 1 Shiba Kotohiracho, Minato-ku	503-4151
Mitsui Air & Sea Service, 1-18-1 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	504-0271
Mitsukoshi, 1-7-4 Nihombashi-Muromachi, Chuo-ku	241-3311
Mitsuya Travel Service, Kida Bldg., 3-5-11 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	504-2331
Naigai Travel Service, Marutaka Bldg., 6-16-12 Ginza, Chuo-ku	543-8251
Nankai Travel International, 5-15-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku	543-3271
NEC Travel Service, Tokuei Bldg., 5-33-7 Shiba, Minato-ku	454-2831
New Fuji Enterprise, Omi Bldg., 1-18-13 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	342-6335
New Japan Tourist, Mimasu Bldg., 2-6-1 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	504-1431
New Japan Travel, Shinanomachi-Gaien Bldg., 19 Minamimotomachi, Shinjuku-ku	359-0211
New Orient Express, Tanaka-Tamuracho Bldg., 2-12-15 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	502-3611
Nicchu-Peace Travel Service, Isezen Bldg., 1-1-1 Ikenohata, Taito-ku	833-4651
Nichibei Kanko, 7-8-22 Ueno, Taito-ku	842-4481
Nichidan Shoji, Nihon-Dantaiseimei Bldg., 1-2-19 Higashi, Shibuya-ku	400-5666
Nikkei Sales Center, Nikkei Bldg., 1-9-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	270-8073
Nikko Travel Service, Shimbashi Ekimae Bldg., 2-21-1 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	572-5208
Nippon Air Tourist, 1-18-13 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	292-3361
Nippon Express, 3-12-9 Soto-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	253-1111
Nippon Holidays, Address Bldg., 2-2-19 Akasaka, Minato-ku	582-4261
Nippon Ryoko Kaihatsu, Akasaka Iden Bldg., 2-17-72 Akasaka, Minato-ku	586-2137
Nippon Travel Agency, Shimbashi Ekimae Bldg., 2-20-15 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	572-8181
Nissei Travel Service, c/o Shiraiishi, 3-12-6 Shibaura, Minato-ku	454-3681
Nisshin Unyu Soko, 2-4-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-4261

TRAVEL AGENTS

NKK Tourist Service, Dempa Bldg., 2-4-4 Soto-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	253-7631
NNR Nishitetsu Travel Service, Central Bldg., 1-2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	274-4341
Nohkkyo Tours, Nohkkyo Bldg., 1-8-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	270-0081
Nomura Tourist Bureau, Nomura Fudosan Edobashi Bldg., 1-10-1 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	271-3381
Odakyu Electric Railway, 2-28-12 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku	370-1111
Ohgiku Air Service, 1-22-2 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku	370-6201
Okinawa Tourist Service Tokyo Branch Office, 2-8-4 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-8311
Overseas Air Service, 6-4-16 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-7771
Overseas Travel Service, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., 1-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-4821
Pacific Travel Service, Kishimoto Bldg., 2-2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	281-4787
Pan Japan Travel Corp., Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., 1-2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-7767
Play Guide Travel, 3-7-15 Akasaka, Minato-ku	584-5587
Proco Air Service, Tatsunuma Bldg., 1-3-19 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	273-0371
R. B. Travel Service, Tetsudokaikan Bldg., 1-9-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	273-5720
Rodem International, Shuwa Tameike Bldg., 2-4 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	580-4651
Ryobi Tours, New Shimbashi Bldg., 2-16 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	502-3501
Ryowa Air Service, Eiraku Bldg., 1-4-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-6581
Seibu Travel, Zenkoku-Tabako Center Bldg., 2-16-1 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	436-4911
Sharp Travel Service, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-5851
Shin-Nikko Kanko, Fuji Bldg., 3-31-9 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku	983-7201
Shin-Nippon Travel, Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-5-14 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-5011
Shinwa Travel Service, 5-16-8 Roppongi, Minato-ku	585-2713
Shosen Air & Sea Service, Osaka Bldg., 1-2-2 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	501-0311
SITA World Travel (Japan), Hibiya Park Bldg., 1-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	271-7146
Sogo Travel Service, 2-9-35 Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku	444-6676
Sony Enterprise (Sony Travel Service), Sukiyabashi Fuji Bldg., 4-2-11 Ginza, Chuo-ku	567-6291
South East Asia Travel Center, Kyokuyo Bldg., 2-8-11 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	283-7036
The Space, 4-1-32 Kudan Kita, Chiyoda-ku	264-6611
Starlines Travel Service, Kishimoto Bldg., 2-2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-0511
Sugi Tours International, Yurakucho Bldg., 1-5 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-4531
Taihei Jutaku, 1-20-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	343-1111
Taiheiyō Club Miyako Travel Service, 2 Shiba Kotohiracho, Minato-ku	503-1171
Teijin International, Shineido Bldg., 1-5-14 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-5971
Tobu Travel, Nichido Yaesu Bldg., 3-8 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	272-1421
Toho Travel, 1-4 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	591-8441
Toitsu Sangyo, 1-19-10 Jinnan, Shibuya-ku	464-2090
Tokai Travel Bureau, Kasumigaseki Bldg., 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	581-0127
Tokyo Air Sea Travel Service, Kawase Bldg., 3-17-5 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	343-0311
Tokyo Express International, 4-2-3 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	813-6028
Tokyo International Travel Service, Kanetsu Sogo Bldg., 1-17 Nihombashi Kakigaracho, Chuo-ku	669-4145
Tokyo Senken, 2-9-21 Higashi, Shibuya-ku	400-0954
Tokyo Shimbun Travel Service, c/o Chunichi Shimbun Tokyo Head Office, 2-3-13 Ko-nan, Minato-ku	472-4431
Tokyo Tours, Daijuku Mori Bldg., 40 Shiba Kotohiracho, Minato-ku	504-0811
Tokyo Travel Agency, Kokuro-Kaikan Bldg., 1-11-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-0811
Tokyo Travel Service, 1-7-4 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	295-4111
Tokyo Tourist Corp., Village 101, 1-7 Sakuragaokacho, Shibuya-ku	464-6898
Tour Escorts, Tokyo Bldg., 2-7-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-5935

TRAVEL AGENTS

Tour Operations Service, Akasaka Center Bldg., 1-3-12 Moto Akasaka, Minato-ku	478-1671
Towa Air Service, Towa Bldg., 4-5 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	272-6331
Tozan Air Service, New Shimbashi Center Bldg., 2-16-1 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-5925
Trans Japan Corp., 4-2-2 Ginza, Chuo-ku	561-4584
Trans Ocean Travel Service, Otemachi Bldg., 1-6-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	214-2741
Travel Center of Japan, Annex of Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-3371
Travel Nippon, Rakuchō Bldg., 2-4 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	572-4801
Travel Planning Center, 3-14-14 Roppongi, Minato-ku	403-2381
TSK Travel Agency, 7-15-30 Roppongi, Minato-ku	404-3151
Unitours Nippon, Futaba Bldg., 1-5 Kayabacho, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	667-6721
Vivre International, Arai Bldg., 7-7 Honshiocho, Shinjuku-ku	359-3101
World Air-Sea Service, Owaricho Bldg., 6-8-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-3721
World Express, 3-3-12 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	343-6411
World Tour Operators, Tokyo Club Bldg., 3-2-6 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	502-0131
Yamamoto Kogyo, Fuji Palm Bldg., 2-6-10 Kichijoji Minamicho, Musashino City	44-7251
Yamashita Shin-Nihon Steamship, Santoku Yaesu Bldg., 5-5 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	271-2711
Yamato Transport, 2-12-16 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-3411
Yomiuri Travel Service, 1st Annex of Yomiuri Shimbun Bldg., 2-2-15 Ginza, Chuo-ku	567-8321
Yuko Travel, 1-6-19 Azabudai, Minato-ku	585-1405
Yusen Air & Sea Service, Sanshin Bldg., 1-10 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	501-7171
Zenkan Tour Service, Kyodo Bldg., 1-5-4 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	274-4511

Kanagawa Prefecture

Fujisawa:	
Fuji Travel Service 1-1-31 Honcho	22-3181
Kawasaki:	
Fujitsu Fudosan, 1-15 Kamiodanaka, Nakahara-ku	777-4960
Toko Travel Service, 1-1-18 Isago, Kawasaki-ku	233-5321
Tonichi Travel Service, 13-1 Ekimaehoncho, Kawasaki-ku	222-5696
Yokohama:	
Sotetsu Kanko, 1-3-23 Kitasaiwai, Nishi-ku	319-2301

Niigata Prefecture

Niigata:	
Niigata Travel Service, 1-2-25 Higashi-Odori	47-0291

Ishikawa Prefecture

Kanazawa:	
Hokuriku Travel Service, 2-4-31 Korinbo	63-7117

Yamanashi Prefecture

Kofu:	
YBS Travel Agency, Yamanashi Bunka-Kaikan Bldg., 2-6-10 Kitakuchi	53-1111

Gifu Prefecture

Gifu:	
Gifu Bus, 9-1 Kandamachi	63-2121

Shizuoka Prefecture

Hamamatsu:	
Entetsu Shoji, Entetsu-Hamamatsu Station Bldg., 22 Hamaumacho	52-0131
Shizuoka:	
Shizutetsu Travel Service, 1-1-1 Takasao	54-4111

TRAVEL AGENTS

Aichi Prefecture**Nagoya:**

Aichi Travel Agent, 2-55 Itabashicho, Naka-ku	251-1571
Kaigai Jigyo, Chisan Bldg., 3-7-9 Marunouchi, Naka-ku	951-5541
Meiho Tourist International, Ryoshin Bldg., 1-222-1 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku	581-3337

Mie Prefecture**Tsu:**

Miekotsu Travel Service, 1-235-6 Shimmachi	27-6131
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Osaka Prefecture**Osaka:**

Crown Travel Service, 7-69 Karitacho, Sumiyoshi-ku	692-2961
Dainikkan Travel, 1-24 Minami-Hommachi, Higashi-ku	262-2561
Daito Agency, 41-6 Koyamacho, Kita-ku	312-9051
Fuji Travel Service, Maeda Bldg., 2-13-4 Kita-Kyohojimachi, Higashi-ku	261-3801
Higuchi Travel Service, 1-9-11 Imafuku Nishi, Joto-ku	745-6601
Hitachi Zosen Tourist, Century Bldg., 1-26 Kyomachibori, Nishi-ku	443-9454
Jusvel, Osaka Ekimae Daiichi Bldg., 4-20 Sonezaki Kami, Kita-ku	345-0701
Kanki Express, 1 Sozecho, Kita-ku	443-1961
Kansai International Travel Service, Takahashi Bldg., East Annex, 18 Nishi-Horikawacho, Kita-ku	364-0912
Keihan Travel Service, Osaka Green Bldg., 3-1 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	202-3528
Kofuku Tourist, 1-1 Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku	443-8281
Matsumoto Kanko, Hasegawa 11 Bldg., 5-40 Hiranochi, Higashi-ku	203-0815
Nichii Travel International, 2-14 Awajicho, Higashi-ku	201-4567
Osaka Travel, Hamamoto Bldg., 2-36 Utsubohommachi, Nishi-ku	448-2151
Royal Tourist, Maruchu Daisan Bldg., 3-10 Minami Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	245-0061
Travel Planner of Japan, Chiyoda Bldg., West, 34 Uedacho, Kita-ku	344-5721
Tondabayashi:	
Miki Tourist Promotion, 2176 Shindo	4-1111

Hyogo Prefecture**Kobe:**

International Tourist Bureau, Motomachi Ekimae Bldg., 4-10-9 Kitanagasa-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-6081
Kobe Press Tourist, 7-4 Kumoi-dori, Fukiai-ku	221-9541
Yamazen Tourist Agency, 2-6-3 Hasaka-dori, Hyogo-ku	577-1234

Hiroshima Prefecture**Hiroshima:**

Chugoku-Shimbun Travel Service, 3-19 Ebisucho	44-6711
Hiroden Travel Service, Hiroden Kanko Koku Center, 1-2-23 Kamiyacho	47-2491
New World Tourist Chugoku Kanko, 4-11 Matsubaracho	61-5255

Yamaguchi Prefecture**Shimonoseki:**

Sanden Koku Travel Service, 1-12 Hayamacho	31-1000
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Tokushima Prefecture**Tokushima:**

Marushin Air Service, 2, Shimmachibashi	25-2533
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Kagawa Prefecture**Takamatsu:**

Takamatsu Shoun Travel Service, 10-1 Tamamocho	51-5661
	975

AIRLINES

Kochi Prefecture

Kochi:

Tosaden Travel Service, 1, Uradocho

82-0111

Fukuoka Prefecture

Fukuoka:

The Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 1-4-20 Tenjin, Chuo-ku

741-1331

Ryuo Company, 1-45 Nanotsu, Chuo-ku

741-9006

Kumamoto Prefecture

Kumamoto:

Kyushu Sangyo Kotsu, 3-35 Sakuracho

53-3531

Oita Prefecture

Oita:

Oita Air Terminal, 1-1-20 Suehirocho

34-4371

Miyazaki Prefecture

Miyazaki:

Miyazaki Kotsu Travel Service, 3402 Oaza Tsunehisa

51-5151

Kagoshima Prefecture

Kagoshima:

Kagoshima Kotsu Travel, 9-5 Yamashitacho

24-4321

MBC Travel Service, 5-3 Koraicho

52-0052

Nangoku Traffic, 11-5 Chuocho

58-3121

Okinawa Prefecture

Naha:

Air Okinawa Company, 1-1-6 Kumoji

33-0166

Fuji Tourist Service, 2-2-4 Maejima

55-3333

International Travel Service, 3-5-5 Kumoji

55-2121

Johnny Tours, 2-1-10 Matsuyama

68-0144

Okinawa Travel Agency, 259-1 Matsuo

33-1101

Overseas Travel Center, 2-4-10 Matsuyama

68-0617

Pacific Air Service, 2-3-2 Izumisaki

55-3170

RKK Travel Service, 2-3-5 Kume

68-4121

Ryukyu Kanko Sangyo, 1-2-8 Nishi

68-8608

Ryukyu Travel & Shipping, 313 Yorimiya

34-1165

Shinsei Travel, 2-11-8 Tomari

33-3400

Southwest Tourist Service, 313 Yorimiya

34-3047

Okinawa:

Okinawa Central Travel Service, 1371 Goya

7-2565

2. AIRLINES

Sapporo

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Ito-Kato Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku

231-5131

Japan Air Lines, Mitsui Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

231-0231

Toa Domestic Airlines, Mitsui Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

251-4231

International:

Cathay Pacific Airways, Hokkaido Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

221-0618

Japan Air Lines, Mitsui Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

231-4411

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, New Sapporo Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku

251-8641

Korean Air Lines, New Sapporo Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku

281-2021

Scandinavian Airlines System, Nopporo Tokan Bldg., Nishi, Odori, Chuo-ku

241-6050

Sendai**Domestic:**

All Nippon Airways, Nittsu Bldg., Higashi-Gobancho	66-3355
Japan Air Lines, Tohoku Denryoku Bldg., 3-7-1 Ichibancho	61-2241

International:

Cathay Pacific Airways, Chogin Bldg., 2-1-2 Ichibancho	27-8681
Japan Air Lines, Tohoku Denryoku Bldg., 3-7-1 Ichibancho	61-2241
Korean Air Lines, Sasaju Bldg., 3-6-1 Ichibancho	62-1111

Tokyo**Domestic:**

All Nippon Airways, Kasumigaseki Bldg., Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	580-4711
	Airport Office 747-5111
Japan Air Lines, Daini Tekko Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-1411
	Airport Office 747-2111
Toa Domestic Airlines, Shiba Nishikubo Akefuneco, Minato-ku	507-8111
	Airport Office 747-8111

International:

Aeroflot Soviet Airlines, Tatsunuma Bldg., Yaesu, Chuo-ku	272-5311
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	Airport Office 747-3131
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Air Canada, New Akasaka Bldg., Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-4635
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Air France, Hibiya Mitsui Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	501-6331
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	Airport Office 747-0726
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Air India, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-7631
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	Airport Office 747-0072
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Air New Zealand, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	213-0968
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Air Siam, Daijyuku Mori Bldg., Shiba Kotohiracho, Minato-ku	503-3201
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Air Vietnam, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-4301
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	Airport Office 747-0661
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Alaska Airlines, Aoyama Kyodo Bldg., Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku	407-8386
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Alitalia Airlines, Tokyo Club Bldg., Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	580-2171
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	Airport Office 747-0750
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Aloha Airlines, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-5877
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American Airlines, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0861
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Ansett Airlines of Australia, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-6876
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Braniff International Airways, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-6851
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British Airways Corp., Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-4161
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	Airport Office 747-0226
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Canadian Pacific Airways, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	281-7426
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	Airport Office 747-0202
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Cathay Pacific Airways, Toho Twin Tower Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	504-1531
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	Airport Office 747-7111
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Continental Air Lines, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-2621
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Delta Air Lines, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-8781
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East African Airways, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-4595
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Eastern Air Lines, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	213-2758
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Egyptair, Palace Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-4521
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Finnair, Shimizu Bldg., Shiba Kotohiracho, Minato-ku	580-9231
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Flying Tiger Lines, Sanno Grand Bldg., Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-6841
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	Airport Office 747-7521
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Garuda Indonesian Airways, c/o Asiatrans Co., Akasaka, Minato-ku	582-1331
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Hawaiian Airlines, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-4774
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Iberia Airlines, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	213-4306
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Iran Air, Akasaka Habitation Bldg., Akasaka, Minato-ku	586-2101
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Japan Air Lines, Daini Tekko Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-1411
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	Airport Office 747-1111
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KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Toho Yuraku Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-0761
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	Airport Office 747-0029
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Korean Air Lines, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-3311
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	Airport Office 747-0685
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Lufthansa German Airlines, Tokyo Club Bldg., Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	580-2111
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	Airport Office 747-7878
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AIRLINES

Malaysian Airline System, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	212-2866
National Airlines, Imperial Hotel, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	501-1670
Northwest Orient Airlines, Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	211-7211
	Airport Office 747-6761
Olympic Airways, Air France Bldg., Akasaka, Minato-ku	583-6854
Overseas National Airway, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	213-4601
Pakistan International Airlines, Watanabe Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	573-2494
	Airport Office 747-0668
Pan American World Airways, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-6711
	Airport Office 747-6732
Philippine Air Lines, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	504-3791
Qantas Airways, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-4481
	Airport Office 747-7111
	Ext. 2761
Sabena Belgian World Airlines, Address Bldg., Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-6551
Scandinavian Airlines System, Toho Twin Tower Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	503-8181
	Airport Office 747-0741
Seaboard World Airlines, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	211-3055
Singapore Airlines, Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	213-3431
	Airport Office 747-0689
Swissair, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	212-1011
	Airport Office 747-0741
Thai Airways International, Toho Twin Tower Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	503-8181
Trans-Australia Airlines, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-5828
Trans International Airlines, Imperial Hotel, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	591-0737
Trans Mediterranean Airways, CBC International Bldg., Shiba, Minato-ku	452-2451
	Airport Office 747-0639
Trans World Airlines, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	212-8876
United Air Lines, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-4511
Varig Brazilian Airlines, Palace Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-6751
	Airport Office 747-0053
Western Airlines, Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-2777

Yokohama

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Shin-Tokiwa Bldg., Tokiwacho, Naka-ku	641-2051
Japan Air Lines, Sotetsu Bldg., Kita-Saiwai, Nishi-ku	311-5941
International:	
Air France, Daiwa Bank Bldg., Onoecho, Naka-ku	641-8134
Cathay Pacific Airways, Silk Center Bldg., Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-5861
Japan Air Lines, Sotetsu Bldg., Kita-Saiwai, Nishi-ku	311-5941
Korean Air Lines, Kannai Ekimae Daini Bldg., Minatocho, Naka-ku	662-2161
Lufthansa German Airlines, Utoku Bldg., Benten-dori, Naka-ku	201-2570
Pan American World Airways, Silk Center Bldg., Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-3321
Scandinavian Airlines System, Matsuoka Bldg., Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-1462
Singapore Airlines, Kannai Ekimae Daiichi Bldg., Masagocho, Naka-ku	681-7021
Thai Airways International, Matsuoka Bldg., Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-1462

Niigata

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Silver Hotel, Bentencho	44-2111
	Airport Office 75-2454
Japan Air Lines, Teiseki Bldg., Higashi-O-dori	46-1407
	Airport Office 75-4711
Toa Domestic Airlines, Silver Hotel, Bentencho	47-1600
	Airport Office 73-7713

AIRLINES

International:

Aeroflot Soviet Airlines, Teiseki Bldg., Higashi-O-dori		44-5935
	Airport Office	75-5000
Japan Air Lines, Teiseki Bldg., Higashi-O-dori		46-1407
	Airport Office	75-4711
Korean Air Lines, Korin Bldg., Nishibori-dori		22-1261

Shizuoka

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Nichiei Morioka Bldg., Ryogaecho		52-9134
Japan Air Lines, Nakajimaya Bldg., Kon-yacho		55-5295

International:

Japan Air Lines, Nakajimaya Bldg., Kon-yacho		55-5295
Korean Air Lines, Sawano Bldg., Nakamachi		55-6291

Nagoya

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Daini Toyota Bldg., Doroecho, Nakamura-ku		581-8301
	Airport Office	28-1010
Japan Air Lines, Toyo Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		563-4141
	Airport Office	28-1151
Toa Domestic Airlines, Chunichi Bldg., Sakae, Naka-ku		261-4616

International:

Air France, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		551-4141
Air India, Hotel New Nagoya, Horiuchicho, Nakamura-ku		581-5876
Alitalia Airlines, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		551-5411
British Airways Corp., Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		565-1513
Canadian Pacific Airways, Nagoya Miyako Hotel, Nishi-Yanagicho, Nakamura-ku		582-0664
Cathay Pacific Airways, Meiji Seimei Bldg., Shin-Sakaecho, Naka-ku		962-6931
Japan Air Lines, Toyo Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		563-4141
	Airport Office	28-1151
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		582-0811
Korean Air Lines, Hakusen Bldg., Nishiki, Naka-ku		231-2731
Lufthansa German Airlines, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		561-2428
Northwest Orient Airlines, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		541-9482
Pan American World Airways, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		571-5488
Qantas Airways, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		561-6061
Sabena Belgian World Airways, Chunichi Bldg., Sakae, Naka-ku		251-1733
Scandinavian Airlines System, Hotel New Nagoya, Horiuchicho, Nakamura-ku		561-6913
Singapore Airlines, Hotel New Nagoya, Horiuchicho, Nakamura-ku		551-5131
Swissair, Meitetsu Grand Hotel, Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku		582-6946
Trans Mediterranean Airways, Daini Chuokei Bldg., Hijiecho, Nakamura-ku		581-7327
Varig Brazilian Airlines, Dai-Nagoya Bldg., Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku		565-1641

Kyoto

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, International Hotel Kyoto, Nijo Horikawa, Nakagyo-ku		211-5471
Japan Air Lines, Asahi Bldg., Yanaginobamba, Oike-dori, Nakagyo-ku		222-0222
International:		
Air France, International Hotel Kyoto, Nijo Horikawa, Nakagyo-ku		241-1771
Cathay Pacific Airways, Kyoto Hotel, Kawaramachi Oike, Nakagyo-ku		241-4121
Japan Air Lines, Asahi Bldg., Yanaginobamba, Oike-dori, Nakagyo-ku		222-0222
Korean Air Lines, Kuroda Bldg., Fujimoto Yorimachi, Shiokoji-dori, Abura-koji Nishi, Shimogyo-ku		231-0191
Northwest Orient Airlines, International Hotel Kyoto, Nijo Horikawa, Nakagyo-ku		222-1111
	Ext. 296	
Pan American World Airways, International Hotel Kyoto, Nijo Horikawa, Nakagyo-ku		241-2727

AIRLINES

Osaka

Domestic:		
All Nippon Airways, Shibatacho, Kita-ku		374-5131
	Airport Office	856-6111
Japan Air Lines, Asahi Shimbun Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		201-1231
	Airport Office	856-7022
Toa Domestic Airlines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-9431
	Airport Office	856-6853
International:		
Air Canada, New Hommachi Bldg., Hommachi, Higashi-ku		271-3543
Air France, Nittochi Yodoyabashi Bldg., Okawacho, Higashi-ku		201-5161
Air India, Shoho Bldg., Bingomachi, Higashi-ku		271-3548
	Airport Office (068)	56-6580
Air Vietnam, Shin-Asahi Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		203-6691
Alitalia, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-3951
American Airlines, Osaka Grand Hotel, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		231-8545
British Airways, Suntory Bldg., Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku		345-2761
	Airport Office	856-7317
Canadian Pacific Airways, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		346-5591
Cathay Pacific Airways, Nakamura Bldg., Dojima Naka, Kita-ku		344-6331
	Airport Office (068)	56-7310
Continental Air Lines, Osaka Grand Hotel, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		222-0029
Egyptair, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-1575
Flying Tiger Lines, Towa Bldg., Awajimachi, Higashi-ku		231-1186
Hawaiian Airlines, Osaka Grand Hotel, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		201-0464
Japan Air Lines, Asahi Shimbun Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		203-1212
	Airport Office	856-7111
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Sakurabashi Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		345-6691
Korean Air Lines, Unagidani Nishinocho, Minami-ku		244-1111
	Airport Office	856-6311
Lufthansa German Airlines, Sakurabashi Toyo Bldg., Sonezaki Shinchi, Kita-ku		341-4831
	Airport Office	856-7301
Northwest Orient Airlines, Mitui Bussan Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		203-7851
Overseas National Airways, Kita-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku		245-1427
Pakistan International Airlines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-3106
Pan American World Airways, Hommachi, Higashi-ku		271-5951
Philippine Air Lines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-0725
Qantas Airways, Mitsui Bussan Bldg., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku		231-3551
Sabena Belgian World Airlines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-8081
Scandinavian Airlines System, Sumitomo Seimei Yodoyabashi Bldg., Okawacho, Higashi-ku		202-4753
Seaboard World Airlines, Chiyoda Seimei Bldg., Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku		202-0306
Singapore Airlines, Shin Ujiden Bldg., Sonezaki Kami, Kita-ku		364-0881
	Airport Office	856-6591
Swissair, Chiyoda Seimei Bldg., Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku		203-0048
Thai Airways International, Sumitomo Seimei Yodoyabashi Bldg., Okawacho, Higashi-ku		202-5161
	Airport Office	856-7337
Trans Mediterranean Airways, Bingomachi Bldg., Bingomachi, Higashi-ku		202-7551
Trans World Airlines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-7131
United Air Lines, Nishi Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-4914
Varig Brazilian Airlines, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., Umedacho, Kita-ku		341-3571

Kobe

Domestic:		
All Nippon Airways, Sannomiyacho, Ikuta-ku		321-3831
Japan Air Lines, Kumoi-dori, Ikuta-ku		251-7511
International:		
Air France, Oriental Hotel, Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku		331-6001
980		

AIRLINES

Cathay Pacific Airways, Kendai Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	321-1441
Japan Air Lines, Kobe Shimbun Kaikan, Kumoi-dori, Ikuta-ku	261-7511
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Sun Bldg., Isogami-dori, Fukiai-ku	231-3957
Korean Air Lines, Irie Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	391-1428
Lufthansa German Airlines, Trade Center Bldg., Hamabe-dori, Fukiai-ku	251-2685
Scandinavian Airlines System, Kobe Sumitomo Shintaku Bldg., Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	321-1175
Trans Mediterranean Airways, Trade Center Bldg., Hamabe-dori, Fukiai-ku	251-4321

Okayama

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Nakayamashita	24-3381
Toa Domestic Airlines, Okayama Airport, Urayasu Minamimachi	63-2711

International:

Cathay Pacific Airways, Honmachi Bldg., Honmachi	31-1957
Korean Air Lines, Ekimaecho	25-6825

Hiroshima

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Mainichi Shimbun Bldg., 3-26 Kami Noboricho	43-2231
Japan Air Lines, Hatchobori Bldg., 13-14 Hatchobori	21-7024
Toa Domestic Airlines, 2-29 Tatemachi	47-4571

International:

Cathay Pacific Airways, Hatchobori Bldg., 13-14 Hatchobori	21-2801
Japan Air Lines, Hatchobori Bldg., 13-14 Hatchobori	21-7024
Korean Air Lines, Asahi Bldg., 13-7 Motomachi	22-2811
Singapore Airlines, Central Bldg., 15-10 Hatchobori	28-4555

Takamatsu

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, 10-1 Tamamocho	22-2323
Japan Air Lines, Westside Bldg., 10-3 Tenjin-mae	62-8748
Toa Domestic Airlines, 105-5 Tamamocho	21-8021

International:

Cathay Pacific Airways, Mitake Bldg., 2 Kotobukicho	21-5228
Japan Air Lines, Westside Bldg., 10-3 Tenjin-mae	62-8748
Korean Air Lines, 1 Chuocho	34-0279

Fukuoka

Domestic:

All Nippon Airways, Fukuoka Asahi Bldg., Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku	411-2211
	Airport Office 611-8511
Japan Air Lines, Hakata Mitsui Bldg., Kami Gofukumachi, Hakata-ku	281-6211
	Airport Office 621-4031
Toa Domestic Airlines, Fukuoka Mainichi Kaikan Bldg., Tenjin, Chuo-ku	611-8271
	Airport Office 621-1361

International:

Air France, Nihon Seimei Bldg., Tenjin, Chuo-ku	771-6442
Cathay Pacific Airways, Shokokaigisho Bldg., Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku	441-1811
	Airport Office 651-0256
Japan Air Lines, Hakata Mitsui Bldg., Kami-Gofukumachi, Hakata-ku	281-6211
	Airport Office 621-4031
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Sanwa Bldg., Tenjin, Chuo-ku	751-3209
Korean Air Lines, Hakata Bldg., Chuogai, Hakata-ku	411-9101
	Airport Office 611-3771
Lufthansa German Airlines, Fugin Bldg., Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku	751-1255
Qantas Airways, Sanwa Bldg., Tenjin, Chuo-ku	761-1821
Swissair, Nishitetsu Grand Hotel, Daimyo, Chuo-ku	741-7525

SHIPPING COMPANIES & AGENCIES

Kita-Kyushu

Domestic:	
All Nippon Airways, Marugen Bldg., Uomachi, Kokura-ku	551-1836
Japan Air Lines, Mainichi Kaikan Bldg., Kon-yamachi, Kokura-ku	521-3002
International:	
Japan Air Lines, Mainichi Kaikan Bldg., Kon-yamachi, Kokura-ku	521-3002
Korean Air Lines, Katsuyama Bldg., Kon-yamachi, Kokura-ku	521-3551

Kumamoto

Domestic:	
All Nippon Airways, Sanko Bus Center, Karashima	54-2200
International:	
Korean Air Lines, Kamitorimachi	54-4716

Kagoshima

Domestic:	
All Nippon Airways, Nangoku Nissei Bldg., Chuocho	55-5435
Japan Air Lines, Mitsuyasu Sangyo Bldg., Chuocho	58-2314
Toa Domestic Airlines, Sumitomo Seimei Bldg., Yamanokuchicho	26-8133
International:	
Cathay Pacific Airways, Nangoku Nissei Bldg., Chuocho	55-1946
Japan Air Lines, Mitsuyasu Sangyo Bldg., Chuocho	58-2314

Naha

Domestic:	
All Nippon Airways, 3-1-1 Kumoji	54-5111
Japan Air Lines, Kokuba Bldg., 3-21-1 Kumoji	55-3311
Southwest Air Lines, 2-27 Yamashita	57-4961
International:	
Cathay Pacific Airways, Kamimoto Bldg., 1-56 Kumoji	34-3416
Japan Air Lines, Kokuba Bldg., 3-21-1 Kumoji	55-3111
Korean Air Lines, Tamaki-Komeya Bldg., Matsuyama	68-0401

Okinawa

Domestic:	
Japan Air Lines, Awase Meadows Shopping Center, Wazoebaru, Yamazato	7-3401
International:	
Northwest Orient Airlines, Awase Meadows Shopping Center, Wazoebaru, Yamazato	7-1151
Pan American World Airways, Awase Meadows Shopping Center, Wazoebaru, Yamazato	7-3411
Trans World Airlines, Awase Meadows Shopping Center, Wazoebaru, Yamazato	7-0121

3. SHIPPING COMPANIES & AGENCIES

* = Domestic Unmarked = International

Sapporo

Mitsui O.S.K.Lines, Mitsui Bldg., Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku	231-1223
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Tokyo

Aall & Co., Tokyo Sakurada Bldg., Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-5211
American President Lines, Taisho Seimei Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-1911
C. F. Sharp & Co., Fuji Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-851
Dodwell & Co., Togin Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-2141
Everett Steamship Corp., Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-3531
Kansai Steamship*, Tokyo Tatemono Bldg., Yaesu, Chuo-ku	281-2621
Mitsui O.S.K.Lines, Kyobashi Abitasion Bldg., Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	561-1431
Nippon Maritime, Otemachi Bldg., Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	201-7831
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SHIPPING COMPANIES & AGENCIES

Oriental Shipping Agency, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	212-7961
Royal Intercean Lines, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-5711
Senwa Shipping Agency, Shin-Hibiya Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	591-3351
State Steamship Co., Tameike Tokyu Bldg., Akasaka, Minato-ku	586-2511
Swire Mackinnon, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-3611
Trans-Meridian Navigation, Fuji Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-7551

Yokohama

Aall & Co., Yokohama Central Bldg., Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-0141
C. F. Sharp & Co., Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku	211-1821
Dodwell & Co., Minato Bldg., Honcho, Naka-ku	201-6991
Everett Steamship Corp., Everett Bldg., Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku	201-4171
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Silk Center, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-7744
Nippon Maritime, Silk Center, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-1964
Royal Intercean Lines, Intercean House, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	651-1661
Senwa Shipping Agency, Intercean House, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-7701
Swire Mackinnon, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-8521
Trans-Meridian Navigation, Daiei Bldg., Honcho, Naka-ku	201-7091

Nagoya

Everett Steamship Corp., Sanmen Bldg., Nishiki, Naka-ku	201-8451
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Mainichi Nagoya Kaikan, Horiuchicho, Nakamura-ku	581-0411
Royal Intercean Lines, Chogin Bldg., Marunouchi, Naka-ku	211-3021

Osaka

Aall & Co., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., Awajimachi, Higashi-ku	203-6631
APL-Everett Agencies, Yagi Bldg., Minami-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	262-2516
C. F. Sharp & Co., Heiwa Bldg., Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku	203-0121
Dodwell & Co., Osaka Kagaku Sen-i Kaikan Bldg., Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku	203-5151
Everett Steamship Corp., Yagi Bldg., Minami-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	262-4800
Kansai Steamship*, Osaka Bldg., Sozecho, Kita-ku	441-9161
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Osaka Bldg., Sozecho, Kita-ku	441-1731
Nippon Maritime, Saiwai Bldg., Kita-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	271-4651
Royal Intercean Lines, Shinkine Bldg., Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku	201-4831
Senwa Shipping Agency, Saiwai Bldg., Kita-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	262-5321
Setonaikai Steamship*, Kotani Bldg., Edobori Kita-dori, Nishi-ku	441-3723
States Steamship (P.T.L. Kaigai), Sanko Bldg., Minami Kyuhojimachi, Higashi-ku	245-0351
Swire Mackinnon, Awajimachi, Higashi-ku	201-5501
Trans-Meridian Navigation, Shin-Fushimi Bldg., Fushimicho, Higashi-ku	203-3281
United States Lines, A.I.U. Bldg., Doshomachi, Higashi-ku	231-1931

Kobe

Aall & Co., Daishin Bldg., Higashimachi, Ikuta-ku	391-8031
APL-Everett Agencies, C-5 Minatoshima, Ikuta-ku	391-6221
C. F. Sharp & Co., Moche Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-5343
Dodwell & Co., Kobe Meiji Seimei Bldg., Isogami-dori, Fukiai-ku	251-0021
Everett Steamship Corp., Akashimachi, Ikuta-ku	392-1151
Kansai Steamship*, Hatobacho, Ikuta-ku	391-6607
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Shosen Mitsui Bldg., Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	391-8901
Nippon Maritime, Sannomiya Denden Bldg., Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku	331-8061
Royal Intercean Lines, Crescent Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-6561
Senwa Shipping Agency, Kaigan Bldg., Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-1141
States Steamship (P.T.L. Kaigai), Asahi Bldg., Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku	321-3181
Swire Mackinnon, Edomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-4001
Trans-Meridian Navigation, Sanshin Bldg., Sannomiyacho, Ikuta-ku	321-3551
United States Lines, New Jarvis Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	391-6301

HOTELS

Hiroshima

Hirobetsu Steamship*, 1-13-13, Ujina Kaigan	54-3221
Ishizaki Steamship*, 1-1, Ujina Kaigan	51-6331
Setonaikai Steamship*, 1-12-23, Ujina Kaigan	51-5291

Takamatsu

Kansai Steamship*, 10-1, Tamamocho	51-3401
Utaka Kokudo Ferry*, 1-1, Kitahamacho	51-5001

Fukuoka

Kansai Steamship*, Tenjin, Chuo-ku	771-1272
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Beppu

Kansai Steamship*, 1-11, Kitahama	22-2181
Setonaikai Steamship*, Kanko-ko	23-5275

Naha

Kansai Steamship*, 2-1-1, Nishi	68-7591
Ryukyu Kaiun*, 1-1-5, Nishi	68-8161

4. HOTELS (Member of the Japan Hotel Association) * Government-registered

Hokkaido

Asahikawa:	* New Hokkai, Gojo-dori	24-3111
Hakodate:	* Hokkaido Kokusai, Otemachi	23-8751
	* Hakodate Royal, Omoricho	22-9181
Noboribetsu:	* Noboribetsu Grand, Noboribetsu-Onsen	4-2101
Otaru:	* Hokkai, Inaho	25-1511
Sapporo:	* New Miyakoshi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku	221-2141
	* Sapporo Century Royal, Kita-Gojo, Chuo-ku	231-2331
	* Sapporo Grand, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku	261-3311
	* Sapporo International, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku	261-1381
	* Sapporo Park, Minami-Jujo, Chuo-ku	511-3131
	* Sapporo Prince, Minami-Nijo, Chuo-ku	231-5310
	* Sapporo Royal, Minami-Shichijo, Chuo-ku,	511-2121
	* Sapporo Tokyu, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku	231-5611
	* Sapporo Zennikku, Kita-Sanjo, Chuo-ku	221-4411
Tomakomai:	* Tomakomai Central, Futabacho	32-9221
	* Tomakomai Hotel New Oji, Omotemachi	33-6121
Toya Spa:	* Manseikaku, Toyako-Onsen, Abuta-gun	5-2171

Aomori Prefecture

Aomori:	* Aomori, Tsutsumimachi	34-1541
	* Aomori New Grand, Shimmachio	23-1011
Hachinohe:	* Hachinohe Grand, Bancho	43-9311
	* Hachinohe Park, Fukiage Saiwaicho	43-1111

Iwate Prefecture

Morioka:	* Morioka Central, Saen	22-2141
	* Morioka Grand, Atagoshita	23-2171

Miyagi Prefecture

Sendai:	* Grand Hotel Sendai, Ichibancho	25-2101
	* Sendai, Chuo	25-5171
	* Sendai Central, Chuo	22-4161
	* Sendai City, Chuo	23-5131

Akita Prefecture

Akita:	* Akita Dai-ichi, Naka-dori	34-1141
	* Akita New Grand, Naka-dori	34-5211

HOTELS

Yamagata Prefecture

Yamagata:	* Onuma, Kojirakawamachi	23-4143
	* Yamagata Grand, Honcho	41-2611

Fukushima Prefecture

Koriyama:	* Koriyama Grand, Tsutsumishita	23-4511
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Ibaraki Prefecture

Choshi:	* Riogrande, Takarayama, Hazakicho, Kashima-gun	6-1161
Kashima:	* Kashima Central, Hiraizumi, Kasumicho, Kashima-gun	2-5511

Tochigi Prefecture

Nasu:	* Nasu Royal, Takaku-Otsu, Nasumachi	2001
Nikko:	* Chuzenji Kanaya, Chugushi	5-0356
	* Nikko Kanaya, Kami-Hatsuishicho	4-0001
	* Nikko Lakeside, Chugushi	5-0322
Utsunomiya:	* Tochigiso, Enomachi	34-2401

Gumma Prefecture

Ikaho Spa:	Hashimoto, Ikaho-Onsen	2035
Kusatsu Spa:	* Village, Kusatsu-Onsen	88-3232
Maebashi:	* Mercury, Otomocho	52-0111

Chiba Prefecture

Chiba:	* Chiba Grand, Chiba-Minato	41-2111
	* Chiba Keisei, Hon-Chibacho	22-2111
	* Chiba New Park, Chiba-Minato	42-1111
Tateyama:	* Tateyama Keisei, Otsuka, Fujiwara	8-1311

Tokyo Metropolis

Oshima:	* Oshima Kowakien, Okada, Oshima Island	2-1451
Tachikawa:	* New Plaza, Akebonocho	22-6191
Tokyo:	* Akasaka Prince, 1 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku	262-5151
	* Akasaka Tokyu, 2-14-3 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	580-2311
	* Azabu Prince, 3-5-40 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	473-1111
	* Daiei, 1-15 Koishikawa, Bunkyo-ku	813-6271
	* Diamond, 25 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku	263-2211
	* Fairmont Hotel Tokyo, 2-1-17 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku	262-1151
	* Gajoen Kanko, 1-8-1 Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku	491-0111
	* Ginza Daiichi, 8-13-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku	542-5311
	* Ginza Nikko, 8-4-21 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-4911
	* Ginza Tokyu, 5-15-9 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-2411
	* Grand Palace, 1-1-1 Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku	264-1111
	* Haneda Tokyu, 2-8-6 Haneda-kuko, Ota-ku	747-0311
	* Hill-Top, 1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku	293-2311
	* Imperial, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	504-1111
	* Keio Plaza Inter Continental, 2-2-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	344-0111
	* Kokusai Kanko, 1-8-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	215-3281
	* Marunouchi, 1-6-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	215-2151
	* New Japan, 2-13-8 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-5511
	* New Meguro, 1-3-18 Chuochu, Meguro-ku	719-8121
	* The New Otani, 4 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku	265-1111
	* Okura, 3 Aojiko, Akasaka, Minato-ku	852-0111
	* The Pacific, 3-13-3 Takanawa, Minato-ku	445-6711
	* Palace, 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-5211

HOTELS

* San Banchō, 1-1 Sambanchō, Chiyoda-ku	262-3331
* Shiba Park, 1-5-10 Shiba Park, Minato-ku	433-4131
* Shimbashi Daiichi, 1-2-6 Shimbashi, Minato-ku	501-4411
* Takanawa, 2-1-17 Takanawa, Minato-ku	443-9251
* Takanawa Prince, 3-13-1 Takanawa, Minato-ku	445-5311
* Takanawa Tobu, 4-7-6 Takanawa, Minato-ku	447-0111
* Takara, 2-16-5 Higashi-Ueno, Taito-ku	831-0101
* Tokyo, 2-17-8 Takanawa, Minato-ku	447-5771
* Tokyo Air-Terminal, 2-3-1 Haneda-kuko, Ota-ku	747-0111
* Tokyo Hilton, 2-10-3 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-4511
* Tokyo Kanko, 4-10-8 Takanawa, Minato-ku	443-1211
* Tokyo Prince, 3-3-1 Shiba Park, Minato-ku	434-4221
* Tokyo Station, 1-9-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	231-2511
* Tokyu Kanko, 2-21-6 Akasaka, Minato-ku	582-0451
* Toshi Center, 2-4-1 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku	265-8211
* Ueno Keisei, 4-10-9 Ueno, Taito-ku	833-0211
* Urashima, 2-5-23 Harumji, Chuo-ku	533-3111

Kanagawa Prefecture

Chigasaki:	* Pacific Hotel Chigasaki, Higashi-Kaigan Minami	82-1141
Hakone:	* Fujiya, Miyanoshita Hakonemachi	2-2211
	* Fujiya Hotel Sengoku Annex, Sengokuhara Hakonemachi	4-8511
	* Gohra, Gohra, Hakonemachi	2-3111
	* Hakone, Hakone, Hakonemachi	3-6311
	* Hakone Highland, Sengokuhara, Hakonemachi	4-8541
	* Hakone Kanko, Sengokuhara, Hakonemachi	4-8501
	* Kagetsu-en, Itari, Sengokuhara, Hakonemachi	4-8621
	* Kowaki-en, Ninotaira, Hakonemachi	2-4111
	* Kowaki-en Lake-Side Annex, Itari, Sengokuhara, Hakonemachi	4-8611
	* Yumoto Fujiya, Yumoto, Hakonemachi	5-6111
Hayama:	* Hayama Marina, Horiuchi, Hayamamachi, Miura-gun	75-2670
Kawasaki:	* Kawasaki Nikko, Nisshincho, Kawasaki-ku	24-4841
Osio:	* Osio Long Beach, Kokufu Hongo, Oisomachi, Naka-gun	6-1550
Yokohama:	* Aster, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	651-0141
	Bund, Shin-Yamashita, Naka-ku	621-1101
	Empire, Matanocho, Totsuka-ku	851-1431
	* New Grand, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-1841
	* Satellite Hotel Yokohama, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-8571
	* Shin-Yokohama, Shinoharacho, Kohoku-ku	471-6011
	* Silk, Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-0961
	* Yokohama Prince, Isogo, Isogo-ku	751-1381
	* Yokohama Tokyu, Minami-Saiwaicho, Nishi-ku	311-1682
Yokosuka:	* Yokosuka, Yonegahama-dori	25-2211
Zushi:	* Zushi Nagisa, Shinjuku	71-4260

Niigata Prefecture

Akakura:	* Akakura Kanko, Myoko-Kogen, Nakabukibi-gun	7-2501
Niigata:	* Niigata, Bandai	45-3331
	* Niigata Toei, Bentencho	44-7101
	* Silver, Bentencho	45-7111

Toyama Prefecture

Tateyama:	* Tateyama, Murododaira, Ashikuraji	41-3333
Toyama:	* Meitetsu Toyama, Sakurabashi-dori	31-8241

HOTELS

Ishikawa Prefecture

Kanazawa:	* Hakuunro, Yuwakumachi	31-3181
	* Kanazawa Miyako, Konohanacho	31-2202
	* Kanazawa New Grand, Takaokamachi	33-1311
	* Kanazawa Sky, Musashicho	33-2233
Katayamazu:	Yataya-Chikusuiso, Katayamazu-Onsen, Kaga	4-1221

Fukui Prefecture

Fukui:	* Fukui Palace, Junkacho	23-3800
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Yamanashi Prefecture

Fuji Lakes:	* Fuji-View, Katsuyamamura, Minami-Tsuru-gun	3-2211
	* Fuji New Grand, Hirano, Yamanakakomura, Minami-Tsuru-gun	2-1024
	* Mt. Fuji, Yamanakakomura, Minami-Tsuru-gun	2-2111

Nagano Prefecture

Asama Spa:	* Asamaen, Asama-Onsen, Matsumoto	46-1730
Hakuba:	* Hakuba Tokyu, Hakubamura, Kita-Azumi-gun	2-3001
Kambayashi:	* Kambayashi, Hirao, Yamanouchicho, Shimotakai-gun	3551
Kamikochi:	* Kamikochi Imperial, Kamikochi, Minami-Azumi-gun	2001
Karuzawa:	* Green, Nagakura, Karuzawa, Kita-Saku-gun	5-5155
	* Kajima-no-Mori, Hanareyama, Karuzawa, Kita-Saku-gun	2-3535
	* Karuzawa Prince, Karuzawa, Kita-Saku-gun	2-5211
	* Mampei, Sakuranosawa, Karuzawa, Kita-Saku-gun	2-2771
Shiga Heights:	* Seizan, Karuzawa, Kita-Saku-gun	2-2761
	* Okushiga Kogen, Okushiga Kogen, Yamanouchicho, Shimotakai-gun	4-2034
	* Shiga Heights, Hirao, Yamanouchicho, Shimotai-gun	4-2111
Shinano-Omachi:	* Kuroyon, Taira, Omachi	2-1530
Tateshina:	* Villa Tateshina, Tateshina Kogen, Chino	2626

Gifu Prefecture

Gifu:	* Gifu Grand, Nagara	33-1111
	* Nagaragawa, Nagara-Ukaiya	32-4111

Shizuoka Prefecture

Atami:	* Atami, Kaikocho	81-3536
	* Atami Fujiya, Ginzacho	81-7111
	* New Fujiya, Ginzacho	81-0111
Fuji:	* Grand Fuji, Heigaki-Honcho	61-0360
Gotemba:	* Fuji-View Nagao, Marutake Ochiai, Kamiyama	7-0200
Hamamatsu:	* Grand Hotel Hamamatsu, Higashi-Iba	52-2111
Hamanako:	* Sunza Village, Kiga, Hosoemachi, Inasa-gun	2-1171
Kawana:	* Kawana, Kawana, Ito	45-1111
Nihondaira:	* Nihondaira Kanko, Mabase, Shimizu	34-1122
Shimoda:	* Shimoda Tokyu, Shimoda	2-2411
Shizuoka:	* Shizuoka Int'l, Higashi-Takajomachi, New Yashima	45-4511

Aichi Prefecture

Gamagori:	* Gamagori, Takeshimacho	68-2145
Inuyama:	* Meitetsu Inuyama, Kita-Koken	61-2211
Nagoya:	* Int'l Hotel Nagoya, Nishiki, Naka-ku	961-3111
	* Meitetsu Grand, Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku	582-2211
	* Nagoya Castle, Hinokuchicho, Nishi-ku	521-2121

HOTELS

	* Nagoya Kanko, Nishiki, Naka-ku	231-7711
	* Nagoya Miyako, Nishi-Yanagicho, Nakamura-ku	571-3211
	* Nagoya Terminal, Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku	561-3751
	* New Nagoya, Horiuchicho, Nakamura-ku	551-5131
Okazaki:	* Okazaki Grand, Koseicho	23-5481
Toyohashi:	* Toyohashi Grand, Ekimae O-dori	55-6221

Mie Prefecture

Kashikojima:	* Shima Kanko, Kashikojima, Agocho, Shima-gun	3-1211
Nagashima:	* Nagashima, Matsukage, Nagashimacho, Kawana-gun	2-1111
Toba:	* Toba Hotel Int'l, Mondo-Misaki	5-3121
Yokkaichi:	* Yokkaichi Station, Suwasakaemachi	52-4131

Shiga Prefecture

Hikone:	* Omi Plaza, Matsubaracho	2-8101
Moriyama:	* Lake Biwa, Imahamacho	5-2511
Otsu:	* Biwako, Yanagasaki	24-1255

Kyoto Prefecture

Kyoto:	* Fujita, Nishizume, Nijo Ohashi, Nakagyo-ku	222-1511
	* Holiday Inn Kyoto, Takano Nishibirakicho, Sakyo-ku	721-3131
	* International Hotel Kyoto, Nijo Aburakoji, Nakagyo-ku	222-1111
	* Kyoto, Kawaramachi Oike, Nakagyo-ku	211-5111
	* Kyoto Gion, Gionmachi, Higashiyama-ku	551-2111
	* Kyoto Grand, Horikawa Shiokoji, Shimogyo-ku	341-2311
	* Kyoto Park, Sanjusangendo Mawarimachi, Higashiyama-ku	541-6301
	* Kyoto Prince, Shimogamo Jinja-mae, Sakyo-ku	781-4141
	* Kyoto Royal, Kawaramachi Sanjo, Nakagyo-ku	223-1234
	* Kyoto Station, Shiokoji, Shimogyo-ku	361-7151
	* Kyoto Tower, Karasuma Shichijo Sagaru, Shimogyo-ku	361-3211
	* Miyako, Sanjo Keage, Higashiyama-ku	771-7111
	* The Mt. Hiei, Ipponsugi, Hieisan, Sakyo-ku	701-2111
	* New Kyoto, Horikawa Marutamachi, Kamigyo-ku	801-2111
	* Palace-Side Kyoto, Shimotachiuri Agaru, Karasuma-dori, Kamigyo-ku	431-8171
	* Sun Flower, Higashi-Tennocho, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku	761-3131

Osaka Prefecture

Ikeda:	* Crevette, Kuko	54-7201
Osaka:	* Echo Osaka, Abenosuji, Abeno-ku	633-1141
	* Hanshin, Umedacho, Kita-ku	344-1661
	* Int'l Hotel Osaka, Uchiommachi, Higashi-ku	941-2661
	* New Hankyu, Kobukacho, Kita-ku	372-5101
	* Osaka Castle, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku	942-2401
	* Osaka Grand, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku	202-1212
	* Osaka Miyako, Horikoshicho, Tennoji-ku	779-1501
	* Osaka Riverside, Nakanochi, Miyakojima-ku	928-3251
	* The Plaza, Minami, Oyodo, Oyodo-ku	453-1111
	* Royal, Tamaecho, Kita-ku	448-1121
	* Toyo, Toyosaki Nishi-dori, Oyodo-ku	372-8181
Toyonaka:	* Osaka Airport, Hotarugaikae	855-4621
	* Senri Hankyu, Shin-Senri	872-2211

Hyogo Prefecture

Himeji:	* Himeji New Osaka, Ekimaecho	23-1111
Kobe:	* Kobe Int'l, Goko-dori, Fukiai-ku	221-8051
	* Kobe Towerside, Hatobacho, Ikuta-ku	351-2151
	* New Port, Hamabe-dori, Fukiai-ku	231-4171
	* Oriental, Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-8111
	* Rokko Oriental, Rokkosancho, Nada-ku	891-0333
	* Rokkosan, Rokkosancho, Nada-ku	891-0301
Takarazuka:	* Takarazuka, Umenochi	87-1151

Nara Prefecture

Nara:	* Nara, Takabatakecho	26-3300
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Wakayama Prefecture

Shirahama:	* Pacific, Shirahamacho, Nishi-Muro-gun	2-2733
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Tottori Prefecture

Yonago:	* Yonago Kokusai, Kamocho	33-6611
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Shimane Prefecture

Matsue:	* Ichibata, Chidoricho	22-0188
Oki:	* Oki Plaza, Saigocho, Oki-gun	2-0111

Okayama Prefecture

Kurashiki:	* Kurashiki Kokusai, Chuo	22-5141
	* Mizushima Kokusai, Mizushima	44-4321
Okayama:	* New Okayama, Ekimaecho	23-8211
	* Okayama Grand, Funabashi	25-1691
	* Okayama Kokusai, Kadota	73-7311
	* Okayama Plaza, Hama	72-1201
	* Okayama Royal, Ezucho	54-1155

Hiroshima Prefecture

Fukuyama:	* Fukuyama Grand, Nishimachi	21-5511
Hiroshima:	* Hiroshima Grand, Kami-Hatchobori	27-1313
	* Hiroshima Kokusai, Tatemachi	48-2323
	* Hiroshima Riverside, Kami-Noboricho	28-1251
	* Hiroshima Station, Matsubaracho	62-3201
Kure:	* Kure Hankyu, Hon-dori	21-1281

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Shimonoseki:	* Sanyo, Mimosusogawa	23-5291
	* Shimonoseki Grand, Nabecho	31-5000
	* Suisan Kaikan, Yamatomachi	66-0111

Tokushima Prefecture

Tokushima:	* Astoria, Kamiyacho	53-6151
	* Awa Kanko, Kamiyacho	22-5161
	* Tokushima Park, Tokushimacho	25-3311

Kagawa Prefecture

Shodoshima:	* Shodoshima Int'l, Tonoshomachi, Shozu-gun	2-1441
Takamatsu:	* Takamatsu Grand, Kotobukicho	
	* Takamatsu Int'l, Kitacao	31-1511

Ehime Prefecture

Matsuyama:	* Oku-Dogo, Suemachi	77-1111
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Kochi Prefecture

Kochi:	* New Kochi, Harimayacho	22-4111
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HOTELS

Fukuoka Prefecture

Fukuoka:	* Hakata Miyako, Hakataeki Higashi, Hakata-ku	441-3111
	* Hakata Shiroyama, Nakasu, Hakata-ku	281-2211
	* Hakata Tokyu, Tenjin, Chuo-ku	781-7111
	* New Hakata, Hakataeki, Hakata-ku	431-1111
	* Nishitetsu Grand, Daimyo, Chuo-ku	771-7171
	* Station Plaza, Hakataeki-mae, Hakata-ku	431-1211
	* Takakura, Watanabe-dori, Chuo-ku	731-1661
Kita-Kyushu:	* Kokura, Sembacho, Kokura-ku	531-1151
	* Kokura Station, Asano, Kokura-ku	521-5031
	* Tobata Station, Shioimachi, Tobata-ku	871-1221

Saga Prefecture

Karatsu:	* Karatsu Seaside, Higashi-Karatsu	3-5185
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Nagasaki Prefecture

Nagasaki:	* Nagasaki Grand, Manzaimachi	23-1234
	* Nagasaki Heights, Kozemmachii	22-3156
	* New Nagasaki, Daikokumachi	26-6161
Sasebo:	* Matsukura, Shirahaecho	23-5271
Unzen:	* Kyushu, Unzen-Onsen, Obamacho	3234
	Unzen, Unzen-Onsen, Obamacho	3201
	* Unzen Kanko, Unzen-Onsen, Obamacho	3263
	* Yumei, Unzen-Onsen, Obamacho	3206

Kumamoto Prefecture

Aso:	* Aso Kanko, Yunotani, Aso-gun	7-0311
Kumamoto:	* Kumamoto Hotel Castle, Jotocho	53-6111
	* New Sky, Higashi Amidajicho	54-2111

Oita Prefecture

Beppu:	* Beppu New Grand, Kijima Kogen	22-1161
	* Hakuun Sanso, Kankaiji	23-1151
	* Hinago, Nagarekawa-dori	23-1131
	* Kamenoi, Chuomachi	22-3301
	* Nippaku, Kitahama	23-2291
	* Suginoi, Kankaiji	24-1141
Oita:	* Oita Nishitetsu Grand, Maizurumachi	36-1181
Yufuin:	* Kuju Lake-Side, Kawanishi	3151

Miyazaki Prefecture

Kirishima:	* Ebino Kogen, Suenaga, Ebino	3-1155
	* Hayashida Onsen, Makizonochi, Aira-gun	8-2911
Miyazaki:	* Miyazaki Kanko, Matsuyama	22-3161
	* Phoenix, Matsuyama	23-6111
	* Seaside Hotel Phoenix, Hamayama, Shioji	39-1111
	* Sun Hotel Phoenix, Hamayama, Shioji	25-3131
	* Tachibana Int'l, Tachibana-dori	23-2331

Kagoshima Prefecture

Ibusuki:	* Ibusuki Kanko, Junicho	2-2131
	* Ibusuki Royal, Junicho	3-2211
Kagoshima:	* Kagoshima Sun Royal, Shimoaratacho	53-2020
	* Shiroyama Kanko, Shinshoincho	24-2211
Naze:	* Amami Grand, Obamacho	2-6411

Okinawa Prefecture

Kita-Nakagusuku:	* Okinawa Hilton, Kishaba	8-1777
Naha:	* Kowa, Kumoiji	34-1181
	* Naha Tokyu, Amaku	68-2151
	* Okinawa Grand Castle, Shuri, Yamagawacho	54-5454
	* Okinawa Miyako, Matsukawa	54-5566

5. **RYOKAN** (Member of the Japan Ryokan Association *government-registered)

Hokkaido**Abashiri:**

- *Abashiri Kanko Hotel
- Abashirikoso Hotel
- Sansuikaku Hotel

Akan Kohan Spa:

- *Akankoso
- *Daitokan
- Marimoso

***New Akan Hotel**

Yamaura Hotel

Asahikawa:

Echigo Ryokan

Esan Kogen Spa:

Esan Kogen Hotel

Hakodate:

- *Hakodateyama Hotel

Jozankei Spa:

- *Akebono Ryokan
- Asari Grand Hotel
- Hokkai Hotel

Jozankei Daiichi Hotel**Jozankei Grand Hotel*****Jozankei Hotel*****Jozankei New Grand Hotel*****Katori Hotel*****Muine Grand Hotel*****Shikanoyu Hotel*****Shogetsu Grand Hotel****Karurusu Spa:**

Iwai Hotel

Kawayu Spa:

Daiichi Hotel

***Kawayu Grand Hotel**

Misono Hotel

Kitami:***Kurobe Hotel*****Witz Aak Hotel****Kushiro:*****Oriental Hotel****Niseko Spa:**

Niseko Grand Hotel

Noboribetsu Spa:***Daiichi Takimotokan*****Noboribetsu Grand Hotel*****Noboribetsu Onsen Hotel Manseikaku*****Noboribetsu Onsen Kanko Hotel**

Takinoya

Noboribetsu Prince Hotel**Takimoto Bekkan Hotel****Obihiro:**

Hokkaikan

Obihiro Station Hotel

Onneyu:***Kasuiso**

Muka Hotel

Oe-honke*Rausu Spa:*****Shiretoko Kanko Hotel****Sansui Spa:**

Sansui

Sapporo:***Maruso Hotel*****Sapporo Daiichi Hotel*****Sumire Hotel*****Yamagataya Ryokan****Shikotsu Kohan:*****Shikotsuko Grand Hotel*****Shikotsuko Hotel Shikanoyu****Sounkyo:*****Daisen Hotel*****Soun Hotel*****Sounkaku Grand Hotel*****Sounkyo Kanko Hotel****Takikawa:**

Takikawa Hotel Miurakan

Tenninkyo Spa:***Tenninkaku****Teshikaga Spa:**

Mashu Grand Hotel

Tokachigawa Spa:***Kangetsu Hotel*****Sasai Hotel*****Tokachigawa Onsen Hotel*****Tsutsui Onsen Hotel****Tomakomai:*****Tomakomai Central Hotel****Toyako Spa:*****Daiichi Hotel*****Fujiya Hotel**

Grand Toya Hotel

Hifumi Ryokan

Manseikaku Hotel**Toya Kanko Hotel*****Toyako Onsen Hotel*****Toya Park Hotel*****Yumoto Ryokan****Yunokawa Spa:**

Asahikan

Banso Hotel

Chikuba Kokusai Kanko Ryokan

Yunokawa Spa:***Hanabishi Hotel*****Marusen Ryokan*****Meigetsukan Hotel*****Misono Hotel*****Oitaken Hotel Bekkan*****Wakamatsu*****Yunohama Hotel*****Yunokawa Grand Hotel*****Yunokawa Kanko Hotel*****Yunokawa Prince Hotel****Aomori Prefecture****Aomori City:*****Aomori Kokusai Hotel*****Moya Skyland Hotel**

RYOKAN

Asamushi Spa:
* Asamushi Kanko Hotel
Shoen Hotel
* To-oka Ryokan
Komai Spa:
Komai Grand Hotel
Owani Spa:
* Fujiya Hotel
Kagasuke Ryokan
Towada:
Towada Kanko Hotel
Yagen Spa:
* New Yagen Hotel

Iwate Prefecture

Hachimantai:
Hachimantai Kanko Hotel
Hanamaki Spa:
* Kashokaku
* New Shidodaira Hotel
Shidodaira Onsen Ryokan
Shoukaku
Ichinoseki:
* Ichibashi Hotel Bekkan Itsukushien
Keisenkaku
Miyako:
Sawadaya Ryokan
Morioka:
* Kadoya Hotel
Kikuya Hotel
Mutsukan
Nagao Ryokan
Ofunato:
* Ofunato Grand Hotel
Tsunagi Spa:
* Aishinkan Bekkan
* Taikan Hotel
Tsunagi Ryokan
Waga-Yumoto:
Hakuunkaku
* Tairokaku Hotel

Miyagi Prefecture

Akiu Spa:
* Akiu Kokusai Hotel
Akiu Onsen New Highland Hotel
* Iwanuyama Hotel
Kogen Hotel Shuunkaku
* Mitoya Ryokan
* Sakan Hotel
Aone:
* Aone Kanko Hotel
Seireikaku
Ishinomaki:
Fukushima Honten
Kamasaki Spa:
Ichijo Ryokan
Kimuraya Ryokan
Suzukiya Ryokan
Kesennuma:
* Boyokan Hotel
Kesennuma Plaza Hotel

Matsushima:
Aizawa Ryokan New Palace Hotel
Futabaso Hotel
* Matsushima Daiichi Hotel
Matsushima Kanko Hotel
Matsushima Prince Hotel
* Taikanso Hotel
Narugo Spa:
* Narugo Hotel
New Grand Hotel
Sugawara Ryokan
Yokoya Hotel
Obara Spa:
* Izumiya Hotel
* Katsuraya Ryokan
Sakunami Spa:
Senzanso
Sendai City:
* Miyako Hotel
Seiunso
Takimoto Ryokan
Togatta Spa:
Togatta Hotel
Zao:
Miyagi Zao Hotel

Akita Prefecture

Akita City:
* Chiritei Hotel
* Eitaro Ryokan
Inazumi Spa:
* Inazumi Onsen
Moritake Spa:
Marutomi Hotel
Oga Spa:
Choshikan Hotel
Chuko Hotel
Hakuryukaku
* Oga Hotel
* Oga Kanko Hotel
* Oga Prince Hotel
* Seiko Grand Hotel
Otaki Spa:
Chitose Hotel
Narakan Hotel
* Otaki Grand Hotel
Oyasu Spa:
Oyasu Kanko Hotel Kakusenso
Oyu Spa:
Oyu Hotel
Towadako:
* Miyago Kanko Hotel Bekkan
Towada Hotel
Yuze Spa:
* Himenoyu Hotel
* Yuze Hotel

Yamagata Prefecture

Akayu Spa:
Gotemori Ryokan
Okano Hotel Haguroso
Sakuraya Ryokan

Atsumi Spa:
 *Aratamaya Hotel
 Atsumi Grand Hotel
 *Bankokuya Ryokan
 *Tachibanaya Ryokan
 Tsutaya Hotel
 Higashine Spa:
 *Komatsu Hotel
 Hijiori Spa:
 Wakamatsuya Bekkan Rokusuke
 Kaminoyama Spa:
 *Azumaya Hotel
 Hayamakan
 *Itoya Ryokan
 *Koyo
 *Murao Ryokan
 *Tsukioka Hotel
 Yoneya Ryokan
 *Zaimoku Sakaeya Ryokan
 Kobato:
 Kaminariya Hotel
 Sakata:
 Kikusui Hotel
 Tendo Spa:
 Ichirakuso
 *Kosekikan
 *Maizuruso
 *Takinoyu Hotel
 Uzen-Akakra:
 *Akakra Hotel
 *Yuzawa Kanko Hotel
 Yamagata City:
 Goto Matabei Ryokan
 Yonezawa:
 *Azuma Kanko Hotel
 *Tengendai Hotel
 *Yamakawa Hotel
 Yunohama Spa:
 *Ebisuya Hotel Bokairo
 Kameya Hotel
 Miyajimaya Ryokan
 *Miyakoya Hotel
 *New Yunohama Hotel
 *Takeya Hotel
 *Yura Hotel
 Zao Spa:
 Jurin Hotel
 Ohira Hotel
 Tamamiya Bekkan Unkai
 *Zao Echo Hotel
 Zao Garden Hotel
 *Zao Hotel
 Fukushima Prefecture
 Ashinomaki Spa:
 Fukumanso
 *Marumine Kanko Hotel
 New Hotel Izumiya
 *Okawaso
 Bandai-Atami Spa:
 *Bandai Grand Hotel
 *Ichiriki Ryokan
 *Kajikaso Hotel

Wakaki Ryokan Shiten
 Dake Spa:
 *Adachiya Hotel
 Hinoya Bekkan Kounkaku
 Seizanso Mitoya
 Tounso Azumakan
 Fukushima City:
 Ebisu Ryokan
 *Fumiya Ryokan
 Kanegen Ryokan
 Tatsuki Ryokan
 Higashiyama Spa:
 *Canyon Hotel
 Fudotaki Ryokan
 Haradaki Hotel
 *Higashiyama Hotel
 Higashiyama Park Hotel
 Maruiso Ryokan
 *Mukadaki
 *Riverside Hotel New Matsushima
 *Shintaki Ryokan
 Tamaya Hotel
 Tenkame Ryokan
 *Toho Hotel
 Izaka Spa:
 *Akagawaya
 Aokikan
 Hashimoto
 *Ichirakuso Ryokan
 Izaka Kanko Hotel
 *Ikedaya
 Inariya Ryokan
 *Iseya
 *Iwanoyu Bekkan Senshin-en Hotel
 *Kasuikan
 *Kintaki Ryokan
 *Kotakikan
 *Masuya
 *Matsushimaya Ryokan
 New Tachibana Hotel
 *Suikoen Hotel
 *Shin Izaka Ryokan
 *Takanoha Hotel
 *Tenryukaku Hotel
 *Wakaki Bekkan
 Wakaki Bekkan Sansuiso
 Wakaki Bekkan Wakatakeso
 *Wakaki Ryokan
 *Yoshikawaya Ryokan
 Joban-Yumoto:
 Harukiya Ryokan
 *Joban Kanko Hotel
 Shin-Kashi Spa:
 *Daikyo Hotel
 Tsuchiyu Spa:
 Mukadaki Ryokan
 Sansuiso
 Shouunkaku Ryokan
 Tsutaya Hotel
 Yamaneya Ryokan
 Ura-Bandai:
 *Banso Ryokan
 *Ura-Bandai Kogen Hotel

RYOKAN

Ibaraki Prefecture

Daigo Spa:

- *Fukuroda Onsen Hotel
- *Okukuji Grand Hotel
- *Okukuji Hotel

Itako:

- *Itako Fujiya Hotel
- *Itako Hotel
- Suiunso Hotel

Katsuta:

- Chojoso Hotel

Mito:

- Mimatsu Hotel

Oarai:

- Ibako Oarai Hotel
- *Oarai Park Hotel
- Oaraiso

Tsukuba:

- Sansuiso Hotel
- *Tsukuba Edoya

Tochigi Prefecture

Chuzenji:

- *Chuzenji Onsen Hotel
- Hashimoto Hotel
- Ichiryukaku Bekkan

- *Izumiyu Ryokan

- *Nikkokaku

Kawaji Spa:

- *Ichiryukaku Honkan
- Kashiwara Hotel
- *Kawaji Onsen Hotel
- Yunishigawa Kokusai Kanko Hotel

Kinugawa Spa:

- *Asaya Ryokan
- Asaya Ryokan Shinten
- Futabakan
- Honshinoya Ryokan

- *Kinugawa Grand Hotel

- *Kinugawakan Honten

- *Kinugawa Kanko Hotel

- *Kinugawa Kokusai Hotel

- *Kinugawa Onsen Hotel

- Kinugawa Royal Hotel

- Kosuiyaku Hotel

- Sakura Hotel

- *Shirakawa Hotel

- Tanigawa Hotel

- Tokusenokaku Hotel

- Yashio Hotel

Nasu:

- *Aijuso Hotel

- *Ebara Kanko Nasu Hotel

- *Matsukawaya Nasu Kogen Hotel

- Nasu Chisan Hotel

- *Nasu Kanko Hotel

- *Nasu View Hotel

- Omaru Onsen Ryokan

- *Sansuikaku

- *Wakaki Ryokan

Nikko:

- Konishi Ryokan Bekkan
- Sankokan

Shiobara Spa:

- Kamiya Hotel

- *Matsunoi Hotel

- Myogaya Honkan

- *Myogaya Hotel

- *New Shiobara Hotel

- Okutonekan

- *Omiya Hotel

- *Shiobara Onsen Hotel

- Shiobara Park Hotel

- *Shiobara Riverside Hotel

- *Sokai Hotel

Oigami Spa:

- Asahi Hotel

Sarugakyo:

- Aioikan

- Kojokaku Hotel

- *Sarugakyo Hotel

- *Sekisho Hotel

Shima Spa:

- *Shima Grand Hotel

- *Shimakan Hotel

Yabuzaka Spa:

- Fushijimakan

- Yabuzaka Onsen Hotel

Yubiso Spa:

- Honke Ryokan

- Okutone Grand Hotel

- Okutonekan

Saitama Prefecture

Kumagaya:

- *Imai Ryokan

- Yukimura Ryokan

Nagatoro:

- *Choseikan

- Yokotei

Chiba Prefecture

Chiba City:

- *Chiba Grand Hotel

Chikura:

- *Chikura Hotel

Choshi:

- Grand Hotel Isoya

- *Inubosaki Kanko Hotel

- Kokusai Kanko Hotel Daishin

- *New Daishin Hotel

Futtsu:

- *Futtsu Kanko Hotel

- *Seiyoen Hotel

Kamogawa:

- Kamogawa Chisan Hotel

- *Kamogawa Grand Hotel

- *Kamogawa Sea World Hotel

- *Kamogawa Universe Hotel

- *Yoshidaya Honkan

Kanozan:

- *Kanozan Hotel

Katsura:

- *Kaijo Hotel Mikazuki

Kisarazu:

- Fujiya Hotel

* Kangetsuso Hotel
 * Kisarazu Onsen Hotel
 Kominato:
 * Kanko Hotel Mikazuki
 Kominato Park Hotel
 * New Kominato Hotel
 Nokogiriyama:
 Kajiya Ryokan
 * Nokogiriyama Kanko Hotel
 Onjuku:
 * New Hawaii Hotel
 Shirahama:
 * Hakuunso Hotel
 * Iwamekan
 * Nankaiso
 * Shirahama Garden Hotel
 Tateyama:
 * Tateyama Garden Hotel
 Tateyama Seaside Hotel

Tokyo Metropolis

Bunkyo Ward:
 Futaki Ryokan
 * Kasuikan Tokyo Shiten
 Chiyoda Ward:
 * Fukudaya
 Chuoh Ward:
 * Naguraya Hotel
 * Shin-Komatsu
 * Tekkin Ryokan
 * Yaesu Ryumeikan Hotel
 Minato Ward:
 * Shimbashi Kanko Hotel
 * Tokyo Kanko Hotel
 Nerima Ward:
 * Kineikaku
 Ota Ward:
 Atami Hotel
 Shibuya Ward:
 Jinguhashi Ryokan
 * Kegon
 Shinjuku Ward:
 * Tokiwa Ryokan
 * Toyota Hotel
 Taito Ward:
 Hokke Club
 * Takara Hotel
 Toshima Ward:
 Happokaku Hotel
 Hachijo Island:
 * Hachijojima Kokusai Kanko Hotel
 * Hachijo Onsen Hotel
 Oshima Island:
 * Oshima Kowakien

Kanagawa Prefecture

Enoshima:
 * Iwamotoro Bekkan Enoshima
 Grand Hotel
 Hakone:
 * Ebara Kanko Hotel
 Fukuzumiro
 Ginsui

* Gora Kadan
 Gora Kansuiro
 * Hakone Kowakien
 * Hakone Suimeiso
 Hyosekikaku
 * Ichinoyu
 Ishikura
 Izumikan
 Kajikaso
 Kansuiro
 * Keiunso Hotel
 Kinokuniya Ryokan
 * Kojiri Fujimiso Hotel
 Matsuzakaya Honten
 Mikawayama Ryokan
 Momijien
 Musashino Kanko Ryokan
 * Nampuso Hotel
 * Naraya Ryokan
 Okada Hotel
 Seikoen
 Sekiyotei
 * Senkyoro
 Shin-Tamanoyu
 Sounkaku Hotel
 * Suizanso
 * Tachibana Ryokan
 * Taiseikan
 * Takayamaen Tsutaya Ryokan
 * Tenseien
 Yaeikan
 * Yamano Hotel
 * Yoshiike Ryokan
 * Yoshino Ryokan
 * Yumoto Fukuzumi
 * Yunohana Hotel
 Hiratsuka:
 Hiratsuka Kaihin Hotel
 Kamakura:
 * Yuigahama Hotel
 Miura:
 Kanchoso
 Jogashima Onsen Hotel
 Yokohama:
 * Koyokan
 Kumamotoya Ryokan
 Negishien
 Yugawara Spa:
 * Amanoya Ryokan
 * Kanzan Hotel
 * Mimasuya
 Nakanishi Ryokan
 * Otaki Hotel
 * Sansuiro
 * Seiranso

Niigata Prefecture

Akakura:
 * Akakura Hotel
 Suzan Hotel
 Itoigawa:
 * Daietsu Hotel

RYOKAN

Kashiwazaki:
 Tenkyoso
Matsunoyama Spa:
 Ryounkaku Matsunoyama Hotel
Muikamachi:
 *Kinomeso
Myoko Spa:
 *Myoko Hotel
Nagaoka:
 Fukujuso
Niigata City:
 *Murocho Ryokan
 *Niigata Onoya Ryokan
 *Tanaka Hotel
 Toyanoen Hotel
Oyu Spa:
 Toeikan
 *Yumotokan
Sado Island:
 Kagetsu Hotel
 Kamoko Hotel
 *Kokusai Sado Kanko Hotel Yahatakan
 *Lake View Hotel Yamago
 *Meotoso
 *New Kihachiya Hotel
 New Omodaka Hotel
 *Osado Hotel
 Sado Grand Hotel
 Sado Green Hotel Kiraku
 Sado Royal Hotel Mancho
 *Toho Hotel
 *Yamaki Hotel
 *Yoshidaya Hotel
Senami Spa:
 *Mishimaya Ryokan
 *Shiomiso Hotel
Yahiko Spa:
 *Yahiko Hotel
 *Yahiko Kanko Hotel
Yuzawa Spa:
 Hakuginkaku Hotel
 *Takahan Hotel
 Yuzawa New Otani Hotel
 Yuzawa Grand Hotel
 Yuzawa Toei Hotel

Toyama Prefecture

Arita Spa:
 Arita Onsen Hachizan
Himi:
 *Eihokaku
 *Grand Hotel Miami
 *Yoichi Sanso
Ikuji Spa:
 Ikuji Onsen Tanakaya
Ogawa Spa:
 Ogawa Hotel
 Tembokaku
Shogawa Spa:
 Sakaikake Kanko Hotel
 Sanrakuen
 Shogawa Onsen Kanko Hotel
 Terao Onsen

Takaoka:
 *Amaharashi Hotel
 Takaoka Hotel
 Yoshinoya
Tateyama:
 Bijodaira Hotel
Toyama City:
 *Ebitei
 Jintsuso Hotel
 *Kawai Ryokan
 *Kincharyo
 Kosugi
 *Okudaya Ryokan
 *Sakasute
 Taikoyama Onsen
 *Yoshihara Hotel
Unazuki:
 Chosenkaku Hotel
 *Enraku
 *Entaijiso
 Fukui Hotel
 Genkyoso Toyamakan
 Kawachiya Kanko Ryokan
 Kinsui
 Kisen Green Hotel
 *Koyanagi Hotel
 Kurobe Hotel
 Satonoya
 *Togen Hotel
Unazuki:
 *Unazuki Grand Hotel
 *Unazuki New Otani Hotel
Uozu:
 Tsubo-no-Kosen
Yamada Spa:
 Gen-enro

Ishikawa Prefecture

Awazu Spa:
 Hashimoto Hotel
 *Hoshi
 *Kamiya
 *Kinkaku
 Kitahachi
 *Koizumi
 Kumoi Hotel
 *Matsuyama Hotel
 Morimoto
 New Taigakukan
 *Notoya Ryokan
 *Sakataya
 *Taikoen
 Tsujojima
 Yamamotoya
Kanazawa City:
 *Asadaya Ryokan
 *Chaya Ryokan
 *Choraku Hotel
 Fujikyu Ryokan
 Hakusan Kanko Hotel Keihokaku
 Hakusui Hotel
 Itaya Ryokan

Kinjoro Hotel
 *Higashiyama Hotel Kinkaku
 *Mitakeya
 Miyabo Ryokan
 Tsubajin Hotel
 Katayamazu Spa:
 Araya Ryokan
 *Atakaya
 *Daiichi Kanko Hotel
 *Hakusanso
 *Hokuriku Grand Hotel
 *Hokuriku Koganoi
 *Hokuriku Kokusai Hotel
 *Horai Yusenkaku
 *Kaga Kanko Hotel
 Kaga Plaza Hotel
 *Kanoya Korakuen
 *Kansui
 Katayamazu Royal Hotel
 *Kohanso
 Kojo Hotel Sekiya
 *Mitaniya Suikoen
 Miyuki Hotel
 *Nagayama Hotel
 New Chikusen Hotel
 *Yataya
 *Yataya Chikusuiso
 *Yoshino Hotel
 Ogi:
 *Hyakurakuso Hotel
 Nihonkai Hotel
 Tsukumokan
 Sosogi Maura Kaigan:
 Kairakuso Hotel
 New Maura Hotel
 *Sosogikan
 Suzu Spa:
 *Noto Hotel
 Wajima:
 Chotokaku Bekkan Yoneykyu
 *Hosenkaku
 Koshuen
 Wakura Spa:
 *Biwanso
 *Daikanso
 *Ginsuikaku
 *Kagaya
 *Kaibo Hotel
 *Kimpaso
 Noto Kanko Hotel Ideyuwakaso
 *Noto Kanko Hotel Naoki
 Noto View Hotel Juen
 Shirasaki Seaside Hotel
 Suimeikaku
 *Tanaka Hotel
 Taisei Hotel Wakura Grand Hotel
 Yamanaka Spa:
 *Hasshoen Hotel
 Hekiryuso
 *Iwamaso
 *Kajikaso
 Miyoshiya
 *Sansuikaku

*Shirasagiyu Tawaraya
 *Shisuien Hotel
 *Suimei
 Wajoen Hotel
 Yamanaka Chosenkaku
 *Yamanaka Grand Hotel
 *Yamanaka Prince Hotel
 *Yoshinoya Iryokuen
 Yamashiro Spa:
 *Banshokaku
 Beniya
 Fujita Hotel
 Hakusan Hotel
 Hanaya
 *Hyakumangoku Hotel
 Izukura Hotel
 Kagetsuso
 Hokuriku Plaza Hotel Shoraiso
 Kuraya
 *Onoya
 *Yamashiro Grand Hotel
 *Yamashitaya
 *Yoshidaya Hotel Sannokaku
 Yoshinoya
 *Yunokuni Hotel Hakuunkaku
 Yuzankaku
 Yuwaku Spa:
 *Hakuunro Hotel
 Kanaya Ryokan

Fukui Prefecture

Awara Spa:
 *Beniya
 Eisenso Tatsunoya
 *Haiya Shofuen
 Hasegawa
 *Iroha
 Kachoen Jinsen
 *Kadoso
 *Kaikatei
 *Komewa
 *Matsuya
 Mimitsu Ryokan
 Miyuki
 *New Hosenso
 Saga Hotel
 *Satsukiso
 *Seifuso
 Taiheikaku
 *Tsuruya
 *Yagi
 *Yurakuso
 Fukui City:
 Koroen
 *Shimmei Ryokan
 Mihama:
 Hirose Ryokan
 Kimpa Hotel
 Isei Ryokan
 *Seihinkan
 Takahama:
 Aotoen

RYOKAN

Tsuruga:
 *Kitaguni Kanko Hotel
 *Tsuruga Kanko Hotel

Yamanashi Prefecture

Isawa:
 *Fuji Hotel
 *Hatta Hotel
 *Isawa Grand Hotel
 Isawa Kanko Onsen Hotel
 *Sekifu Ryokan
 *Sekitei Hotel
 *Tokan Hotel Isawa
 *Tokiwa Hotel Isawa Bekkan
 Lake Kawaguchi:
 *Fuji Lake Hotel
 Konanso Hotel
 *Kawaguchiko Hotel
 Kofu:
 *Danrokan
 Konaya
 Oriental Hotel
 Masutomi Spa:
 Furokaku Hotel
 Shimobe Spa:
 *Shimobe Hotel
 Lake Yamanaka:
 *Fuyokaku Hotel Konaya
 Yumura Spa:
 Asahikan Hotel
 *Mitsui Hotel
 *Shosenkaku
 *Tokiwa Hotel
 *Yuden Hotel

Nagano Prefecture

Asama Spa:
 *Fukinoyu Hotel
 *Higashiyama Kanko Hotel
 *Izumiso
 *Izutsu Hotel
 Jimotoya Ryokan
 *Kikunoyu Hotel
 Koyanagi Hotel
 Nishi-Ishikawa Ryokan
 *Omoto Hotel
 *Rokuzan Hotel
 *Takanoyu
 Tamananoyu Hotel
 *Weston Hotel
 Bessho Spa:
 Han-ya Hotel
 Iida:
 *Sangitei Honkan
 Kamikochi:
 Shirakabaso
 Kamiyamada Spa:
 *Chikumakan
 *Kameya Honten Hotel
 *Kashiwaya Hotel
 Marusanso
 *Ogiwarakan
 *Shinshu Kanko Hotel

Shinshu Kanko Hotel Bekkan
 *Yahata Hotel
 *Takami Hotel
 Kurohime:
 *Kurohime Grand Hotel
 Karuizawa:
 *Green Hotel
 *Hoshino Onsen Hotel
 *New Hoshino Hotel
 *Shiotsubo Onsen Hotel
 Maruike Spa:
 Chalet Shiga
 Ichinose Hotel
 Kidoike Onsen Hotel
 Kumanoyu Hotel
 Maruikeso
 *New Shiga Hotel
 Shiga Highland Hotel
 Maruike Spa:
 *Shiga Palace Hotel
 Shiga Park Hotel
 Shiga Sun Valley Hotel
 Tengenoyu
 Matsumoto City:
 *Utsukushigahara Onsen Hotel
 Nagano City:
 *Saihokukan
 Nojiriko:
 *Nodaya Hotel
 Omachi Spa:
 Karamatsuso Hotel
 *Kawachiya Omachi Bekkan
 Kineya Hotel
 *Kurobe Kanko Hotel
 Shibu Spa:
 Kadoya Hotel
 *Kanaguya Hotel
 *Kokuya Hotel
 Komatsuya Hotel
 Rinsenaku Hotel
 Sakaeya Hotel
 Shibu Hotel
 Yumoto Ryokan
 Shirakabako:
 *Shirakabaen Ikenotaira Hotel
 *Shirakabako Kanko Hotel
 *Yamazen Hotel
 Suwa Spa:
 *Aburaya Bekkan
 Aruga Ryokan
 *Beniya Hotel
 Fukinoyu Ryokan
 *Hamanoyu Hotel
 Naritaya
 *Nunohan
 Ryokusuiso
 *Saginoyu Suwa Kanko Hotel
 *Suwako Hotel
 *Suwa Kanko Hotel
 *Suwako Prince Hotel
 Suwako Royal Hotel
 *Yamada Hotel
 Tateshina Spa:

*Ebara Kanko Tateshina Hotel
 *Shin-yu Hotel
 *Tateshina Grand Hotel Takinoyu
 *Tateshina Green View Hotel
 *Tateshina Kanko Hotel
 Tenryukyo:
 Saiun-en Tenryukyo Hotel
 Togakushi:
 *Aobaso
 *Uedakan Riverside Hotel
 Yamada Spa:
 *Fujiiso
 Fuukeikan
 Yudanaka Spa:
 Bozanso
 *Chojiya
 *Hakuunro Ryokan
 *Honamikan Hotel
 Hoshikawakan Hotel
 Jimp'yokaku Honten
 Masuya
 Motoyu Horaisen-en
 Shimaya Ryokan
 Showaen Hotel
 *Takadaya Ryokan
 Tokiwakan Hotel
 *Yamaguchiya Hotel
 *Yorozuya Ryokan
 *Yudanaka Hotel
 Yumoto Ryokan
 Uotoshi Hotel

Gifu Prefecture

Gero Spa:
 *Bosenro
 *Gero Kanko Hotel
 *Gerokan Hotel
 Hida Grand Hotel
 Hidaso
 Miyajimakan
 Okudaya Happoen
 Ogaway
 Reien Hotel
 Sansui Hotel
 Seihokaku
 *Suimeikan
 *Yamagataya
 *Yunoshimakan
 Hirayu Spa:
 *Hirayukan
 *Kogenkan
 Kotobuki Hotel
 Murayama Ryokan
 Nakamurakan
 Mino:
 Ryokufuso
 Nagaragawa Spa:
 Banshokan
 *Juhachiro
 *Minatokan Park Hotel
 *Nagarakan
 *New Nagarakan Hotel
 Shoshukan

*Sugiyama Ryokan
 Nakatsugawa:
 *Meitetsu Nakatsugawa Hotel
 Shin-Hotaka:
 *Hotaka Hotel
 Hotakaso
 Takayama:
 *Seiryu Ryokan
 *Takayama Kanko Hotel
 Unuma:
 Kigetsu
 Yoro:
 *Yorokan

Shizuoka Prefecture

Ajiro Spa:
 *Ajiro Onsen Hotel Shinkan
 *Seiyokaku
 Taiseikan
 Atagawa Spa:
 *Atagawa Daiichi Hotel
 *Atagawa Grand Hotel
 *Atagawakan
 *Atagawa Onsen Hotel
 *Atagawa Prince Hotel
 *Atagawa View Hotel
 *Atagawa Yamatokan
 *Dairyuso Bekkan Kuroshio
 *Daitokan
 *Fukushimaya Hotel
 *Izu Kanko Hotel Tsuchiya Ryokan
 Kairakuen
 *Ogura Hotel
 *Shinayoshi Hotel
 Atami:
 *Aokikan Hotel
 *Atami Bekkan
 *Atami Fujiya Hotel
 *Atami Garden Hotel
 *Atami Grand Hotel
 *Atami Kanko Hotel
 *Atami Kinjokan
 *Atami Korakuen Hotel
 Atami Sanno Hotel
 *Atami Seikanso Hotel
 *Atami Sekitei
 *Baiken Hotel
 Chuo Hotel
 *Daiwa Hotel
 *Daikanso
 *Happoen
 *Ikeda Hotel
 *Isobekan Hotel
 *Kiunkaku
 Kogureso Kanko Hotel
 *Nammei Hotel
 *New Takahashi
 *Oizu Ryokan
 *Onoya
 *Otsuki Hotel
 *Rinkai Hotel
 *Sakuraya Ryokan
 Seikairo Furuya Ryokan

RYOKAN

- * Shihomiya Ryokan
- * Shindo Ryokan
- * Shinkado Ryokan
- * Suikoen Hotel
- * Taikanso
- Taiyo Hotel
- Tamanoi Honkan
- * Tsuruya
- * Urokoya Hotel
- Bentenjima:
- * Hakusatei Hotel
- * Hamanako Kanko Hotel
- * Marubun Ryokan
- Oku-Hamanako Hotel
- Dogashima Spa:
- * Dogashima Ginsuiso
- * Dogashima Komatsu View Hotel
- Marugoen Hotel
- Shanshiro Hotel
- Funabara Spa:
- * Funabara Hotel
- Hamamatsu City:
- * Chotokan
- Kuretakeso
- * Sagano
- Yonekyu
- Heda:
- Tokiwanan
- Hokkawa Spa:
- * Bosui Hotel
- Hokkawa Onsen Hotel
- * Hokkawa Tsuruya Hotel
- Kameya Hotel
- * Yukiso Ryokan
- Imaihamaspa:
- * Imaihamaspa Hotel
- * Imaihamaspa Tokyu Hotel
- * Imaiso
- Inatori Spa:
- * Ginsuiso Hotel
- * Inatori Akao Hotel
- Inatori Kanko Hotel
- * Inatori Tokai Hotel
- Tanaka Hotel
- Ito Spa:
- * Daikiso
- * Dankoen Hotel
- * Ebina Hotel
- * Hatoya Hotel
- * Itoen Hotel
- * Ito Hotel Juraku
- * Ito Kowakien
- * Ito Suimeiso
- * Izumiso
- Kaikoen Hotel
- * Kameya
- * Kawaryo Hotel
- * Kikuya Hotel
- Masuya
- Minami Hotel
- * New Tokai
- * Oshizu
- * Ryokufuen
- 1000
- * Sankoen
- * Shishidokan
- * Shusuien
- * Suzuko Hotel
- * Taikanso
- * Taikiya
- * Tokyokan
- * Yamadaya
- * Yamatokan
- * Yokikan
- * Yonewakaso
- Izu-Nagaoka Spa:
- * Amagi Hotel
- * Ebara Kanko Hotel
- Fuyoso
- * Hanabusa Ryokan
- Ikawakan
- * Izu Fujimi Hotel
- Izumoso
- * Izu-Nagaoka Keikyu Hotel
- * Juraku
- Katsuragiken
- * Katsuragiken Bekkan Hakkeien
- * Kodamaso
- Komatsuya Hotel
- Nagaoka Honkan
- * Nanzanso
- Ogawaya Ryokan
- * Sakanaya Ryokan
- Sankokaku
- * Shirai Shinkan
- * Sumiyoshikan
- * Tsuruya Ryokan
- * Watariso Nagaoka Hotel
- * Yamadaya Ryokan
- * Yamamotoya Ryokan
- * Yasuda Hotel
- Izusan Spa:
- * Fukiya
- Ginsenro
- Higuchi Ryokan
- Horai Ryokan
- * Sagamiya Hotel
- Suiyotei Hotel
- Tokikyo
- Umino Hotel Nakadaya
- Kanzanji Spa:
- * Entetsu Hotel Empire
- * Kanzanji Entetsu Hotel
- * Kanzanji Kokusai Hotel
- * Kanzanji Lake Hotel
- * Kanzanji Royal Hotel
- * Sansuikan Kinryu
- * Sazanamikan
- * Shogetsu Shinkan Nakamoto
- Matsuzaki Spa:
- * Toyosaki Hotel
- Mine Spa:
- Mine Hotel
- Numazu:
- * Hakkoen Ryokan
- Osawa Spa:
- * Osawa Onsen Hotel

Rendaiji Spa:

- *Aizuen
- Rendaijiso
- *Seiryuso
- *Yubatakan
- Shimizu:
- *Fujikan Mihoen Hotel
- *Funakoshien
- Shimoda Spa:
- *Buzanso
- *Hamano Hotel
- *Izumiso
- *Kurofune Hotel
- *Masaki Hotel
- Shimoda Grand Hotel
- Shimoda Gyoen
- *Shimoda Juraku Hotel
- *Shimoda Onsen Hotel
- *Shimoda Yamatoken
- *Yamadaya Hotel
- Shimokamo Spa:
- *Irokan
- *Shimokamo Onsen Hotel Ikona
- Shizuoka City:
- *Shizuoka Grand Hotel
- *Yashimaen
- Shuzenji Spa:
- *Asaba Ryokan
- *Katsuragawa Ryokan
- Katsurayaso
- *Kikuya Ryokan
- Marukyu Ryokan
- *Meigetsuso Arai
- *Miyuki Hotel
- Nakadaya Ryokan
- *Nodaya Kyoryuan
- *Sagasawakan
- *Shuzenji Grand Hotel
- Shuzenji Hotel
- *Tsukigase Ryokan
- *Yagyunosho
- Toi Spa:
- *Bokusuiso Toikan
- *Gyokushoen Arai
- *Izumikan
- *Katsuragawa Seaside Hotel
- *Meijikan
- *Minamiso
- *Sankaiso Toi Hotel
- *Toi Fujiya Hotel
- *Toi Imaiso
- *Toi Kanko Hotel
- *Toi Park Hotel
- Yaizu:
- *Yaizu Grand Hotel
- Yoshina Spa:
- Sakaya Hotel
- Tofuya Ryokan
- Yugashima Spa:
- *Amagi Onsen Hotel
- *Ochiairo
- *Shirakabeso
- *Tatsuta Ryokan

Yugawara Spa:

- Izumi Hotel
- Seikoen
- *Suimeikan
- *Toyoko Hotel
- Yumigahama:
- Kansuiso
- *Yumigahama Onsen Hotel

Aichi Prefecture

- Gamagori:
- *Fujimiso
- *Fukinuki
- *Gimpaso
- *Hiranoya
- Meizanso
- *Sangane Grand Hotel
- *Sanshuen Hotel
- *Sofuen
- *Suehiro Hotel
- *Takeshima Hotel
- *Tatsuki Hotel
- *Tatsuki Hotel Higashikan
- *Tokaien
- Inuyama:
- Geihanro
- Inuyamakan
- *Meitetsu Inuyama Hotel Wafu Bekkan
- Hakuteikaku
- Irako:
- Hotetsu Hotel Irako
- *Irako View Hotel
- Kasugai:
- *Chitosero
- Nagoya City:
- *Bentenaku Hotel
- *Hashshokan
- *Kamome Ryokan
- *Katori Ryokan
- *Maizurukan
- Nakamura Shofukaku
- *Onoya Ryokan
- *Suihoen
- Owari Spa:
- Matsuoka Hosenkaku
- Shin-Maiko:
- Maikokan
- Yuya Spa:
- Grand Hotel Hoyo
- *Toraya Hotel
- Yuya Kanko Hotel

Mie Prefecture

- Ago:
- Asashio Hotel
- Daisan Kashikojimaso
- *Horaiso
- Nemu-no-Sato
- *Okushima Kanko Hotel Nampuso
- *Shin-Kashikojimaso
- Futamigaura:
- *Asahikan

RYOKAN

*Futamikan
 *Futami Urashima
 *Ikenouraso
 Kumano:
 *Grand Hotel Kumano Orange
 Kuwana:
 *Funatsuya
 Owase:
 *Grand Hotel Owase Sunport
 Sakakibara:
 Hakuunso
 *Sakakibara Grand Hotel
 Sakakibarakan
 Seishonagon
 Toba:
 Bokairo
 *Fujita Toba Kowakien
 *Kimpokan
 *Kinkairo
 *Kogaso
 *New Mishima
 *Pearl Palace Hotel Shoto
 *Sempokaku
 *Taiike Hotel
 *Toba Kokusai Hotel Bekkan
 *Toba Seaside Hotel
 *Todaya Toba Bekkan
 *Wako Hotel
 Yunoyama Spa:
 *Grand Hotel Koyo
 Kajikaso
 *Kintetsu Kanko Hotel
 *Kotobukitei
 *Okaso
 Sugiya
 *Yunomoto Hotel
 *Yunoyama Hotel
 Yokkaichi:
 Taishokan

Shiga Prefecture

Ishiyama:
 Furoen
 Mikazukiro
 Ogoto Spa:
 *Bashoen
 *Hogetsuro
 *Kikunoya Hotel
 Koki
 *Kokkaso
 *Kosenkaku
 Ogoto Hotel
 *Yumotokan
 *Yuzanso
 Otsu:
 *Amisada
 *Biwako Hotel
 *Biwako Tourist Hotel
 Funaiwa
 *Hakkeikan
 *Koyo Hotel
 *Meitetsu Marina Hotel
 Omi Maiko Hotel

Rinkoan
 *Seiranso

Kyoto Prefecture

Kyoto City:
 Higashiyama Ward:
 *Hatanaka
 *Iroha Ryokan
 *Kusunokiso
 *Kusunokiso Bekkan Kissuian
 Kyoyamato
 *New Nissho Hotel
 *Seikoro
 *Toen Hotel
 *Tozankaku
 *Yoshiima Ryokan
 Kamigyo Ward:
 *Shishinden
 Kita Ward:
 *Myohokaku
 *Nenrimbo
 Nakagyo Ward:
 *Chikiriya
 *Chiyosuzu Hotel
 *Daitomi Ryokan
 *Hiiragiya Ryokan
 *Hirashin
 *Ikumatsu
 *Ishicho Ryokan
 Kameya Ryokan
 *Kamogawa Shinkan
 Matsui Hotel
 *Matsukichi Ryokan
 Menukiya
 *Nishiyama Hotel
 *Omiya Ryokan
 Onoya Ryokan
 *Seizanso
 *Sumiya Ryokan
 *Tawaraya Ryokan
 *Uojien Hotel
 Yagumoso
 Sakyo Ward:
 *Hachishin
 *Hachiyo
 *Helankaku
 Hiroya
 *Inagaki
 *Kogetsuso
 *Kuramaya Kankien
 *Masunobo
 *Sun Flower Kyoto Hotel
 Shimogyo Ward:
 *Ginkaku Ryokan
 *Hatoya
 Hizenya Ryokan
 *Kaneiwara Bekkan
 *Kinta Ryokan
 *Kyoto Ryoko Kaikan
 *Ryokufuso Hotel
 *Sanoya Hotel
 *Shinwakan
 *Shin-Yamato Hotel

Shokaro Ryokan
 *Tazuru Ryokan
 *Tsuruki Ryokan
 *Yanagi Ryokan
 Ukyo Ward:
 *Arashiyama Hotel
 *Arashiyama Kanko Hotel
 *Momijiya
 *Rankyokan Bekkan
 *Rantei Hotel
 *Takao Kanko Hotel
 *Togetsutei
 Miyazu Spa:
 *Amanohashidate Hotel
 Charoku Bekkan
 *Gemmyoan
 *Kitanoya Hotel
 *Monjuso
 *Monjuso Bekkan
 Nakamuraaso
 *Seikiro
 *Taikyo Hotel
 *Yamaka
 Nishijin:
 *Kinsuitei Chikubuen
 Uji:
 *Hanayashiki Ukifune-en
 *Seizanso

Osaka Prefecture

Daito City:
 Fukujusan Uosute
 *Mitsurusanso
 Hagoromo:
 *Geteburo Tenchokaku
 *Hagoromoso
 *Shintoyo
 Higashi-Osaka City:
 *Ishikari Seiryu
 *Jurakujo Hotel
 Hirakata City:
 *Hirakata Onsen
 Ikeda City:
 *Fushio-no-Ayujaya
 Kaizuka:
 *Ichiryu
 Mino-o:
 *Mino-o Kanko Hotel
 *Mino-o Tsuruya
 Osaka City:
 Abeno Ward:
 *Mikasa Ryokan
 Yoshiya Ryokan
 Higashi Ward:
 *Hashimoto Hotel
 *Onoya
 Yamanakaso
 Higashi-Yodogawa Ward:
 *Shin-Osaka Biwako Hotel
 Kita Ward:
 Kitahachi Ryokan
 *Osaka Daiichi Hotel

Minami Ward:
 *Daikokuya Honten
 *Hatsuse Ryokan
 *Kamenoi Ryokan
 Kaneyoshi Bekkan
 *New Naniwa Hotel
 Tsuruyone
 Naniwa Ward:
 *Ichiei Hotel
 Nishi Ward:
 *Gaen
 Okaya
 Tennoji Ward:
 Chausuyama Honjin
 Takaraya Kanko Ryokan
 Suita City:
 Osaka Sekitei
 Takatsuki City:
 Takatsuki Kamaburo Onsen
 Toyonaka City:
 Ivory Hotel

Hyogo Prefecture

Ako:
 *Chokoen
 *Donkairo
 Gimpaso
 *Taiokan
 Arima:
 *Fuyo Bekkan Arima Gyoen
 *Gekkoen
 *Ginsuiso Rakuzan
 Goshobo
 *Hyoe Ryokan
 *Hyoe Ryokan Bekkan
 *Ichimonji Ryokan
 *Kosenkaku
 *Motoyu Ryusenaku
 *Nakanobo Arima Grand Hotel
 *Okunobo Ryokan
 Ryofukaku
 Ashiya:
 *Ashiya Hotel
 Fukura:
 *Awajishima Kaijo Hotel
 *Yabuman
 Himeji:
 *Banryu
 *Fujikan Himeji Hotel
 *Heianro Bekkan Beniya
 Suimeikan
 Iwaya:
 Ejimakan
 Kinokaki:
 *Blue Kinokaki Hotel
 *Josenkaku
 Kifuku
 *Kinokaki Kanko Hotel Higashiyamasa
 Koman
 *Mandalaya
 Mikiya
 New Ohiro Hotel

RYOKAN

*Nishimuraya
 *Nishimuraya Kinokuni Grand Hotel
 Oku-Kinokuni Seaside Hotel
 *Ryokufukaku
 *Shin-Kameya Ryokan
 Tokiwa Bekkan
 Yutoya Ryokan
 Kobe:
 *Hogetsu
 Izago Ryokan
 *Kobe Hotel
 Minakami Hotel
 Onoya Ryokan
 *Rokko Sky Villa
 *Sannomiya Central Hotel
 *Shichifuku Ryokan
 *Zentan Hotel
 Nishinomiya:
 *Harihara
 Shiota Spa:
 *Yumeno
 Suma Spa:
 *Emmeikan Hotel
 *Kotobukiro
 *Suma Park Hotel
 Sumoto:
 *Awajishima Grand Hotel
 *Awajishima Kanko Hotel
 *Kaigetsukan
 Kanko Hotel Danshu
 *Mikumakan
 *Nagisa Bekkan
 *New Awaji Hotel
 *Ryuguen
 *Shishuen
 Shishuen Ohama Bekkan
 Shoeikan Bekkan
 Takarazuka Spa:
 Eizanso
 Imacho
 Sakura Ryokan
 *Shimaya
 *Shofukaku Hotel
 Shoryoan
 *Suimeikan
 Takarazuka Daiichi Hotel
 Takarazuka Spa:
 *Wakamizu
 Toyooka:
 *Kimpato
 Yumura Spa:
 Izumoya Ryokan
 *Izutsuya
 Miyoshiya Ryokan
 *Miyoshiya Yumura Grand Hotel
 *New Tomiya
 Tomiya Ryokan
 *Yumura Kanko Hotel

Nara Prefecture

Nara City:
 Asukaso
 Daibutsukan

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Daimonji Ryokan
 *Heijo
 *Kasuga Hotel
 *Kikusukan
 *Mikasa Onsen Ryokan
 Miyako Hotel
 *Nara Kokusai Hotel
 *Nara Park Hotel
 New Iroha Hotel
 *Rokuyon Onsen
 *Shigisan Kanko Hotel
 *Takamadoya Hotel
 Uosa Ryokan
 Yamatoji Hotel
 *Yugura Sanso
 Sakurai:
 Grand Hotel Itaniya
 Tonomine Kanko Hotel
 Yoshino:
 Chikurin-in Gumpoen
 Furusato
 Yoshino Hotel Hounkan

Wakayama Prefecture

Arita Spa:
 *Arita Kanko Hotel
 Hirokawa Onsen Mihara
 Katsuura Spa:
 Bokai
 Hokoura
 *Ichinotaki
 Kashinoyu Besso Tamanoi
 *Katsuura Gyoen
 *Katsuura Kanko Hotel
 Katsuura Kokusai Hotel
 *Katsurao
 Kitahama Hotel
 Kiyomon
 *Koshinoyu
 Nagayama Hotel
 *Nagisaya
 *Nakanoshima
 *Urashima
 Kushimoto:
 Kaigetsu Ryokan
 Shingu:
 *Ninomaru Ryokan
 Shinguso
 Tankakuso
 Shirahama:
 Abusho
 *Asahi
 Awajiya
 *Blue Sky
 *Gampuso
 Geihinkaku
 *Kawakyu
 *Koganoi Hotel
 *Kogaura Hotel
 *Miyukiso
 *Musashi
 *New Shirahama Hotel
 *Sanrakuso

* Sansui Hotel
 * Senjo Hotel
 * Shin-Tenzankaku
 Shirahama Corp Hotel
 * Shirahama Gyoen
 * Shirahamakan
 * Shirahamaso Grand Hotel
 * Sogo
 * Tenzankaku
 Yamaguchi Hotel
 Taiji:
 Taiji Kangeiso
 Tanabe:
 Hakusenkaku
 Tsubaki Spa:
 Fukui
 Motoyu Tsubakiro
 Tamatsubaki Kanko Hotel
 Tsubaki Gyoen Tsubaki Grand Hotel
 Wakanoura:
 * Aoikan
 Aoiso
 * Azumaya
 * Bokairo
 * Furokan
 * Futagojimaso
 * Kitamuraso
 * Mannami
 * Nampu Hotel
 * New Kancho
 * Okatokuro
 * Shin-Wakanoura Kanko Hotel
 * Taikobo Shinkan
 * Tohoso
 * Uomatara
 Yunomine Spa:
 * Kawayuso
 Kinokuni Hotel
 * Yunomineso

Tottori Prefecture

Asozu Spa:
 Asozuen
 * Bokoro
 Togoko Kanko Hotel
 Daisen:
 * Daisen Hotel
 Daisen Lake Hotel
 Hamamura Spa:
 Hamamura Kanko Hotel Suzuki
 * Hamanoya
 Kotani Ryokan
 * Ryuginkaku Ryokan Tatsumoto
 Shirasagiso
 * Tabakoya
 Iwai Spa:
 Akashiya
 Kaike Spa:
 * Gyokusen Hotel
 Hakusen
 * Hisagoya
 * Ikoma Hotel
 * Kaichoen

* Kaike Grand Hotel
 * Kaike Gyoen
 Kaike Happeon
 * Kaike Seaside Hotel
 * Kikusui
 Kikusui Bekkan Hotel
 * Korakuen
 Mikuniya
 * Nagisaen
 Rinkai Hotel
 * Seifuso Hotel
 * Shofukaku
 Shogetsu Ryokan
 Shotoen
 * Tokoen
 * Tsurunoyu Bekkan
 Urakuso
 Yunohama
 Misasa Spa:
 * Grand Hotel Sancho
 * Hanaya Ryokan
 Iwayu Ryokan
 * Izanro Iwasaki
 Kiya Ryokan
 Meijiso Ryokan
 * Misasakan
 * Misasa Kanko Hotel Eirakuan
 Misasa Kanko Hotel Mansuiro
 Misasa Onsen Koraku
 * Misasa Royal Hotel
 Ohashi Ryokan
 Onishi Ryokan
 * Saiki Bekkan
 Seitokan
 Sekigane Spa:
 Ohashi Sanso
 Togo Spa:
 * Lake Hotel Togo
 Matsunoya
 San-in Togo Onsen Tanimizu
 Sawanoyu
 Tsurunoyu
 Yojokan
 Tottori City:
 Arakaneya
 Eiraku Hotel
 Ichinoyu
 Kanko Hotel
 * Kozeniya
 * Taisuikaku
 Yoshioka Onsen Hotel

Shimane Prefecture

Hamada:
 Tsuruya Ryokan
 Matsue:
 * Horaio
 * Ichinomiya Hotel
 Iwataya
 Matsue Minamikan
 * Meirinkaku
 Mishima Hotel
 * Naniwa Bekkan

RYOKAN

*Suimeiso
*Suitenkaku Hotel
Taisenkaku
Sambe Kogen:
Sambe Kanko Hotel
Sambe Kogen Hotel
Taisha:
Inabaya Ryokan
Takenoya
Tamatsukuri Spa:
Chiyonoyu
*Chorakuen
*Choshintei
*Gyokuseikan
*Gyokusen Hotel
*Hoseikan
*Kon-ya Bekkan
*Matsunoyu Hotel
*Minami Bekkan
*Shiraishi
*Suimeiso Bekkan
*Tamai Bekkan
*Tamatsukuri Grand Hotel Choseikaku
*Tamatsukuri Kokusai Hotel
*Tsurunoyu
Yonagokan
Yuraku
Ushio Spa:
Ameyaso Bekkan

Okayama Prefecture

Kurashiki:
Kotoura Gyoen
*Shimoden Hotel
*Washu Grand Hotel
Okayama City:
Hakuunkaku
*Ishiyama Kadan
Ishiyama Kokusai Hotel
*Nansekiso
*Noritake
*Okayama Hotel
*Shin-Matsunoe
Yamacho
Yamasa Bekkan
Otsu Spa:
*Kajikaen
*Kawanishi Hotel
*Okutsu Kanko Hotel
Otsuriso Bekkan Akitsuso
Yubara Spa:
*Aburaya Bekkan
*Futabaso
Hiruzen Heights Hotel
*Horaiya
*Korakuen Hotel
*Mizushima Hotel
*Yubara Grand Hotel
*Yubara Kokusai Kanko Hotel
Yunogo Spa:
*Kobekan Hotel
*New Fukumatsu Hotel
Nishikien

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Takakura Hotel
Tatsumiso
*Yunogo Grand Hotel
*Yunogokan
*Yunogo Kanko Hotel
*Yunogo Plaza Hotel

Hiroshima Prefecture

Fukuyama:
Matsunoya
Tsuruhashi Ryokan
Hiroshima City:
Amagi Honten
Fuyo Bekkan
*Itaya
*Kakusuien
*Mitakiso
Shin-Kameman
Mihara:
Yoshiko
Miyajima:
Daikonya
Iwaso
*Kamefuku
*Miyahama Grand Hotel
Miyahama Seaside Hotel
Sosuien
Onomichi:
Kakemuraya Bekkan
*Kinkaen Hotel
*Nishiyama Bekkan
*Senkojisanso
*Takamisanso
Uonobu
Tomo:
Keishokan Shinkan
*New Kinsui Kokusai Hotel
Taizankan
*Tomo Seaside Hotel
Yuki:
Kajikaso

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Akiyoshidai:
*Shuhokan Akiyoshidai Kokusai Kanko
Hotel
Hagi:
*Hagi Kanko Hotel
*Hagi Kokusai Kanko Hotel
Rakutenchi
Kitamon Yashiki
Senshunraku
Iwakuni:
*Iwakuni Kokusai Kanko Hotel
Kawatana Spa:
*Kawatana Grand Hotel Otafuku
Kawatana Kanko Hotel
Kotengu
Kudamatsu:
Kikuya Hotel
Shimonoseki:
*Shimonoseki Marine Hotel

Tokuyama:

- * Marufuku Hotel
- * Matsushige Heights Hotel
- Shisuien
- * Shogetsu
- * Yuno Kanko Hotel
- Ube:
- Fuji Ryokan
- * Kawacho
- Ube Golf Kanko Hotel
- Yuda Spa:
- * Chitose
- * Kamefuku
- * Kiraku
- Matsudaya
- * Matsumasa Ryokan
- * Midoriya
- * Mizuno Ryokan
- Nohara Ryokan
- * Sansuien
- * Yuda Onsen Nishimuraya
- Yumoto Spa:
- Chinsuikan
- * Otani Sanso
- * Shirokiya Grand Hotel
- Shirokiya Ryokan
- * Yamamura Bekkan
- * Yumoto Kokusai Kanko Hotel

Tokushima Prefecture

Naruto:

- * Mizuno
- * Naruto
- * Naruto Koen Hotel
- * Shichishuen

Tokushima City:

- * Awa Kanko Hotel
- Hakusuien Hotel
- * Hayashi Bekkan
- Ikishimakan
- * Isaku Hotel
- * Kanko Hotel Bizan
- Kinsenaku
- * Koroku Hotel
- * Nogamiya Hotel
- * Palace Yoshino
- Shin-Tokushima Hotel
- * Sumiya Ryokan
- * Tokushima Grand Hotel Kairakuen
- * Yoshinokan

Kagawa Prefecture

Aji:

- Aji Kanko Hotel

Kotohira:

- Ishimatsu Ryokan
- Kotohira Grand Hotel
- * Kotohira Kadan
- Kotohira Kokusai Hotel Yachiyo
- Sakuraya Ryokan
- Shikishimakan

Shochikuen Ryokan

Sushikoma Ryokan

*** Toraya Ryokan**

Tsukumo Hotel

Wataya Ryokan

Sakaide:

Momijiya

Utsuboya Ryokan

Shionoe:

Hanaya Ryokan

Takamatsu City:

*** Beniya Ryokan**

Eiraku Hotel

*** Ginsei Ryokan**

Ichimaru Ryokan

*** Idoya Bekkan**

Isamiya Ryokan

*** Jingoro Hotel**

*** Kasen Hotel**

*** Kawaroku Hotel**

*** Kawatake Ryokan**

Kinseikan

*** Kiyomi Sanso**

Mangetsuso

Marufukuen

Mimatsu Ryokan

*** Orizuru**

Sakaeso Bekkan

*** Shinto Hotel**

*** Shin Tokiwa**

*** Suezawa**

*** Tadaso**

Taiyo Ryokan

*** Tokiwa Honkan**

*** Yashimakan**

Tonosho:

*** Chofu Hotel**

Hakkeien

Kainanso

*** Kankairo**

*** New Kankai**

*** Shodoshima Kokusai Hotel**

*** Suimeiso**

*** Toyoso**

Utsumi:

*** Kameya**

*** Kashimaya Hotel**

Ehime Prefecture

Dogo Spa:

*** Chaharu Hotel**

*** Dogo Grand Hotel**

*** Dogo Hotel**

*** Dogo Kokusai Hotel Yamatoya**

*** Fuji Hotel**

*** Funaya**

*** Hakuzanso Hotel**

Horiuchi Hotel

Iwaiya Hotel

*** Juen**

*** Kansuien**

*** Kasugaen Hotel**

RYOKAN

- *Katsuragi Hotel
- *Kawakichi Besso
- Kawakichi Hotel
- *Kowakuen
- *Matsushita Hotel
- Matsuyama Park Hotel
- Miyoshi Hotel
- *New Makino Hotel
- Nishokaku Hotel
- *Okudogo Hotel
- Royal Hotel
- *Seikairo
- Shogetsu Hotel
- *Takaraso Hotel
- *Toraya Hotel
- Yachiyo Hotel
- *Yamatoya Besso
- Iyomishima:
 - Mishima Grand Hotel
- Matsuyama City:
 - Iyotetsu Kanko Hotel
- Nibukawa Spa:
 - Bekkan Mikado
- Niihama:
 - Fukutei
 - Ishikawa Ryokan
- Uwajima:
 - Jonanso
- *Tsutaya Ryokan

Kochi Prefecture

Kochi City:

- Asahiken Ryokan
- Futaba Hotel
- Hitsuzanso
- *Joseikan
- Kakusho Hotel
- *Katsura Hotel
- *Keishokaku
- *Kochi Grand Hotel
- Kochi Kadan
- Kochi Royal Hotel
- *Nansui Hotel
- *New Kochi Hotel
- New Shochiku Hotel
- Rentobo
- *Sankaiso
- *Sansuien Hotel
- *Seikoen Hotel
- Shoei Bekkan
- *Takasago Hotel
- Takasago Hotel Bekkan
- *Tosagyoen
- Tosa Kanko Hotel

Cape Muroto:

- *New Muroto Hotel

Nakamura:

- *Keigetsu Bekkan

Sukumo:

- Akisawa Bekkan Hotel

Teiyama:

- *Teiyama Kanko Hotel

Tosa:

- *Sansuien Yokonami Bekkan Seaside Hotel
- Tosa-Shimizu:
 - Ashizuri Hotel
- *Ashizuri Kokusai Hotel
- *Ashizuri Pacific Hotel
- Ashizuri Senzaki Hotel
- *New Ashizuri Hotel
- Tsubakiso

Fukuoka Prefecture

Chikugogawa Spa:

- *Kuwanoyu

Fukuoka City:

- *Daichokaku
- *Fukuoka Hotel

Fukuoka City:

- *Fukuoka Kanko Hotel Marumeikan
- *Fukuoka Kokusai Hotel
- *Fukuoka Yamanoue Hotel
- *Gekkoen Ryokan
- Hakata Kanko Hotel
- *Hakata Kanko Hotel Taiseiso
- Hakuzankaku
- Hanaya Ryokan
- Iwai Hotel
- Kikumi
- Taikoen Hotel
- Wakazuru Ryokan

Funagoya Spa:

- Funagoya Kanko Hotel Higuchiken
- Midorigaoka Ryokan

Futsukaichi Spa:

- *Daimaru Besso
- Enjukan Hotel
- Gyokusenkan
- *Ishikari Sanso

Harazuru Spa:

- Emmeikan
- Maedaso Hotel
- Onoya

*Roppokan

Seikoso

*Taisenkaku

Kafuri:

- Konosato Hotel

Kokura:

- Daiichi Ryokan
- New Tagawa Hotel
- Shohakuen

Nijo:

- Genkai Kanko Hotel
- Kushizaki Cape Hotel

Saga Prefecture

Karatsu:

- Jonakaku Ryokan

Saga Kawakami:

- *Ryutoen Hotel

Takeo Spa:

- Kyotoya
- Mifuneyama Kanko Hotel

Ureshino Spa:

- Irifuneso
- Koran
- *Shinsenkaku
- *Ureshino Kanko Hotel Taishoya
- *Ureshino Onsen Hotel
- *Wataya Besso

Nagasaki Prefecture

Hirado:

- *Hirado Kanko Hotel Honkan

Hirado:

- Hirado Kanko Hotel Senrigahama
- Besso

- *Kokusai Kanko Hotel Kishotei
- New Hirado Kaijo Hotel

Isahaya:

- *Isahaya Kanko Hotel Doguya

Nagasaki City:

- Akase Ryokan
- *Hakuunso Hotel
- Inasayama Kanko Hotel
- Mifune Kanko Hotel
- *Nagasaki Heights Hotel
- *Nagasaki Kanko Hotel Shumeikan
- *Nagasaki Kokusai Hotel Nisshokan
- *New Hotel Chuoso
- Sakamotoya
- Suwaso
- Toraya
- *Yataro

Obama:

- *Iseya Ryokan
- *Obama Kanko Hotel
- *Shunoyokan

Sasebo:

- Banshoro Hotel
- Gekkaso
- Kashimae Kaihin Hotel
- *Kujukushima Kanko Hotel
- *Matsukura Hotel
- Sansuiro
- *Yumihari Kanko Hotel

Shimabara:

- Kunimitsuya Ryokan
- *Nampuro Hotel
- *Shimabara Grand Hotel
- *Shimabara Kanko Hotel Kowakien
- *Tsukumo Hotel

Unzen Spa:

- *Ariake Hotel
- *Fukiya Ryokan
- *Honda Hotel
- *Hosenkan
- *Kyushu Hotel
- *Miyazaki Ryokan
- New Unzen Hotel
- Shinyu Hotel
- *Toyokan Hotel
- *Unzen New Grand Hotel
- *Unzen Park Hotel
- Yorozuya Ryokan
- *Yumoto Hotel

Kumamoto Prefecture

Amakusa:

- *Amakusa Bairin Hotel
- Amakusa Grand Hotel Suwaso
- Amakusa Kanko Hotel
- *Amakusa Kokusai Hotel
- *Amakusa Prince Hotel
- Boyokaku

- *New Amakusa Hotel

Aso Spa:

- Aso Hotel
- *Aso Hakuunsanso
- *Aso Kogen Hotel
- *Asonotsukasa
- Aso Plaza Hotel Bosokaku
- *Kodamakan

- *Kamenoya Ryokan
- Sannokaku Hotel

*Sanrakuso

- *Soyokaku Hotel

Hinagu Spa:

- Choseikaku
- Kimparo
- *Matsunoya Ryokan
- Shinohara Hotel

Hitoyoshi:

- Ayusato Hotel
- Kokusai Kanko Hotel Nabeya
- Kikuchi:

- Aoi Kanko Ryokan
- *Kikuchi Grand Hotel

Kumamoto City:

- *Chitose Hotel
- *Fujie Hotel
- Hinokuni New Kanko Hotel
- *Kumamoto Center Hotel
- Kumamoto Grand Hotel
- *Kumamoto Kanko Hotel
- Maruko Ryokan
- New Hinokuni Hotel
- *New Sky Hotel

- Sakuraiso
- Shin-Tokiwa
- Shin-Tsukasa Ryokan
- Shoshinkan Hotel
- *Togiya Hotel

- *Tsukasa Honten Hotel

Matsushima:

- *Matsushima Kanko Hotel
- Misumi:

- *Amakusa Pearl Line Hotel
- Senomoto:

- *Senomoto Kanko Hotel
- *Senomoto Kogen Hotel

Tamana Spa:

- *Casa Green Land
- *Gyokueikan
- Hatsushima
- Koyokan
- *Tamana Hotel

- Toshita Spa:
- Hekisuiro

- Tsuetate Spa:

RYOKAN

Izumiya Ryokan
 *Tsuetsate Kanko Hotel Hizenya
 Yamaga Spa:
 Fuji Hotel
 Sumi Kanko Hotel
 Yamaga Grand Hotel
 Yunoko Spa:
 Gyokusenso
 Matsushimaro
 Mikasaya Ryokan
 *Sankaikan Ryokan

Oita Prefecture

Amagase Spa:
 Komatsuya
 Kusuya Ryokan
 Seitenkaku Amagase Kanko Hotel
 Suikoen
 Tenryuso
 Beppu Spa:
 *Beppu Fujiya Hotel
 *Bokai Hotel
 Castle Hotel
 Daifuku Hotel
 Gasenso Hotel
 Hakuunsanso Hotel
 *Hanabishi Hotel
 *Hinago Hotel
 Kakusuien Hotel
 Kansei Hotel
 Kimpa Hotel
 *Kodama Hotel
 Kokusai Kanko Hotel
 *Kameya Ryokan
 Koraku Hotel
 Matsunoi Hotel
 *Mimatsu Seaside Hotel
 Nammeiso Morino Hotel
 Nampu Villa
 New Matsumi Hotel
 *New Showaen Hotel
 *New Tsuruta Hotel
 *Nijo Hotel
 Nogami Honkan
 *Nogami Hotel
 *Oniyama Hotel
 Rinkai Hotel
 *Sansenkaku Hotel
 *Seifuso
 Seikaio
 Shin-Beppu Hotel
 *Shiragiku Hotel
 *Shirasagi Hotel
 Shusui Hotel
 *Suginoi Hotel
 *Takenoi Hotel
 Takimoto Ryokan
 Yamato Umino Hotel
 Hita Spa:
 *Kizantei Hotel
 *Komatsukan
 Mikuma Kanko Hotel

1010

Tower Hotel Sanyokan
 Yorozyua
 Hosenji Spa:
 Hosenji Kanko Hotel
 Kokusai Kanko Hotel Hosenso
 Sujiyu Spa:
 Sujiyu Kanko Hotel
 Yufuin Spa:
 *Kuju Lakeside Hotel
 Sansuikan

Miyazaki Prefecture

Aoshima:
 Aoshima Beach Hotel Nishinsou
 Aoshima Grand Hotel
 Aoshimakan Hotel
 *Aoshima Kanko Hotel
 *Aoshima Onsen Tachibana Hotel
 *Aoshima Park Hotel
 *Aoshima Prince Hotel
 Aoshima Suikoen Hotel
 Ebino Plateau:
 *Ebino Kogen Hotel Bekkan
 Miyakonojo:
 Heights Hotel
 *Miyakonojo New Grand Hotel
 Miyazaki:
 Bokusui Ryokan
 Fuei Ryokan
 Fugenso Hotel
 Hachimanso
 *Hakuakan Hotel
 Hamao Hotel
 Ikkyu Hotel
 Juraku Hotel
 *Kandabashi Hotel
 Kanko Hotel Palm
 *Konanso Hotel
 Miya-fuji Hotel
 *Miyazaki Grand Hotel
 *Miyazaki Kanko Hotel
 *Miyazaki Rex Hotel
 Nampachi Bekkan
 *Nihombashi Hotel
 Oiso Hotel
 Oyodo Ryokan
 *Phoenix Hotel
 *Rinkotei Ryokan
 Ryugan
 *Seaside Hotel Phoenix
 Seiryuso
 *Tachibana Kokusai Hotel
 *Taigetsu Ryokan
 Uoyasu Ryokan
 Nichinan:
 Nichinan Hotel
 *Toimisaki Grand Hotel
 *Toimisaki Kanko Hotel
 Nobeoka:
 *Kisetsuen Hotel
 Takachiho:
 *Shinshu Hotel

PUBLIC YOUTH HOSTELS

Kagoshima Prefecture

Amami Oshima Island:
 Amami Kanko Hotel
 *Amami Seaside Hotel
 Oshima Kanko Hotel
 Hayato:
 Hayato Kanko Hotel
 Himegiso
 Kirishima Myoken Hotel
 Ibusuki Spa:
 *Ginsho Ryokan
 Ibusuki Coral Beach Hotel
 *Ibusuki Hakusuikan
 *Ibusuki Kaijo Hotel
 *Ibusuki Kanko Hotel
 Ibusuki Koen Hotel
 Ibusuki Kokusai Hotel
 *Ibusuki Oriental Hotel
 *Ibusuki Phoenix Hotel
 *Ibusuki Seaside Hotel
 Kaikoen
 *Kairakuen Hotel
 Koryu Hotel
 Shusuien Hotel
 Kagoshima City:
 Daiichiso
 *Fuji Pearl Hotel
 Fukiageso
 *Hakusuikan
 Iwasakidaniso
 *Kagoshima Hotel Kakumeikan
 Kagoshima Onsen Ryokan
 *Kagoshima Sun Royal Hotel
 Kikuya Ryokan
 Kinseikan Green Hotel
 Manshu Hotel
 Nakahara Bekkan Onsen Hotel
 Nanshukan
 *Rakuzanso Hotel
 Sakurajima Kokusai Hotel
 Shigetomiso
 *Shiroyama Kanko Hotel
 Suimeisanso
 *Tsurumaru Hotel
 Kirishima Spa:
 *Hayashida Onsen Hotel
 *Kirishima Daiichi Hotel
 *Kirishima Hotel

*Kirishima Kanko Hotel
 *Kirishima Kokusai Hotel
 *Kirishima Prince Hotel
 Kirishima Yamanoue Hotel
 New Sorinkaku
 Sakurajima:
 *Sakurajima Kanko Hotel
 Shibushi:
 Shibushi Kanko Hotel
 Tokunoshima Island:
 Toa Kanko Hotel
 Yoron Island:
 Yoron Grand Hotel
 Yoron Park Hotel
 Yoron Kanko Hotel
 Yunomoto Spa:
 Yunomoto Kanko Hotel

Okinawa Prefecture

Naha City:
 *Daimonkaku
 Kanko Hotel Daisho
 *Kanko Hotel Kyuyokan
 Kanko Hotel Nijokan
 Kanko Hotel Yamaichi
 Kanko Hotel Yamato
 Kyodo Hotel
 Maruyama Kanko Hotel
 *Naha Hotel
 Naha Lake View Hotel
 Nangoku Kanko Hotel
 *Okinawa Hotel
 Port Kanko Hotel
 Rainbow Hotel
 Shin-Teikoku Hotel
 Okinawa City:
 Crown Hotel
 Kaiyo Kanko Hotel
 *Kanko Hotel Tiger
 *Koza Kanko Hotel
 *Kyoto Kanko Hotel
 Okinawa Center Kanko Hotel
 *Toyo Kanko Hotel
 Ryukyu Kanko Hotel
 Fujiwara Kanko Hotel
 *Miyahara Kanko Hotel
 *Yaeyama Kanko Hotel

6. PUBLIC YOUTH HOSTELS

Hokkaido

Kushiro:	Kushiro Youth Hostel Tsurugadai, Kushiro
Lake Akan:	Choritsu Akan Youth Hostel Akan-kohan, Akanmachi, Akan-gun
Lake Onuma:	Onuma Youth Hostel Nishi-Onuma, Nakaemachi, Kameda-gun
Nakayama Pass:	Nakayama-toge Youth Hostel Nakayama-toge, Kimombetsucho, Abuta-gun
Niseko:	Niseko Youth Hostel Asahi, Kutchammachi, Abuta-gun
Sapporo:	Sapporo Miyagaoka Youth Hostel Miyagaoka, Chuo-ku

PUBLIC YOUTH HOSTELS

Sounkyo Gorge: Sounkyo Youth Hostel Sounkyo, Kamikawamachi,
Kamikawa-gun
Tomakomai: Utonai-ko Youth Hostel Uenae, Tomakomai

Aomori Prefecture

Lake Towada: Nishi-Towada Youth Hostel Nagasakashita, Itadome,
Kuroishi
Mutsu: Shimokita Youth Hostel Chuo, Mutsu

Iwate Prefecture

Hachimantai Plateau: Hachimantai Youth Hostel Midorigaoka, Matsunomura,
Iwate-gun
Hanamaki: Hanamaki Youth Hostel Okubo, Kudashizawa, Hanamaki

Miyagi Prefecture

Mt. Zao: Minami-Zao Youth Hostel Kashiwagiya,
Shichigashukucho, Katta-gun

Akita Prefecture

Lake Towada: Towada Youth Hostel Hakka, Towada-kohan, Kazuno-gun

Yamagata Prefecture

Shirabu-Takayu Spa: Azuma Youth Hostel Yunoirisawa, Seki, Yonezawa

Fukushima Prefecture

Taira: Taira Youth Hostel Kamanodai, Shimo-Kabeya, Taira,
Iwaki

Ibaraki Prefecture

Mt. Tsukuba: Tsukubasan Youth Hostel Hatori, Makabemachi,
Makabe-gun

Tochigi Prefecture

Nikko: Nikko Youth Hostel Tokorono, Nikko

Gumma Prefecture

Lake Haruna: Haruna Kogen Youth Hostel Harunasan, Harunamachi,
Gumma-gun

Saitama Prefecture

Chichibu: Chichibu Youth Hostel Otaki, Otakimura, Chichibu-gun
Lake Kamakita: Kamakitako Youth Hostel Gongendo, Moroyamamachi,
Iruma-gun

Chiba Prefecture

Inage: Inage Kaihin Youth Hostel Inage Kaigan, Chiba
Tateyama: Tateyama Youth Hostel Mera, Tateyama

Tokyo Metropolis

Mt. Takao: Takao Youth Hostel Takaomachi, Hachioji
Tokyo: Ichigaya Youth Hostel Gobancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Kanagawa Prefecture

Chigasaki: Shonan Youth Hostel Naka Kaigan, Chigasaki
Jogashima: Jogashima Youth Hostel Jogashima, Misaki, Miura
Lake Sagami: Sagamiko Youth Hostel Yose, Sagamikomachi, Tsukui-gun

Niigata Prefecture

Kashiwazaki: Kashiwazaki Youth Hostel Higashi-Minatomachi,
Kashiwazaki

PUBLIC YOUTH HOSTELS

Fukui Prefecture

Obama: Obama Youth Hostel Aoi, Obama

Yamanashi Prefecture

Lake Saiko: Fuji Saiko Youth Hostel Saiko, Ashiwadamura,
Minami-Tsugaru-gun

Ishikawa Prefecture

Noto: Oku-Noto Youth Hostel Toshimayama-Koen, Notomachi,
Fugeshi-gun

Toyama Prefecture

Toyama: Toyama Youth Hostel Matsushita, Hamakurosaki, Toyama

Nagano Prefecture

Komagane: Komagane Youth Hostel Komagane Kogen, Akaho,
Komagane

Karuizawa: Karuizawa Youth Hostel Karuizawa

Lake Shirakaba: Shirakabako Youth Hostel Shirakaba-kohan, Chino

Gifu Prefecture

Ena: Hokonoko Youth Hostel Higashino, Ena

Gifu: Gifu Youth Hostel Kami-Kanoyama, Gifu

Shizuoka Prefecture

Ito: Ito Youth Hostel Komuroyama-Koen, Ito

Miho: Miho Youth Hostel Masaki, Miho, Shimizu

Aichi Prefecture

Chita: Chita Hanto Youth Hostel Onoura, Mihamacho, Chita-gun

Inuyama: Inuyama Youth Hostel Tsugao, Inuyama

Nagoya: Nagoya Youth Hostel Kameiri, Tashirocho, Chikusa-ku,
Nagoya

Mie Prefecture

Gozaisho: Gozaisho Youth Hostel Gozaisho-yamanoue,
Komonomachi, Mie-gun

Owase: Owase Youth Hostel Osoneura, Owase

Shiga Prefecture

Otsu: Otsu Youth Hostel Center Yamagamicho, Otsu

Kyoto Prefecture

Amanohashidate: Amanohashidate Youth Hostel Minami, Nakano, Miyazu

Kyoto: Utano Youth Hostel Nakayamacho, Uzumasa, Ukyo-ku,
Kyoto

Tango Peninsula: Tango-Hanto Youth Hostel Tangocho, Takeno-gun

Osaka Prefecture

Osaka: Hattori Ryokuchi Youth Hostel Hattori Ryokuchi,
Toyonaka

Hyogo Prefecture

Amarube: Amarube Youth Hostel Amarube, Kasumicho,
Kinosaki-gun

Ashiya: Ashiya Youth Hostel Okuyama, Ashiya

Awaji Island: Awaji Youth Hostel Ama, Nandanchō, Mihara-gun

Nara Prefecture

Tonomine: Tonomine Youth Hostel Tonomine, Sakurai

PUBLIC YOUTH HOSTELS

Wakayama Prefecture

Cape Hino-Misaki:	Hinomisaki Youth Hostel	Mio, Mihamacho, Hitaka-gun
Nachi:	Nachi Youth Hostel	Hamanomiya, Nachi-Katsuuracho, Higashimuro-gun

Tottori Prefecture

Misasa Spa:	Misasa Youth Hostel	Mitoku, Misasacho, Tohaku-gun
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Shimane Prefecture

Oki Island:	Okinoshima Youth Hostel	Fuse, Fusemura, Oki-gun
Tachikue Gorge:	Tachikuekyo Youth Hostel	Tachikue, Ottachimachi, Izumo

Okayama Prefecture

Hiruzen Plateau:	Hiruzen Youth Hostel	Mikigahara, Kamifukuda, Kawakamimura, Maniwa-gun
Washuzan Hill:	Washuzan Youth Hostel	Obatake, Kurashiki

Hiroshima Prefecture

Hiroshima:	Hiroshima Youth Hostel	Ushida Shimmachi, Hiroshima
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Yamaguchi Prefecture

Shimonoseki:	Hinoyama Youth Hostel	Mimosusogawamachi, Shimonoseki
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Tokushima Prefecture

Naruto:	Naruto Youth Hostel	Myokensancho, Kitatonochi, Hayashisaki, Muyacho, Naruto
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Kagawa Prefecture

Shodoshima:	Shodoshima Youth Hostel	Utsukushinohara Plateau, Tonoshocho, Shozu-gun
Takamatsu:	Takamatsushi Youth Hostel	Okamotocho, Takamatsu

Ehime Prefecture

Matsuyama:	Oku-Dogo Youth Hostel	Sugitatecho, Matsuyama
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Kochi Prefecture

Kochi:	Hitsuzan Youth Hostel	Koishikicho, Kochi
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Fukuoka Prefecture

Iizaka:	Yakiyama Youth Hostel	Yakiyama, Iizaka
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Saga Prefecture

Katsura:	Niji-no-Matsubara Youth Hostel	Niji-no-Matsubara, Kagami, Karatsu
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Nagasaki Prefecture

Nagasaki:	Nagasaki-Kenritsu Youth Hostel	Tateyamacho, Nagasaki
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Kumamoto Prefecture

Mt. Aso:	Aso Youth Hostel	Bochu, Asomachi, Aso-gun
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Oita Prefecture

Hita:	Hita Youth Hostel	Nishi-Oyama, Oyamamachi, Hita-gun
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Miyazaki Prefecture

Nichinan:	Nichinan-Kaigan Youth Hostel	Kumaya, Nichinan
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RESTAURANTS

Kagoshima Prefecture

Sakurajima:	Sakurajima Youth Hostel	Hakamagoshi, Sakurajimacho, Kagoshima-gun
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Okinawa Prefecture

Cape Maeda:	Maeda Misaki Youth Hostel	Yamada Aozabaru, Onnason
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7. RESTAURANTS (Member of Japan Restaurant Association)

C . . . Chinese J . . . Japanese W . . . Western

* . . . Approved International Restaurant

Ⓐ . . . American Express Card available

Ⓑ . . . Diners Club Card available

① . . . The Interbank Card (Master Charge) available

Hokkaido

Asahikawa:	C J	Kagetsu Kaikan, 7-8 Sanjo-dori, Asahikawa	22-1101
	J	* Kaiyotei Ⓐ, 1 Nishi, Minami-Juichijo, Chuo-ku	511-3361
	W	Muscat Ⓐ, Koshiyama Bldg., 3 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku	241-0181
Sapporo:	C	* Totenko Sapporoten, 4-12 Nishi, Minami-Sanjo, Chuo-ku	281-5461

Miyagi Prefecture

Sendai:	W	Sendai Seiyoken, Shin-Sendai Bldg., 4-175 Omachi	22-7834
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Akita Prefecture

Akita:	J	Akita Club, 5-2-30 Naka-dori	33-2101
	J	Kappo Soshu, 5-1-11 Omachi	33-7511

Yamagata Prefecture

Yamagata:	J	* Chitosekan, 4-9-2 Nanukamachi	22-2007
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Ibaraki Prefecture

Hitachi:	W	* Mon Kojo Kaikan, 1 Sukegawacho	22-2148
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Tokyo Metropolis

Hachioji:	J W	* Kokugi Kaikan Hachiojiten, 6 Yokamachi	23-2111
Tokyo:	J	Akasaka Asada, 3 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-6606
	J W	* Akasaka Zakuro ⒶⒷ, Nihon Jitensha Kaikan	582-2661
	W	* Akatombo, Shiba Kotohiracho	501-0416
	W	Benihana Ⓐ, 1 Nihombashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku	241-0600
	W	* Benihana Ikebukuroten ⒶⒷ, Air Castle Bldg., 1 Nishi-Ikebukuro Toshima-ku	985-6700
	W	* Benihana of New York ⒶⒷⒸ, 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-0700
	W	Bon Marche, 8 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-6791
	W	* Brilliant ⒶⒷ, 1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-4621
	J	Chikuyotei, 2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	272-0055
	J W	* Chinzanso ⒶⒷ, 2 Sekiguchi, Bunkyo-ku	943-1111

RESTAURANTS

W	Coffee Shop, 3rd Fl. Haneda Airport Terminal Bldg., Haneda, Ota-ku	747-0111
W C	Coq d'or Foods, 8 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-2131
W	Cosmo Enterprise, 2 International Airport, Haneda, Ota-ku	747-7215
J	Doh-hana, 3 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku	831-5509
C	Eirin, 2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	583-1351
J	*Furusato (A)(B)(C), 3 Aobadai, Meguro-ku	463-2310
W C	*Ginza Coq d'or (B), 5 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-2124
J	*Ginza Happoen (B), 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-4040
J	*Ginza Jisaku (B), 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-3432
W	Ginza Maxim (A)(B), 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	572-4875
J W C	*Gotanda Coq d'or (B), TOC Bldg., 7 Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku	494-2470
J	Hamadaya, 3 Ningyocho, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	661-5435
W	*Happoen (A)(B), 1 Shiroganedai, Minato-ku	443-3111
J	Hasegawa (C), 2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-0616
J	*Hasejin Azabuten (B), Iigurakatamachi, Azabu, Minato-ku	582-7811
J	*Hige-no-Tempei (B), 1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	281-5585
J	Hyotei, 2 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-0550
J	Ichiniao, 3 Asakusa, Taito-ku	874-3032
J	*Inagiku (A)(B)(C), 2 Kayabacho, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	661-8855
J	Isshin (B), 1 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	401-7994
J	Izui, 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-5731
J	Jiman Honten (B), 4 Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku	354-3931
W	Jiro Todorokiten, 6 Todoroki, Setagaya-ku	701-7166
J	*Jisaku (B), Akashicho, Chuo-ku	541-2391
J	Kacho, 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-1617
J	*Kakiden (B), Yasuyo Bldg., 3 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	352-5121
J	Kameseiro, 1 Yanagibashi, Taito-ku	851-3101
J	Kanda Shinodazushi, 2 Kanda, Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku	255-2525
J	*Kanetanaka, 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-2556
J	Kawasaki, 2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	538-3238
J	*Kinsen, Kintetsu Bldg., 4 Ginza, Chuo-ku	561-8708
J	Kissho, 4 Akasaka, Minato-ku	403-2621
W	Kitchen Calory, 3 Kanda, Ogawamachi	294-6431
J	*Kitcho, 8 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-8228
J	Koetsu, 2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-0321
W	*Kokeshiya (B), 3 Nishiogi Minami, Suginami-ku	334-5111
J	*Komachien (B), 2 Minami-Oi, Shinagawa-ku	761-6741
J	Koyasu, 1 Asakusa, Yanagibashi, Taito-ku	851-2311
J	Kurumaya (B), 1 Nishi-Okubo, Shinjuku-ku	209-5411
W	Mikasa Kaikan (B)(C), 5 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-8181
J	*Mita, 6 Nakasu, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	666-5251
W	Moh Chateau (B), 5 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-7381
W	Montmorency (B)(C), 3 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	352-1711

RESTAURANTS

J	Musashino ㊤, 2 Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku	971-2768
W	New Orient, Tokyo Central Station Arcade, 1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0527
J	New Otani Okahan ㊤㊤, Hotel New Otani, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku	261-3417
C	*New Tokyo Honten ㊤㊤, 9th Fl. New Tokyo Bldg., 2 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	572-5711
W	Nihombashi Suehiro ㊤, 3 Hongokuchō, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	241-0904
J	Okahan ㊤㊤, 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-1417
J	Rantei, 4 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku	541-1751
W	Restaurant Daitokai ㊤㊤, 3 Totsuka, Shinjuku-ku	363-5671
W	Restaurant Dorian ㊤, 1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku	370-0271
J W	*Restaurant Shiki ㊤, Takashimaya Shopping Center, 3 Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku	709-3271
C J W	*Restaurant Shiki Coq d'or ㊤, Toshiba Bldg., 5 Ginza Chuo-ku	573-2121
W	*Restaurant Stockholm, Sweden Center Bldg., 6 Roppongi, Minato-ku	403-9046
J	*Seryna ㊤㊤㊤, 3 Roppongi, Minato-ku	402-1051
	*Shinjuku Gyuya ㊤㊤, Sankochō, Shinjuku-ku	352-2901
J W	Shinjuku Suehiro ㊤, 9th Fl. Toyo Bldg., 1 Tsunohazu, Shinjuku-ku	356-4656
J	Shin-Kiraku, 4 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku	541-5511
W	*Suehiro ㊤㊤, 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-9271
W	*Suehiro Ginza Miyukiten ㊤㊤, 5 Ginza, Chuo-ku	573-5061
W	*Suehiro Harajukuten ㊤㊤, 1 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	401-4101
W	*Suehiro Ikebukuroten ㊤㊤, Air Castle Bldg., 1 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku	985-6232
W	*Suehiro Tsukijiten ㊤㊤, 4 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku	542-3951
W	Suzuya, Kabukicho, Shinjuku-ku	209-4480
J	*Ten-ichi ㊤㊤㊤, 6 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-1272
J W	Tokyo Air Terminal Hotel ㊤㊤, International Airport Bldg., Haneda, Ota-ku	747-0111
W	Tokyo Kaikan, 3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	215-2111
C	*Totenko ㊤, 1 Ikenohata, Taito-ku	828-5111
C	*Totenko Hibiyaten ㊤, Twin Tower Bldg., 1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	504-2751
J	Tsukiji Tamura, 2 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku	241-2591
J	Tsurunoya, 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	571-2558
J	Tsurusu, 3 Kotohiracho,	501-9450
W	*Ueno Seiyoken ㊤, 4 Ueno Park, Taito-ku	821-2181
J	Wakabayashi, 2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	583-6881
J	*Yaesu Chinzanso ㊤, 1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	215-2131
J	Yagyu ㊤, 3 Shirogandai, Minato-ku	443-5661
W	*YMCA Restaurant, Mitoshirocho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku	292-7241
J	Yugiri, 7 Ginza, Chuo-ku	541-0036

RESTAURANTS

Kanagawa Prefecture

Fujisawa:	W	* Suehiro Shonanten ㊤, 4 Kugenuma Kaigan	34-2225
Kawasaki:	J W	* Kosugi Kaikan, 1 Kosugimachi, Kawasaki	73-4396
Yokohama:	W	Belle Air, Imaicho, Hodogaya-ku	333-0200
	W	Italian Quarter ㊤, Shin-Sotetsu Bldg., Nishi-ku	321-6936
	W	Restaurant Kaori, Chojamachi, Naka-ku	261-2881
	W	* Rosen Cavalier, Shin-Sotetsu Bldg., Nishi-ku	321-6721

Niigata Prefecture

Niigata:	J	Atarashiya ㊤, Furumachi-dori, Rokubanchō	22-2712
	J	Ikinaritei, Nishi Ohatacho	23-1188

Ishikawa Prefecture

Kanazawa:	J	* Kaga Sekitei ㊤, 1 Hirosaka	31-2208
	J	Kappo Ogawa, 2 Katamachi	31-1908
	J	Kincharyo, 1 Teramachi	41-0313
	J	* Kinjoro, 2 Hashibachō	21-8188
	J	Kitamaro, 2 Katamachi	61-7176
	J	Seifuro, 1 Higashiyama	52-2824
	J	Shofuro, 1 Hikosomachi	21-3550
	J	Sunaba, 1 Katamachi	21-0585
	J	Tonomachiro, 1 Hikosomachi	21-2468
	J	* Tsubajin ㊤, 5 Teramachi	41-2181
	W	* Tsubajin Wako, 3 Hondachō	63-5525
	C	* White House ㊤㊤, 1 Higashiyama	52-5171
	J	Yamano-o, 1 Higashiyama	52-5171

Nagano Prefecture

Nagano:	C J W	Nakajima Kaikan ㊤㊤, Suejiro, Minami-Nagano	26-0175
	W	* Restaurant Madrid ㊤, Diamond Bldg., Midoricho	27-8325

Gifu Prefecture

Gifu:	C J W	* Banshokan, Omiyachō	62-0039
	C J W	Gifu Kaikan, Tsubasachō	64-2151
Takayama:	J W	Restaurant Arisu, Shimo-Ichinomachi	32-2000
	W	Restaurant Suzume, Aioimachi	32-0300
	J	* Susaki, 4 Shimmeimachi	32-0023
Yoro:	J	* Senzairo ㊤, Yoro Park, Yorocho, Yoro-gun	2-1111

Shizuoka Prefecture

Gotemba:	W	* Suehiro Gotembaten ㊤, Hakonedo, Higashi-Tanaka	3-1178
Hamamatsu:	J	Benisuzume, Tamachi	52-1590
	J W	Hamamatsu Hotel, Sunayamachō	54-6451
	J	* Inaba ㊤, 1 Higashi-Iba	54-6311
	J	Seikanso Yamabun, Itayachō	52-1550
Iwata:	J W	* Iwata Inaba, Iwai	4-1211
Kanzanji Spa:	J	Sazanamikan, Kanzanji Spa, Hamamatsu-gun	7-0070
Lake Hamana:	J	Hamanako Kanko Hotel, Bentsenjima Spa	2-2211
	J W	Sun Flower, Bentsenjima Spa	2-0050

RESTAURANTS

Numazu:	J	Tachibana, Bentejima Spa	2-1611
Shimizu:	J	Chikuei, Agetsuchicho	62-1521
	W	Grand Restaurant Minato, 1 Fujimicho	52-2111

Aichi Prefecture

Handa:	J	*Boshuro, 3 Kamezakicho	28-1136
Kasugai:	J W	Chitoseru, Tamanochi	51-0305
Nagoya:	C	Daihanten, 4 Sakae, Naka-ku	261-6611
	J	*Hasshokan Nakamise, 2 Sakae, Naka-ku	221-1801
	J	Kamome, 2 Shirokabecho, Higashi-ku	931-8506
	W	Miami, ㊦, 1 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku	561-2501
	J W	Suihoen, 4 Sakae, Naka-ku	241-3521

Mie Prefecture

Matsusaka:	J	*Wadakin, Nakamachi	2-3291
Tsu:	J	Seigetsu, Otobe	28-0551
	J	*Uchikitei, Chuo	28-7135

Shiga Prefecture

Yokaichi:	J	*Shofukuro, Hommachi	2-0333
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Kyoto Prefecture

Kyoto:	W	Capital Toyotei, Iwagaidochi, Kamigamo, Kita-ku	781-7184
	J	Chimoto, Shijo-sagaru, Nishi-Ishigaki, Shimogyo-ku	351-1846
	J	*Daiichi, Nishi-iru, Sembon, Shimo-Chojamachi, Kamigyoku	461-1775
	J	Doi, Kodaiji Masuyacho	561-0309
	J	Hiroya ㊦, Kurama Kifunecho, Sakyo-ku	741-2401
	J	Hyotei ㊦, Nanzenji, Kusawachio, Sakyo-ku	771-4116
	J	Ichimasushi, Monzencho, Murasakino,	591-0506
	J	Isecho, Nishikikoji-agaru, Shimmachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku	221-0300
	W	Java ㊦, Kawaramachi Shijo, Nakagyo-ku	221-7851
	J	*Jubei, Shimbashi-agaru, Nawate-dori, Higashiyama-ku	561-2698
	J	*Junidan-ya Honten ㊦㊦㊦, Gion Hanami-koji, Higashiyama-ku	561-0213
	J	*Kitcho, Susukinobabacho, Saga Tenryuji, Ukyo-ku	871-5701
	J	*Kiyomizu Tsuruya, Kiyomizu, Higashiyama-ku	541-0141
	J	Kyoyamato ㊦, Kodaiji Minami, Higashiyama-ku	541-1126
	W	Lipton ㊦, Kiyamachi-kado, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku	221-1468
	W	*Lipton Corner ㊦, Nishi-iru, Shijo Teramachi, Shimogyo-ku	241-3551
	W	*Lipton Kawaramachiten ㊦, Sanjo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku	231-6030
	W	*Lipton Shijoten ㊦㊦, Shijo-agaru, Higashinotoin, Nakagyo-ku	221-4191
	W	*Man-yoken ㊦㊦㊦, Higashi-iru, Fuyacho, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku	221-1022

RESTAURANTS

J	Matsuba, Higashi-iru, Ohashi, Shijo-dori, Higashiyama-ku	561-1451
J	*Matsuno, Nishi-iru, Yamato-oji, Shijo-dori, Higashiyama-ku	561-2786
J	*Mikaku ㊤㊦, Shijo-agaru, Gion Kawabata-dori, Higashiyama-ku	561-2651
J	*Minokichi ㊤㊦㊦, Toriimachi, Awataguchi, Sakyo-ku	771-4185
J	*Mishimatei ㊤㊦㊦, Sanjo Teramachi, Nakagyo-ku	221-0003
J	Misoka-an Kawamichiya, Sanjo-agaru, Fuyacho-dori, Nakagyo-ku	231-8507
J	*Nakamuraro, Yasaka Jinja, Gion, Higashiyama-ku	561-0016
C	*Oike Hanten ㊤㊦, Sasayamachi, Karasuma-Oike, Nakagyo-ku	231-7946
J	*Okazaki Tsuruya, Higashi-Tennocho, Okazaki, Sakyo-ku	761-0171
C	*Shin-Hamamura Bekkan ㊤, Oike-agaru, Kiyamachi, Nakagyo-ku	
J	*Shin-Hamamura Honten ㊤, Minamigawa, Giommachi, Higashi-ku	541-5111
J	Shin-Miura, Minamigawa, Giommachi, Higashiyama-ku	561-3175
W	*Suehiro Kyoto ㊤㊦, Shijo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku	221-7188
J	Tankura Kitaten ㊤, Kiyamachi, Nakagyo-ku	221-5490
J	*Yasaka ㊤, Higashi-oji Nishi-iru, Yasaka-dori, Higashiyama-ku	551-1122
J	Yase Kamaburo, Yasenosemachi, Sakyo-ku	781-5126
J	Yotaro ㊤, Sanjo-agaru, Nawate-dori, Higashiyama-ku	561-9358

Osaka Prefecture

Osaka:	J	*Amihiko, Kitahama, Higashi-ku	231-0278
	J	Gansuiro, Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku	231-5570
	J	Hachisaburo, Namba Shinchi, Minami-ku	211-3201
	J	Hanasaku, Imabashi, Higashi-ku	231-3925
	J	Hokusai, Kitahama, Higashi-ku	231-2873
	J	*Homomorita ㊤㊦, Ichibacho, Naka Shinchi, Minami-ku	211-3608
	J	*Ichijiru Issai Sangen ㊤, Kasayamachi, Minami-ku	211-5292
	J	*Ikutama Goten, Ikutamacho, Tennoji-ku	771-1703
	J	Iroha, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	211-4529
	J	*Kagairo ㊤, Kitahama, Higashi-ku	231-0272
	J	Kagetsu, Kyuzaemoncho, Minami-ku	211-4171
	J	*Kikuya ㊤, Umagaecho, Kita-ku	312-3196
	J	*Kitcho, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	231-1937
	J	*Kitcho Shiten, Kitcho Bldg., Kita-Kyuhoji, Higashi-ku	261-8181
	J	Komaya, Eirakucho, Kita-ku	341-2697
	J W	Kyomatsu ㊤㊦, Dojima Kami, Kita-ku	341-0121
	J	Mantomi, Jukeimachi-dori, Minami-ku	251-2823
	J	Maruman Honten ㊤㊦, Unagidani Nakanoscho, Minami-ku	252-0651
	J	*Matsumoto, Nishiyaguracho, Minami-ku	211-4521

RESTAURANTS

J W	Mitsuru, Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku	261-5844
J	*Nadaman, Imabashi, Higashi-ku	231-0088
J	*Nanchi Yamatoya, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	211-0058
J	*Nishiki, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	211-2021
J	Oyoshi, Higashi-Tamachi, Nishi-Nari-ku	631-1991
W	*Restaurant Kagairo (A), Meiji Seimei Bldg., Fushimimachi, Higashi-ku	231-2386
J	*Rogetsu Bekkan, Sonezaki Shinchi, Kita-ku	341-1188
J W	*Rokuban, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	211-3456
J	*Sakau, Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku	231-2225
J	Sakura Kadan, Higashi-Kobashi, Higashi-Nari-ku	981-0630
J W	Semba Suehiro (A)(B), Itochu Bldg., Kita-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	252-2140
J	Shigenoya, Awajimachi, Higashi-ku	231-3409
J	Shin-ichi, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	231-0180
J	Shin-Kiraku, Umedacho, Kita-ku	346-1171
W	Suehiro-Asahi (B), Sonezaki Shinchi, Kita-ku	341-1760
J W	*Taikoen (A)(B), Awajimachi, Miyakojima-ku	351-8201
J	Takouki, Minami-Sakamachi, Minami-ku	631-2535
J W C	*Takoume (B), Sonezaki Naka, Kita-ku	313-2861
J	*Tsurui, Kyuzaemoncho, Minami-ku	211-1019
J	Tsurutei, Sonezaki Shinchi, Kita-ku	341-1295
J	*Tsuruya Honten, Imabashi, Higashi-ku	231-0456
J	Uori, Soemoncho, Minami-ku	211-5610
J	Yotaro, Kasayacho, Minami-ku	211-2020
J	Bintoku, Taguchicho, Kitahama	32-0304
J	Kakitoyo Honten, Kitamaruhoen	21-0935
J	Kakitoyo Nakaten, Shukuincho, Higashi	33-1467
J	Marusanro, Higashi, Omachi	32-0246
J W	Nankai Grill, Ryujincho	38-0925
J	*Restaurant Kikuzuki, Ocho-Higashi	32-0362

Sakai:

Hyogo Prefecture

Kobe:	J W	*Blanc du Blanc (B), Shin-ei Bldg., Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	321-1455
	W	*Coral Kitano (B), Kitanocho, Ikuta-ku	231-2251

Nara Prefecture

Nara:	J C	*Kikusuiro (B), Takahata Bodaicho	23-2001
	J W	*Nara Park Hotel, Horaicho	2-6450
	J W	*Restaurant Garden Yamato, Noboriojicho	26-2266

Tottori Prefecture

Yonago:	J C	Victoria, Kakubanchō	2-6450
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Shimane Prefecture

Matsue:	J	Minami, Suetsugu-Hommachi	21-5131
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Okayama Prefecture

Okayama:	J	*Koraku, Marunouchi	22-6781
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SHOPS & STORES

Hiroshima Prefecture

Hiroshima:	J	* Amagi Honten ㊤㊤, Kami-Noboricho	21-2375
	J W	Hada Besso, Funairicho	37-2016
	J	* Hiroshima Zakuro ㊤㊤, Horikawacho	41-0396
	J	Hyotei, Dobashicho	32-0143
	W	Lira Supper Club Shiro, Horikawacho	47-9655

Yamaguchi Prefecture

Tokuyama:	J W	Tsukihi, Higashi-Ginnagai, Tokuyama	21-3737
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Kagawa Prefecture

Takamatsu:	W	Yashima Rest Center ㊤, Yashima Higashimachi	41-9826
	W	Yashima Sky Lounge ㊤, Yashima Higashimachi	41-9826

Fukuoka Prefecture

Fukuoka:	W	Royal ㊤, Nakasu, Hakata-ku	411-4261
	J	Shin-Miura ㊤, Sekijomachi, Hakata-ku	291-0821

Nagasaki Prefecture

Aino:		Aino Paradise, Tembodai, Ainomachi, Minami-Takagi-gun	36-0267
Sasebo:	C	* Grill Mon, Shirohaecho	3-5117

Kumamoto Prefecture

Kumamoto:	J	Okumura, Shimmachi	52-8101
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8 SHOPS & STORES

° Member of Japan Quality Store Association

* Tax-free Shops

† Authorized Money Changers

Sapporo

Department Stores:	Gobankan, 3 Nishi, Kita-Sanjo, Chuo-ku Marui-Imai, 2 Nishi, Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku Matsuzakaya, 4 Nishi, Minami-Shijo, Chuo-ku Mitsukoshi, 3 Nishi, Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku Tokyu, 2 Nishi, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku Station Department Store, Basement, Sapporo Station Bldg.
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Sendai

Department Stores:	Fujisaki, 3-2 Ichibancho Marumitsu, 1-9 Chuo Mitsukoshi, 4-8 Ichibancho
Dolls:	Mariya Dolls, Higashi-Ichibancho Tsutsumi Doll Mfg., Tsutsumi-dori
Kokeshi Dolls:	Gangu-an, 1 Kokubuncho Shimada Shoten, 1 Kokubuncho

Nikko

Art Objects:	S. Kobayashi Art Trading, 910 Chubashiishimachi
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Tokyo

Art Objects:

- *Kaigado Galerie Arai, Hotel Okura Arcade, 3 Akasaka Aiocho, Minato-ku; Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
- *Odawara Shoten, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku

Camera & Photo Supplies:

- **Yokoyama Inc., Tokyo Branch, Sukiyaabashi Shopping Center, 5-4 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku
- *Canon Camera, Ginza Service Station, 5-9-9 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Futami, 4-5-4 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Igarashi Camera, Sanshin Bldg., 1-10 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
- **†Matsushima Optical, 3-5-6 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Miura Shoji, Marunouchi Bldg., 2-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; Yurakucho Bldg., 1-5 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku

Chinaware: Cloisonne Ware:

- *Nippon Kogaku, New Marunouchi Bldg., 1-5-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
- *Noritake Sales, 1 Shiba Toranomon, Minato-ku
- **†The Ando Cloisonne, 5-6-2 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **Inaba Cloisonne, Sukiyaabashi Shopping Center, 5-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku

Cosmetic: Craft Objects:

- **Shiseido Cosmetic Store, 7-8-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- *Asano Craft Center, 8-2-9 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku

Damascene:

- **†Amita Jewelry Corp., Sukiyaabashi Shopping Center, 5-4 Ginza, Chuo-ku

Department Stores & Arcades:

- **†Daimaru, Tokyo Station Bldg., 1-9-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
- **†Isetan, 3-8 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
- **†Japan Airport Terminal, 2-4-3 Haneda Airport, Haneda, Ota-ku
- *Keio, 1-1-4 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
- *Komatsu Store, 6-9-5 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Matsuya, 3-6-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Matsuzakaya, 6-10-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **†Mitsukoshi, 1-7-4 Nihombashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku
- *Odakyu, 1-13 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
- *Seibu, 1-28-1 Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku
- *Sogo, 1-13 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
- **†Takashimaya, 2-5 Nihombashi-dori, Chuo-ku
- *Tokyu, 1-9-2 Nihombashi-dori, Chuo-ku
- **†Wako, 4-5-11 Ginza, Chuo-ku

Dolls:

Furs:

- **Yoshitoku Dolls, 1-9-14 Asakusabashi, Taito-ku
- *Putaba Furs, 5-1-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- *Soga Fur, 5-7-14 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- *Yamaoka Furs, Tamagawa Takashimaya Shopping Center, 3-7-1 Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku

Hunting Guns:

- Miroku Firearms, Yamato Bldg., 1-7-4 Yaesu, Chuo-ku

Ivory:

- **Hakusui Ivory, Hotel New Otani Arcade, 4 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku

Kimono & Obi:

- *Sunamoto Ivory, 1-14 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
- **Erien, 4-6-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku
- **Hayashi Kimono, International Arcade, 2-4 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku

Jewelry:

- **Asahi Shoten, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
- **Mayuyama Ryusendo, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku

SHOPS & STORES

	*Okubo Brothers, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
	**†Shiseido, 7-8-10 Ginza, Chuo-ku
	**†Ueda Shoten, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
Lacquer Ware:	*Yamada Heiando, 3-4 Edobashi, Nihombashi, Chuo-ku
Pearls:	**Asahi Pearl, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
	**†Matoba Pearl, Nikkatsu Arcade, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
	**Mayuyama Ryusendo, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
	**†K. Mikimoto, 4-5-5 Ginza, Chuo-ku
	*Okubo Brothers, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
	**H. Ono Pearl, 6-5-10 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku
	*Tazaki Pearl, 6-7-19 Ginza, Chuo-ku
	*Victor's Pearl, Yurakucho Bldg., 1-14 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
Radios, Tape Recorders, TV's & Other Electric Apparatus:	*Audio Vision Int'l, Hotel New Otani Arcade, 4 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku
	*Kabuto Denki, Nishi-Ginza Denki Center, 2-4 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
	*Sankei Shoji, Sukiyabashi Shopping Center, 5-4 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku
Silk Goods:	*†Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. Tokyo Service Store, 3-5-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku
	*Tatsumura Textile, 2-4 Nihombashi-dori, Chuo-ku
	*Yamatoya, Hibiya Park Bldg., 1-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
Swords:	*Japan Sword, 81 Shiba Nishikubo Tomoecho, Minato-ku
Tortoiseshells:	*Kubota Shoten, Nikkatsu Arcade, Hibiya Park Bldg., Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
Toys:	*Playwell, Imperial Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku
Watches & Clocks:	**Seiko Shokai, Palace Hotel Arcade, 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
	**Seiko Watch Store, Hotel Okura Arcade, 3 Akasaka Aiocho, Minato-ku
Wood-block Prints:	*Kaigado Galerie Arai, Hotel New Otani Arcade, 4 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku
Yokohama	
Camera & Photo Supplies:	*†Eastern Photo Supply, Silk Center, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
	*†Rets Sun Camera Shokai, 1-6-5 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
	*†Sun Camera Shokai, 4-117 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
	*†Suzuki Isao Shoten, Silk Center, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
	*†Yokohama Shashin Shokai, 24 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Department Stores:	*Daimaru, 1-7 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
	*†Matsuya, 1-7 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
	*†Nozawayama, 1-5 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
	*†Yokohama Takashimaya, 1-6-31 Minami-Saiwai, Nishi-ku
Ivory:	*†Hakusui Ivory, 1-18 Motomachi, Naka-ku
Jewelry:	**†Acme Trading, 17 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku
	*Art Jewelry, 4-45 Tokiwacho, Naka-ku

SHOPS & STORES

Pearls:	°†Mikimoto Pearl Yokohama Store, Silk Center, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Radios, Tape Recorders, TV's & Other Electric Apparatus:	*†Akiyama Mikado Shokai, 1-4-7 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
Various Souvenirs:	*Sobu Shokai, Kokusai Boeki Kanko Kaikan, 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
	°†Acme Trading, 17 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku

Nagoya

Camera & Photo Supply:	*Amano Camera, Nagoya Underground Shopping Center, 1-1 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
	*Camera-no-Mori, 1-4-11 Sakae, Naka-ku
	*Hidakaya, New Nagoya Bldg., 1-1 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
Cloisonné Ware: Department Stores:	*The Ando Cloisone, 3-27-17 Sakae, Naka-ku
	*Maruei, 3-3-1 Sakae, Naka-ku
	*†Matsuzakaya, 3-16-1 Sakae, Naka-ku
	*†Meitetsu, 1-223 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
	*Nakamura, 3-5-1 Sakae, Naka-ku
Jewelry:	Amita, Meitetsu Dept. Store, 223 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
Pearls:	*K. Mikimoto, Meitetsu Dept. Store, 223 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
Radios, Tape Recorders, TV's & Other Electric Apparatus:	*Hidakaya, 3-17-15 Sakae, Naka-ku

Kyoto

Armours:	Obayashi Katchu, Shimo-Shibamotocho, Shichiku, Kita-ku
Art Objects:	Tsuruki, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku
	°†Yamanaka & Co., Awataguchi Sanjo, Higashiyama-ku
	*†Yokoyama Honten, Sanjo-sagaru, Yamato-oji, Higashiyama-ku
Bags:	Yamamoto, Nawate Higashi-iru, Furumonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku
Camera & Photo Supplies:	*†Mutsumido, Kawaramachi Higashi-iru, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku; Toho Kaikan Bldg., Sanjo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku
	*Sakuraya, Shijo-sagaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku
Department Stores & Shopping Center:	*†Daimaru, Takakura Nishi-iru, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku
	Fujii Daimaru, Teramachi, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku
	*†Kyoto Handicraft Center, Kumano Jinja Higashi, Sakyo-ku
	*†Marubutsu, Shichijo-sagaru, Karasuma-dori, Shimogyo-ku
	*†Takashimaya, Kawaramachi Nishi-iru, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku
Dolls:	Kabukiya, Takoyakushi-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku
	Tanakaya, Yanaginobamba, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku
Fans:	Miyawaki Baisen-an, Rokkaku Tomi-koji Nishi-iru, Nakagyo-ku
Japanese Paper:	Morita, Bukkoji-agaru, Higashinotoin, Nakagyo-ku

SHOPS & STORES

Jewelry:	*†Amita Jewelry, Kyoto Handicraft Center, Kumano Jinja Higashi, Sakyo-ku *†Inaba Cloisonne, Shirakawabashi Nishi-iru, Higashiyama-ku *Kato Shokai, Yamato-oji Higashi-iru, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku H. Nishimura, Okazaki Park, Higashi-oji Nijo, Sakyo-ku Lanterns: Tsujikura, Shijo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku Optical Goods: Terauchi, Kawaramachi Nishi-iru, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku Pearls: *†Komai Shoten, Umemotocho, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku Porcelain: Asahido, Kiyomizuzaka, Higashiyama-ku *†Koshida Satsumaya, Nawate, Furumonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku Kotobuki Toshun, Umemotocho, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku Tachikichi, Tomikoji, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku Silk Goods: *Brocade Nishimura, 381 Motomachi, Furumonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku *Kanebo Kyoto Store, Kawaramachi-agaru, Shijo-dori, Nakagyo-ku *Murai & Co., Yamato-oji Higashi-iru, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku *†Tatsumura Silk, Shimogawaracho, Nanzenji, Sakyo-ku *M. Yamamoto & Co., Nawate Higashi-iru, Furumonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku Watches & Clocks: *Kitayama Watch Store, Kawaramachi Nishi-iru, Sanjo-dori, Nakagyo-ku Woodblock Prints: Mikumo, Nakashimmichi Nishi-iru, Shijo-dori, Nakagyo-ku The Red Lantern, Nakanochi, Shin-Monzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku *†Uchida Art Co., Kyoto Handicraft Center, Kumano Jinja Higashi, Sakyo-ku
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Osaka

Books & Magazines:	Asahiya, 3 Umedacho, Kita-ku Kinokuniya, Hankyu Sambangai, 3-1 Kobukacho, Kita-ku Maruzen, 47 Umedacho, Kita-ku Camera & Photo Supplies: *†Kawahara Camera, Semba Center Bldg., 2-2 Semba Chuo, Higashi-ku *Option Camera, Shin-Asahi Bldg., 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku Department Stores: *Daimaru, 1-118 Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku *†Hankyu, 41 Kakutacho, Kita-ku *†Hanshin, 1 Umedacho, Kita-ku *†Kintetsu, 6-1-1 Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku, 1-1-43 Abeno-suji, Abeno-ku *Matsuzakaya, 2-35 Kyobashi, Higashi-ku *Mitsukoshi, 2-63-1 Koraibashi, Higashi-ku *Sogo, 1-38 Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku *Takashimaya, 6-14 Nambashinchi, Minami-ku Dolls: Katsumura, 8-53 Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku Pearls: *†K. Mikimoto, Shin-Osaka Bldg., 1-25-1 Dojimahama-dori, Kita-ku Radios & Tape Recorders: National Corner, Osaka Royal Hotel, Tamaecho, Kita-ku
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GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Silk Goods:

Kanebo Silk, Hankyu Koku Bldg., Umedacho,
Kita-ku; Daimaru Department Store, 1-118
Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku

Kobe

Camera & Photo Supplies:	*†Yoshida Camera, 1-57 Motomachi-dori, Ikuta-ku
Department Stores:	*†Daimaru, 40 Akashicho, Ikuta-ku *†Mitsukoshi, 6-40 Motomachi-dori, Ikuta-ku *†Sogo, 8-1-8 Onoe-dori, Fukiai-ku
Optical Goods:	**Imanishi Optical Co., Kobe International House, 8-9-1 Goko-dori, Fukiai-ku
Pearls:	**†Kanebo Pearl, 1824 Donomoto, Sumiyoshicho, Ikuta-ku **†K. Mikimoto, Kobe International House, 8-9-1 Goko-dori, Fukiai-ku
Porcelain:	**Hiroyoshi Trading Co., 3-30-31 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku

Hiroshima

Department Stores:	Fukuya, 6-26 Ebisucho Temmaya, 5-22 Ebisucho Mitsukoshi, 5-1 Ebisucho Sogo, 6-27 Motomachi
Pearls:	Hitsujiya Salon, 10-26 Hon-dori
Souvenirs:	Gift Shop, Hotel Hiroshima Grand, 4-4 Kami-Hatchobori

Fukuoka

Department Store:	Daimaru, Kami-Gofukumachi, Hakata-ku
Hakata Doll:	Kakusen, Shintencho, Nishi-ku Kinkodo, 3-58 Arato, Chuo-ku Matsui, Hakataeki Chuo-gai, Hakata-ku

Beppu

Camera:	Maruei, Yumigahama, Beppu
Department Store:	Kintetsu, Ekimae Hon-dori
Souvenirs:	Beppu Kokusai Kanko Kaikan, Kitahama

Naha

Department Stores:	Mitsukoshi, 1-784 Makishicho Riubo, Kokusai O-dori Yamagataya, Kokusai Chuo-dori
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9. GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Sapporo

Government & Public Offices:

Forestry Experiment Station, Hokkaido Substation, 13 Toyohira Gojo, Toyohira-ku
Hokkaido Branch Laboratory, National Institute of Animal Health, 1 Hitsujigaoka, Toyohira-ku
Hokkaido National Agricultural Experiment Station, 1 Hitsujigaoka, Toyohira-ku
Hokkaido Prefectural Office, 6 Nishi, Kita-Sanjo, Chuo-ku
Hokkaido Prefectural Police Headquarters, 6 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku
Japanese National Railways Member of the Board & General Manager Office, Hokkaido Region, 4 Nishi, Kita-Gojo, Chuo-ku
Sapporo Central Post Office, 6 Nishi, Kita-Shijo, Chuo-ku
Sapporo Central Telegraph Office, 2 Nishi-O-dori, Chuo-ku
Sapporo Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku
Sapporo City Office, 4 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Sapporo Immigration Office, 4 Nishi, O-dori, Chuo-ku

Sapporo O-dori Telephone Office, 4 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Universities & Colleges:

Fuji Women's College, 2 Nishi, Kita-Jurokujo, Kita-ku

Hokkaido University, 5 Nishi, Kita-Hachijo, Kita-ku

Hokkaido University of Education, 13 Nishi, Minami-Nijuyojo, Chuo-ku

Hokkai Gakuen College, 8 Asahimachi, Toyohira-ku

Sapporo Medical College, 17 Nishi, Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Museums:

Historical Museum of Hokkaido, Shimo-Nopporo, Atsubetsu

Natural History Museum, Hokkaido University, 5 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Library:

Sapporo City Library, 12 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

Churches:

Kita-Ichijo Catholic Church, 6 Higashi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Sapporo Church (United Church), 1-3 Higashi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Other Institutions:

Sapporo Lions Club, Sankyo Bldg., 2 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku

Sapporo Rotary Club, Hokkaido Bldg., 4 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku

Y.M.C.A., 11 Nishi, Minami-Juichijo, Chuo-ku

Y.W.C.A., 1 Higashi, Kita-Nijuyojo, Higashi-ku

Sendai

Government & Public Offices:

Japanese National Railways Member of the Board Office, Sendai Region, 1-1
Itsuhashi

Miyagi Prefectural Office, 3-8 Honcho

Miyagi Prefectural Police Headquarters, 3-8 Honcho

Sendai Central Post Office, 1-3 Ichibancho

Sendai Central Telegraph Office, 4-4 Chuo

Sendai Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-16 Honcho

Sendai City Office, 3-7 Kokubuncho

Sendai Immigration Office, 1-3 Gorin

Sendai Telephone Office, 2-8 Ichibancho

Universities & Colleges:

Miyagi Gakuin Women's College, 4-6 Chuo

Tohoku Gakuin University, 1-3 Tsuchitai

Tohoku Pharmaceutical College, 4-4 Komatsujima

Tohoku University, 2-1 Katahira

Museum:

Sendai City Museum, Sannomaru-ato, Kawauchicho

Library:

Miyagi Prefectural Library, Tsutsujigaoka

Churches:

Kita-Sendai Catholic Church, 2-5-25 Toricho

Sendai Christian Church (Episcopal), 2-13 Kokubuncho

Sendai Higashi-Ichibancho Church (United Church), 1-13-12 Ichibancho

Sendai Hirose Kahan Church (United Church), 1-9-15 Tsuchitai

Sendai Ipponsugi Catholic Church, 1-2 Ipponsugi

Sendai Itsutsubashi Church (United Church), 1-6-15 Itsutsubashi

Sendai Mototera-koji Catholic Church, 1-2-12 Motomachi

Hospitals:

National Sendai Hospital, 2-8 Miyagino

Tel: 57-7131

Sendai City Hospital, 4-6 Ichibancho

Tel: 25-7151

Tohoku University Hospital, 1 Seiryochi

Tel: 74-1111

Other Institutions:

Sendai Rotary Club, Sendai Bldg., 2-3-22 Ichibancho

Y.M.C.A., 9-7 Tachimachi

Y.W.C.A., 2-1-10 Uesugi

Tokyo

Information Offices:

Tokyo Metropolitan Tourist Information Service Office, Tokyo Int'l Airport Terminal Bldg., Haneda, Ota-ku

Tel: 747-0021

Tourist Information Center, Japan National Tourist Organization

Tokyo Office: Kotani Bldg., 1-6-6 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku

Tel: 502-1461

Tokyo Int'l Airport Office: Tokyo Int'l Airport Terminal Bldg., Haneda, Ota-ku

Tel: 747-0261

Government & Public Offices:

Bank of Japan, 2-2-1 Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku

Board of Audit, 3-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Defense Agency, 9-7-45 Akasaka, Minato-ku

Economic Planning Agency, 3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Haneda Immigration Office, Tokyo Int'l Airport, Haneda, Ota-ku

House of Counsellors, 1-7-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku

House of Representatives, 1-7-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku

Imperial Household Agency, 1-1 Chiyoda, Chiyoda-ku

Japan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 3-2-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku

Japanese National Railways Head-Office, 1-6-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku

Japan External Trade Organization, 2 Akasaka Aiocho, Minato-ku

Japan National Tourist Organization, Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., 2-10-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku

Metropolitan Police Department, 2-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Construction, 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Education, 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Finance, 3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Home Affairs, 2-1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Justice, 1-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Labour, 1-3-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, 1-3-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Ministry of Transport, 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 1-1-6 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku

Prime Minister's Office, 1-6-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku

Supreme Court, 1-1-4 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo Central Post Office, 2-7-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 3-2-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo Customs Office, 5-5-30 Ko-nan, Minato-ku

Tokyo Immigration Office, 3-3-20 Ko-nan, Minato-ku

Tokyo International Telegraph Office, 1-8-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo International Telephone Office, 1-8-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo Metropolitan Office, 3-5 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku

Universities & Colleges:

Aoyama Gakuin, 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku

Chuo University, 3-9 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku

College of Health and Physical Education, 7-1-1 Fukazawa, Setagaya-ku

Gakushuin University, 1-5-1 Mejiro, Toshima-ku

Hosei University, 2-17-1 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku

International Christian University, 3-10-2 Osawa, Mitaka

Jissen Women's College, 1-1-11 Higashi, Shibuya-ku

Juntendo University, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku

Kagawa Nutrition College, 3-24-3 Komagome, Toshima-ku

Keio Gijuku University, 2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku

Kokugakuin University, 4-10 Higashi, Shibuya-ku

Kokushikan University, 4-28-1 Setagaya, Setagaya-ku

Komazawa University, 1-23-1 Komazawa, Setagaya-ku

Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy, 2-5-30 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Kyoritsu Women's University, 2-2-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku
 Meiji Gakuin University, 1-2-37 Shirogane-dai, Minato-ku
 Meiji University, 1-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku
 Musashi Institute of Technology, 1-28 Tamazutsumi, Setagaya-ku
 Musashino Academy of Music, 1-13 Hazawa, Nerima-ku
 Nihon University Headquarters, 2-6-16 Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku
 Ochanomizu University, 2-1-1 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku
 Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University, 3-34-1 Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku
 Seijo University, 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya-ku
 Senshu University, 3-8 Kanda Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku
 Shibaura Institute of Technology, 3-9-14 Shibaura, Minato-ku
 Shirayuri Women's College, 1-25 Midorigaoka, Chofu
 Showa University, 1-5-8 Hatanodai, Shinagawa-ku
 Sophia University, 7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku
 Tamagawa University, 6-1-1 Tamagawagakuen, Machida
 Toho University, 5-21-16 Omori Nishi, Ota-ku
 Tokai University, 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku
 Tokyo College of Pharmacy, 3-20-1 Kita-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
 Tokyo Electrical Engineering College, 2-2 Kanda Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku
 Tokyo Gakugei University, 4-1-1 Nukui Kitamachi, Koganei
 Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1 O-okayama, Meguro-ku
 Tokyo Medical College, 1-412 Higashi-Okubo, Shinjuku-ku
 Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku
 Tokyo University, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku
 Tokyo University of Agriculture, 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku
 Tokyo University of Art, 12-8 Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
 Tokyo University of Education, 3-29-1 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku
 Tokyo University of Foreign Language, 4-51-21 Nishigahara, Kita-ku
 Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine, 2-1-6 Etchujima, Koto-ku
 Toyo University, 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku
 Waseda University, 1-647 Totsukamachi, Shinjuku-ku
 Museums & Galleries:
 Astronomic Museum (Goto Planetarium), Shibuya Tokyu Bunka Kaikan Bldg.,
 Shibuya-ku
 Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, 1-3-61 Koraku, Bunkyo-ku
 Bridgestone Museum of Art, Bridgestone Bldg., 1-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku
 Calligraphy Museum, 2-10-4 Negishi, Taito-ku
 Communications Museum, 2-1-4 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku
 Doll Museum, 1-29 Tokiwadai, Itabashi-ku
 Goto Art Museum, 3-9-25 Kaminogecho, Setagaya-ku
 Hatakeyama Memorial Museum, 2-20-12 Shirogane-dai, Minato-ku
 Idemitsu Art Gallery, 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
 Japanese Sword Museum, 4-25 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku
 Japan Folkcrafts Museum, 4-3-30 Komaba, Meguro-ku
 Meiji Shrine Treasure Museum, Yoyogi Sotowacho, Shibuya-ku
 Memorial Picture Gallery, Meiji Olympic-Koen, Kasumigaoka, Shinjuku-ku
 Musashino Kyodokan (Local Museum), 3-7 Sakuracho, Koganei
 Museum of Industrial Welfare, 5-35-1 Shiba, Minato-ku
 National Museum of Modern Art, 3 Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda-ku
 National Museum of Western Art, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
 National Science Museum, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
 Nezu Institute of Fine Arts, 6-5-36 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku
 NHK Broadcast Museum, 1-10 Atagocho, Shiba, Minato-ku
 Okura Shukokan Museum, 3 Akasaka Aioicho, Minato-ku
 Paper Museum, 1-1-8 Horifune, Kita-ku
 Pentax Gallery, 3-21-20 Nishi-Azabu, Minato-ku
 Prince Chichibu Sports Museum, Meiji Olympic-Koen, Kasumigaoka, Shinjuku-ku
 Riccar Art Museum, 6-2-3 Ginza, Chuo-ku
 Science Museum, 2-1 Kitanomaru-Koen, Chiyoda-ku
 Sumo Museum, 2-1-9 Kuramae, Taito-ku
 Suntory Museum of Art, Palace Bldg., 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
 Takanawa Art Museum, 4-10-30 Takanawa, Minato-ku
 Tokyo Central Museum of Arts, Ginza Boeki Bldg., 2-7-18 Ginza, Chuo-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Tokyo Metropolitan Fine Art Gallery, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
Tokyo National Museum, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
Transportation Museum, 1-25 Kanda Sudacho, Chiyoda-ku
Tsubouchi Memorial Theater Museum, Waseda University Campus, Totsuka, Shinjuku-ku
Yamatane Museum of Art, 2-10 Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku
Libraries:
Hibiya Library, 1-4 Hibiya-Koen, Chiyoda-ku
National Diet Library, 1-10-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry Library, 3-2-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library, 5-7-13 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku
Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library), 2-28-21 Hon-Komagome, Bunkyo-ku
Churches:
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of B. V. M. (Catholic), 3-16-15 Sekiguchidaimachi, Bunkyo-ku
Fujimicho Church (United Church), 2-10-38 Fujimicho, Chiyoda-ku
Ginza Church (United Church), 4-2-1 Ginza, Chuo-ku
Nicolai Cathedral (Greek Orthodox), 4-1 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku
Reinanzaka Church (United Church), 1-13-6 Akasaka, Minato-ku
Seventh Day Adventists Church, 1-11-5 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku
Shinanomachi Church (United Church), 30 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku
St. Andrew's Church (Episcopal), 8 Shiba Sakaecho, Minato-ku
St. Ignatius' Catholic Church, 7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo Baptist Church, 9-2 Hachiyamacho, Shibuya-ku
Tokyo Lutheran Center, 1 Fujimicho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo Union Church, 5 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku
Hospitals:
Doai Kinen Byoin (Fraternity Memorial Hospital), 2-1-11 Yokoami, Sumida-ku
Tel: 625-6381
Japan Red Cross Central Hospital, 4-1-22 Hiro-o, Shibuya-ku
Tel: 400-1311
Jikei University Hospital, 3-19-18 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku
Tel: 433-1111
Keio University Hospital, 35 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku-ku
Tel: 353-1211
National Cancer Center Hospital, 5-1-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku
Tel: 542-2511
Nihon University Hospital, 1-8-13 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku
Tel: 293-1711
Seibo Byoin (International Catholic Hospital), 2-5-1 Naka-Ochiai, Shinjuku-ku
Tel: 951-1111
St. Luke's International Hospital, 10-1 Akashicho, Chuo-ku
Tel: 541-5151
Tokyo Medical and Dental, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku
Tel: 813-6111
Tokyo Medical College Hospital, 6-7-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tel: 342-6111
Tokyo University Hospital, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku
Tel: 812-2111
Tokyo Women's Medical College Hospital, 10 Ichigaya, Kawadacho, Shinjuku-ku
Tel: 353-8111
Toranomon Hospital, 2 Akasaka Aoicho, Minato-ku
Tel: 583-6871
Zoological & Botanical Gardens:
Jindaiji Botanical Garden, Jindaiji, Chofu
Koishikawa Botanical Gardens, 3-7-1 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku
Man-ya Botanical Garden, Kokubunji Temple Precincts, Kokubunji
National Park for Nature Study, 5-21-5 Shiroganedai, Minato-ku
Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden, 11 Naitomachi, Shinjuku-ku
Tama Zoological Park, Hotokubo, Hino
Ueno Zoological Gardens, Ueno-Koen, Taito-ku
Other Institutions:
Tokyo Lions Club, Imperial Hotel, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Tokyo Rotary Club, Marunouchi Bldg., 2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Y.M.C.A., 7 Kanda Mitoshicho, Chiyoda-ku
Y.W.C.A., 1-8-11 Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku

Yokohama

Government & Public Offices:

Kanagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, 1 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku
Textile Research Institute of Japanese Government 4 Sawatari, Kanagawa-ku
Yokohama Central Post Office, 2-14 Takashima, Nishi-ku
Yokohama Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 11 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku
Yokohama City Office, 1-1 Minatocho, Naka-ku
Yokohama Customs Office, 1-1 Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku
Yokohama Immigration Office, 51-2 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Yokohama International Telegraph and Telephone Office, 41 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning House, 5-57 Kitanaka-dori, Naka-ku
Yokohama Telegraph Office, 198 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku

Universities:

Keio University Hiyoshi Campus, 665 Hiyoshi, Kohoku-ku
Yokohama National University, 156 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku

Museum:

Silk Museum, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku

Libraries:

Kanagawa Prefectural Library, 9-2 Momijigaoka, Nishi-ku
Kanazawa Bunko, 217 Kanazawa, Kanazawa-ku
Yokohama Municipal Library, 1 Oimatsucho, Nishi-ku

Churches:

Cathedral of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Catholic), 44 Yamatemachi, Naka-ku
Japan Orthodox Yokohama Resurrection Church (Greek Orthodox), 203 Yamatemachi, Naka-ku

St. Andrew's Church (Episcopal), 14-57 Mitsuzawa Shimocho, Kanagawa-ku
Yokohama Shiro Church (United Church), 6-85 Onoecho, Naka-ku
Yokohama Yamate Church (Episcopal), 234 Yamatemachi, Naka-ku

Hospitals:

Bluff Hospital, 82 Yamatemachi, Naka-ku
Tel: 641-6961
Saiseikai Kanagawaken Hospital, 55 Tomiyacho, Kanagawa-ku
Tel: 432-1111

Yokohama Central Hospital, 268 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Tel: 641-1921

Yokohama Kokusai Shinzen Hospital, 3-55 Aioicho, Naka-ku
Tel: 681-0221

Yokohama Municipal Hospital, 56 Okazawacho, Hodogaya-ku
Tel: 331-1961

Yokohama Red Cross Hospital, 2-85 Negishicho, Naka-ku
Tel: 621-0101

Zoological Garden:

Yokohama Municipal Zoological Garden, Noge-yama-Koen, Oimatsucho, Nishi-ku

Other Institutions:

Yokohama Lions Club, Wakabayashi Bldg., 2-8-1 Isezakicho, Naka-ku
Yokohama Rotary Club, Hotel New Grand, 10 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku
Y.M.C.A., 1-7 Tokiwacho, Naka-ku
Y.W.C.A., 225 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku

Nagoya

Information Office:

Nagoya City Information, Nagoya Station, Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
Tel: 541-4301

Government & Public Offices:

Aichi Prefectural Office, 3 Sannomaru, Naka-ku
Aichi Prefectural Police Headquarters, 2-1 Sannomaru, Naka-ku
Japanese National Railways Nagoya Regional Office, 1 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku
Nagoya Central Post Office, 1-225 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Nagoya Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-10 Sakae, Naka-ku
Nagoya Customs Office, 5-2 Kaigan-dori, Minato-ku
Nagoya Immigration Office, 2-1 Shirakabecho, Higashi-ku
Universities:
Aichi Gakuin University, 1-100 Kusumotocho, Chikusa-ku
Aichi Prefectural University, 3-28 Takadacho, Mizuho-ku
Aichi University, 19 Okancho, Higashi-ku
Chukyo University, 101 Yagoto Hommachi, Showa-ku
Meijo University, 69-49 Tempakuchō, Showa-ku
Nagoya Institute of Technology, Gokisocho, Showa-ku
Nagoya Municipal University, Mizuhocho, Mizuho-ku
Nagoya University, Furocho, Chikusa-ku
Nanzan University, Yamazatocho, Showa-ku
Museums:
Aichi Prefectural Gallery, 8-8 Hisayacho, Higashi-ku
Nagoya Science Museum, 2 Sakae, Naka-ku
Tokugawa Art Museum, 2-27 Tokugawacho, Higashi-ku
Churches:
Nagoya Church (United Church), 3-4-5 Marunouchi, Naka-ku
Nanzan Catholic Church, 1 Nanzancho, Showa-ku
Hospitals:
The First Red Cross Hospital of Nagoya, 3-35 Michishitacho, Nakamura-ku
Tel: 481-5111
Nagoya University Hospital, 65 Tsurumaicho, Showa-ku
Tel: 741-2111
The National Hospital of Nagoya, 4 Sannomaru, Naka-ku
Tel: 951-1111
The Second Red Cross Hospital of Nagoya, 2-9 Myokencho, Showa-ku
Tel: 832-1121
Zoological & Botanical Garden:
Zoological and Botanical Garden, Higashiyama Garden, Higashiyama Motomachi,
Chikusa-ku
Other Institutions:
Nagoya Lions Club, Center Bldg., 2-2-13 Nishiki, Naka-ku
Nagoya Rotary Club, Nagoya Kanko Hotel, 1-19-30 Nishiki, Naka-ku
Y.M.C.A., 2-5-29 Kamimaezucho, Naka-ku
Y.W.C.A., 2-1 Shin Sakaecho, Naka-ku

Kyoto

Information Offices:

Kyoto City Information Office, Kyoto Ekimae, Shimogyo-ku
Tel: 371-2108

Tourist Information Center of Japan National Tourist Organization, Kyoto Tower
Bldg., Higashi-Shiokojicho, Shimogyo-ku
Tel: 371-5649

Government & Public Offices:

Imperial Household Agency, Kyoto Office, Kyoto Gyoen-nai, Kamigyo-ku
Japanese Red Cross Society, Kyoto Prefectural Chapter, Sanjusangendo, Mawaricho,
Higashiyama-ku

Kyoto Central Post Office, 843 Higashi-Shiokojicho, Shimogyo-ku
Kyoto Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Ebisugawa-agaru, Karasuma-dori,
Nakagyo-ku

Kyoto City Office, Oike-agaru, Teramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku
Kyoto International Telegraph and Telephone Office, 81 Kankokuhokocho,
Muromachi, Shijo-dori, Shimogyo-ku

Kyoto Municipal Weaving and Dyeing Experimental Station, Kamitachiuri-agaru,
Karasuma-dori, Kamigyo-ku

Kyoto Prefectural Office, Shimotachiuri-dori, Shimmachi, Kamigyo-ku

Kyoto Sanjo Telephone Office, Sanjo, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku

Kyoto Tea Research Institute, Uji

Kyoto Telegraph Office, Sanjo-agaru, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Universities & Colleges:

Bukkyo (Buddhism) College, Murasakino Kitahananobocho, Kita-ku
Doshisha University, Karasuma Higashi-iru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku
Hanazono College, 1 Hanazono Kitsuikitaicho, Ukyo-ku
Kyoto College of Foreign Languages, 6 Sain Kasamecho, Ukyo-ku
Kyoto Municipal College of Arts, 50 Imagumano Hiyoshicho, Higashiyama-ku
Kyoto Pharmaceutical College, Misasagi Nakauchicho, Yamashina, Higashiyama-ku
Kyoto Prefectural Medical College, Hirokoji-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori,
Kamigyo-ku

Kyoto Prefectural University, 1 Shimogamo Hangicho, Sakyo-ku
Kyoto University, Yoshida Hommachi, Sakyo-ku
Kyoto University of Education, Fukakusa Fujinomoricho, Fushimi-ku
Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textiles, Goshokaidocho, Matsugasaki,
Sakyo-ku

Kyoto Women's University, 17 Kita-Hiyoshicho, Imagumano, Higashiyama-ku
Notre Dame Women's College, Minami-Nonogamicho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku
Otani College, 22 Koyama Kamifusacho, Kita-ku
Ritsumeikan College, Nishi-iru, Kawaramachi Hirokoji-dori, Kamigyo-ku
Ryukoku University, Fukakusa Tsukamotocho, Fushimi-ku
Shuchiin College, Hachijo-agaru, Mibu-dori, Minami-ku

Museums:

Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art, Okazaki-Koen, Sakyo-ku
Kyoto National Museum, Yamato-oji, Shichijo Kita, Higashiyama-ku
National Museum of Modern Art, Okazaki Enshojicho, Sakyo-ku
Nishijin Textile Museum, Omiya Higashi-iru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku

Library:

Kyoto Prefectural Library, 9 Okazaki Seishojicho, Sakyo-ku

Zoological Garden:

Kyoto Municipal Zoological Garden, Okazaki Hoshojicho, Sakyo-ku

Churches:

Doshisha Church (United Church), 612 Kita-Kojicho, Kamigyo-ku
Heian Church (United Church), Anekoji-sagaru, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku
Hommachi Church (Nazarene), 7-32 Hommachi, Higashiyama-ku
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Kyoto Church, 20 Tanaka Sekidencho, Sakyo-ku
Kawaramachi Catholic Church, Shimomaruyacho Sanjo-agaru, Kawaramachi-dori,
Nakagyo-ku

Kinugasa Catholic Church, 4 Kinugasa Goshonouchicho, Kita-ku
Kyoto Baptist Church, Kawaramachi Higashi-iru, Kojinguchi-dori, Kamigyo-ku
Kyoto Church (United Church), Nijo-sagaru, Tomino-koji, Nakagyo-ku
Kyoto Diocesan Office (Episcopal), Karasuma Shimotachiuri, Shimogyo-ku
Kyoto Gokomachi Church (United Church), Nijo-sagaru, Gokomachi-dori,
Nakagyo-ku

Kyoto Marutamachi Church (United Church), Kawabata Higashi, Marutamachi-dori,
Sakyo-ku

Muromachi Church (United Church), Marutamachi-agaru, Muromachi, Kamigyo-ku
Nishijin Catholic Church, Ichijo-agaru, Shimmachi-dori, Kamigyo-ku
Rakuyo Church (United Church), Marutamachi-agaru, Teramachi, Kamigyo-ku
St. John's Church (Episcopal), Gojo-sagaru, Kawaramachi, Shimogyo-ku
St. Mary's Church (Episcopal), 84 Okazaki Iriecho, Sakyo-ku
Takano Catholic Church, 45 Higashi-Morigamaecho, Sakyo-ku

Hospitals:

Japan Baptist Hospital, 47 Yamanomotocho, Kitashirakawa, Sakyo-ku
Tel: 781-5191

Japanese Red Cross Kyoto First Hospital, 15-749 Hommachi, Higashiyama-ku
Tel: 561-1121

Japanese Red Cross Kyoto Second Hospital, Marutamachi-agaru, Kamaza-dori,
Kamigyo-ku
Tel: 231-5171

Kyoto Municipal Hospital, Higashi-Takadacho, Mibu, Nakagyo-ku
Tel: 311-5311

Kyoto Prefectural Medical College Hospital, Hirokoji, Kawaramachi-dori,
Kamigyo-ku
Tel: 231-2311

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Kyoto University Hospital, Shogoin Kawaracho, Sakyo-ku

Tel: 751-3111

National Kyoto Hospital, Mukaihatacho, Fukakusa, Fushimi-ku

Tel: 641-9161

Other Institutions:

Kyoto Lions Club, Gion Kaikan, Gion Ishidan-shita, Higashiyama-ku

Kyoto Rotary Club, Kyoto Hotel, Oike, Kawaramachi-dori, Nakagyo-ku

Y.M.C.A., Yanaginobamba Higashi-iru, Sanjo-dori, Nakagyo-ku

Y.W.C.A., Izumi-agaru, Muromachi-dori, Kamigyo-ku

Osaka

Information Offices:

Osaka City Tourist Information Center, Osaka Station, Kita-ku

Tel: 345-2189

Osaka Tourist Association, 2 Umedacho, Kita-ku

Tel: 231-6647

Government & Public Offices:

Japanese National Railways Member of the Board Office, Osaka Region, Obukacho, Kita-ku

Japan External Trade Organization, 2-51 Bingomachi, Higashi-ku

Osaka Central Post Office, 345 Umedacho, Kita-ku

Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 58-7 Uchihommachi, Hashizumecho Higashi-ku

Osaka City Office, 1 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku

Osaka Customs Office, 4-10 Chikko, Minato-ku

Osaka Immigration Office, 8-1 Otemaenochi, Higashi-ku

Osaka International Fair Association, 58 Uchihommachi, Hashizumecho, Higashi-ku

Osaka International Festival Society, 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku

Osaka International Telegraph and Telephone Office, 1-25 Bingomachi, Higashi-ku

Osaka Prefectural Office, Otemaenochi, Higashi-ku

Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters, Otemaenochi, Higashi-ku

Osaka Quarantine Office, 4-10 Chikko, Minato-ku

Universities & Colleges:

Kansai University, 3-3-35 Yamatecho, Suita

Kinki University, 321 Kowakae, Higashi-Osaka

Osaka City University, 495 Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshi-ku

Osaka Institute of Technology, 5-16-1 Omiya, Asahi-ku

Osaka University, 33 Joanchi, Kita-ku

Osaka University of Education, 43 Minami-Kawahoricho, Tennoji-ku

Osaka University of Foreign Languages, 8 Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku

Osaka Women's College, 3 Tezukayama Higashi, Sumiyoshi-ku

University of Osaka Prefecture, Mozu Umemachi, Sakai

Museums:

Fujita Art Museum, 10-32 Amijimacho, Miyakojima-ku

Japan Handicraft Museum, 3-619 Shinkawa, Naniwa-ku

Osaka Municipal Art Museum, Tennoji-Koen, 13 Chausuyamacho, Tennoji-ku

Osaka Municipal Electric Science Museum, 1-6 Nishi-Nagahori Kita-dori, Nishi-ku

Osaka Municipal Museum, Osaka Castle, Bambacho, Higashi-ku

Osaka Municipal Natural Science Museum, 2-27 Utsubo, Nishi-ku

Transportation Science Museum, 3 Namiyoke, Minato-ku

Galleries:

Dojima Art Gallery, 1-25 Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku

Fujikawa Art Gallery, 2-7 Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku

Nakamiya Art Gallery, 2-17 Sonezaki Kami, Kita-ku

Umeda Art Gallery, 2-38 Sonezaki Kami, Kita-ku

Zoological Garden:

Tennoji Zoological Garden, Tamamizucho, Tennoji-ku

Churches:

Anglican Episcopal Church of Japan, 21 Kawaguchicho, Nishi-ku

Free Methodist Church, 2-47 Nippombashi-suji, Minami-ku

Japan Baptist Convention Church, 3-5 Chausuyamacho, Tennoji-ku

Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, 3-36 Tanimachi, Higashi-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Osaka Christian Center (Protestant), 515 Niemoncho, Higashi-ku
St. Paul Church (Episcopal), 2-6 Sonezakicho, Kita-ku
Tamatsukuri Cathedral of Immaculate Conception (Catholic), 340 Okayamacho, Higashi-ku
United Church of Christ, 2-4 Edobori Kita-dori, Nishi-ku
Hospitals: Japanese Red Cross Osaka Hospital, 50 Fudegasakicho, Tennoji-ku
Tel: 771-5131
National Osaka Hospital, Hoensakamachi, Higashi-ku
Tel: 942-1331
Osaka City University Hospital, 1-61 Asahimachi, Abeno-ku
Tel: 633-1221
Osaka University Hospital, 3-1 Dojima Hama-dori, Fukushima-ku
Tel: 451-0051
Yodogawa Christian Hospital, 1-57 Awaji Hommachi, Higashi-Yodogawa-ku
Tel: 322-2250
Other Institutions:
Osaka Lions Club, Nishi-Hanshin Bldg., 8 Umedacho, Kita-ku
Osaka Rotary Club, Osaka Royal Hotel, 2-1 Tamaecho, Kita-ku
Y.M.C.A., 2-12 Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku
Y.W.C.A., 13 Nishi-Ogimachi, Kita-ku

Kobe

Government & Public Offices:

Hyogo Prefectural Office, 5-1 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Hyogo Prefectural Police Headquarters, 5-38 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Central Post Office, 6-50 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Central Telegraph Office, 34 Nishimachi, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 5-2-1 Hamabe-dori, Fukiai-ku
Kobe City Office, 6-7 Kanocho, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Customs Office, 6-14 Kanocho, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Immigration Office, 7-100 Nakayamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Kobe International Telegraph and Telephone Office, 26 Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Quarantine Office, Toyahamacho, Hyogo-ku
Kobe Water Police Station, 1 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku

Universities & Colleges:

Kobe Municipal College of Foreign Studies, Tsuchiyamacho, Nada-ku
Kobe University of Commerce, Seiryodai, Tarumi-ku
Kobe University of Mercantile Marine, Fukae Minamicho, Higashi-Nada-ku
Kobe Women's College of Pharmacy, Nakano, Motoyamacho, Higashi-Nada-ku
Ko-nan University, Okamoto, Motoyamacho, Higashi-Nada-ku
Ko-nan Women's College, Morikitacho, Higashi-Nada-ku
The University of Kobe, Rokkodaicho, Nada-ku

Museums:

Hakutsuru Art Museum, Ochiai, Sumiyoshicho, Higashi-Nada-ku
Kobe Municipal Art Museum, 1-35 Kumochicho, Fukiai-ku

Library:

Kobe Municipal Library, 7 Kusunokicho, Ikuta-ku

Churches:

Kansai Jewish Community Center (Synagogue), 4-66 Kitanocho, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Church (Protestant), 6-56 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Eiko Church (Protestant), 4-57 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Moslim Mosque, 2-3 Nakayamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Nakayamate Catholic Church, 1-51 Nakayamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Shimoyamate Catholic Church, 7-97 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
St. Michael's Cathedral (Episcopal), 5-15 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku
Union Church (Protestant), 4-34 Ikutacho, Fukiai-ku

Hospitals:

Kobe Central City Hospital, 1-5 Kanocho, Ikuta-ku
Tel: 231-4381
Kobe Kaisei Hospital, 3 Shinohara Kitamachi, Nada-ku
Tel: 871-5201
Palmore Hospital, 4-20 Kita Nagasa-dori, Ikuta-ku
Tel: 331-5056

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Other Institutions:

Kobe Lions Club, Kobe Shin-yo Kinko, 2-35-108 Sannomiyacho, Ikuta-ku
Kobe Rotary Club, Oriental Hotel, 25 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku
Y.M.C.A., 2-15-2 Kanocho, Ikuta-ku
Y.W.C.A., 1-1-20 Kamitsutsui-dori, Fukiai-ku

Hiroshima

Government & Public Offices:

Chugoku District National Police Bureau, Kami-Hatchobori
Hiroshima Branch Customs, Ujina Kaigan
Hiroshima Central Telegraph Office, Motomachi
Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 5-44 Motomachi
Hiroshima City Office, Kokutajimachi
Hiroshima Immigration Office, 6-30 Kami-Hatchobori
Hiroshima Ozu Telephone and Telegraph Office, Ozucho
Hiroshima Prefectural Office, Motomachi
Hiroshima Prefectural Police Headquarters, Motomachi
Japanese National Railways Hiroshima Operation Bureau, Futabanosato
University & Colleges:

Elizabeth Music College, Noboricho
Hiroshima Jogakuin College, Ushida Higashi
The University of Hiroshima, Higashi-Sendamachi
Museum:

Municipal Peace Memorial Museum, Nakajimacho
Churches:

Anglican Episcopal Church, 9-8 Nakamachi
Catholic Church, Noboricho
Japan Baptist Convention Church, 7-16 Nakamachi
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Takasu
Nagarekawa Church (United Church), 8-33 Kami-Noboricho

Other Institutions:

Hiroshima Rotary Club, Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 5-44
Motomachi
Y.M.C.A., 7-11 Hatchobori
Y.W.C.A., 4-3-10 Otemachi

Takamatsu

Government & Public Offices:

Japanese National Railways Member of the Board & General Manager Office,
Shikoku Region, 1 Hamanocho
Kagawa Agricultural Experiment Station, Busshozancho
Kagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, Yashima Higashimachi
Kagawa Prefectural Office, 4-1 Bancho
Kagawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, 4-1 Bancho
Takamatsu Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-2 Bancho
Takamatsu City Office, 1-8 Bancho
Takamatsu Immigration Office, 3-1 Nishitakaracho
Takamatsu Post Office, 1 Uchimachi
Takamatsu Telegraph Office, 8 Nibancho
Takamatsu Telephone Office, 1 Kanko-dori

University:

Kagawa University, 1-1 Saiwaicho

Library:

Kagawa Prefectural Library, 1-11 Bancho

Zoological Garden:

Ritsurin Park Zoological Garden, 1 Ritsurincho

Churches:

Bancho Catholic Church, 2-4 Bancho
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1-6 Hanazonocho
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2-6 Saihocho
Sakuramachi Catholic Church, 1-8 Sakuramachi

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Takamatsu Baptist Church, 2-12 Tokiwacho
Takamatsu Church (United Church), 2-2-18 Bancho
Yashima Church (United Church), Yashima Nishimachi
Hospitals:

Japanese Red Cross Takamatsu Hospital, 4-1 Bancho
Tel: 31-7101

Kagawa Prefectural Central Hospital, 5-4 Bancho
Tel: 31-9171

Takamatsu Hospital, 4-18 Tenjin-mae
Tel: 61-3261

Other Institutions:

Takamatsu Lions Club, Futabaya Bldg., 3-9 Kon-yamachi
Takamatsu Rotary Club, Kawaroku Ryokan, 1-2 Hyakkemmach

Matsuyama

Information Office:

Matsuyama City Information Office, Matsuyama Station
Tel: 31-3914

Government & Public Offices:

Ehime Prefecture Agricultural Experiment Station, 1 Dogo Ichiman
Ehime Prefectural Office, 4-4 Ichibancho

Ehime Prefectural Police Headquarters, 8 Horinouchi

Matsuyama Branch Customs, Kaigan-dori

Matsuyama Central Post Office, 3-5 Sambancho

Matsuyama Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-5 Otemachi

Matsuyama City Office, 4-7 Nibancho

Matsuyama Port Immigration Station, Kaigan-dori

Matsuyama Telegraph and Telephone Office, 4-2 Ichibancho

University & College:

Ehime Prefectural College of Agriculture, 1553 Shimoidaicho

University of Ehime, 3 Bunkyocho

Museums:

Ehime Prefectural Fine Art Museum, Horinouchi

Ehime Prefectural Museum, 4 Nibancho

Library:

Ehime Prefectural Library, 4-7 Nibancho

Zoological Garden:

Dogo Zoological Garden, Dogo-Koen

Churches:

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 2-1 Minatomachi

Matsuyama Baptist Church, 7-13 Konohanamachi

Matsuyama Catholic Church, 4-5 Sambancho

Matsuyama Church (United Church), 1-3 Sambancho

Hospitals:

Ehime Prefectural Central Hospital, Sambancho

Tel: 31-5111

Japanese Red Cross Matsuyama Hospital, Bunkyocho

Tel: 31-2111

National Matsuyama Hospital, Horinouchi

Tel: 21-3111

Other Institutions:

Matsuyama Rotary Club, Iyotetsu Kaikan, 3-1-1 Okaido

Y.M.C.A., 3-5-5 Nibancho

Fukuoka

Information Office:

Fukuoka Municipal Information Office, Hakata Station
Tel: 431-3003

Government & Public Offices:

Fukuoka Central Post Office, Tenjin, Chuo-ku

Fukuoka Central Telegraph Office, Tenjin, Chuo-ku

Fukuoka Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-9 Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku

GOVERNMENT & PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Fukuoka City Office, Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka Immigration Office, Okihamacho, Hakata-ku
Fukuoka Prefectural Office, Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Hakata Branch Customs, Okihamacho, Hakata-ku
Hakata Telegraph Office, 2 Higashi, Hakata Ekimae, Hakata-ku
Kyushu District National Police Bureau, Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Universities & College:
Daiichi College of Pharmaceutical Science, Tamagawamachi, Minami-ku
Fukuoka Technological University, Washiro, Higashi-ku
Fukuoka University, Nanakuma, Nishi-ku
Kyushu University, Hakozaki, Higashi-ku
Kyushu Industrial University, Tonobaru, Higashi-ku
Seinan Gakuin University, Nishijimmachi, Nishi-ku
Zoological Garden:
Fukuoka Municipal Zoological Garden, Minami-Koen, Chuo-ku
Churches:
Anglical Episcopal Church of Japan, 2-9 Kusagae, Chuo-ku
Daimyomachi Catholic Church, 2-7-7 Daimyomachi, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka Chubu Church (United Church), 2-4-36 Daimyomachi, Chuo-ku
Fukuoka Eiko Church (United Church), 1-7-30 Roppomatsu, Chuo-ku
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, 3-9 Suzaki, Hakata-ku
Seinan Gakuin Baptist Church, 7-5 Nishijimmachi, Nishi-ku
Hospitals:
Fukuoka University Hospital, Katakatsu, Higashi-ku
Tel: 641-1151
National Fukuoka Central Hospital, Jonai, Chuo-ku
Tel: 761-1031
Other Institutions:
Fukuoka Rotary Club, Nishitetsu Grand Hotel, 2-6-60 Daimyomachi, Chuo-ku
Y.M.C.A., 2-7-12 Tenjin, Chuo-ku
Y.W.C.A., 2-8-15 Maizurucho

Naha

Government & Public Offices:

Naha Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 2-2-4 Kume
Naha City Office, 1-1-1 Izumisaki
Naha Customs Office, 134 Tondocho
Naha Immigration Office, 585 Yogi
Naha International Telegraph and Telephone Office, 310 Yorimiya
Naha Post Office, 2-30-1 Kume
Naha Quarantine Station, 112 Tondocho
Naha Telegraph and Telephone Office, 310 Yorimiya
Okinawa Prefectural Office, 1-2-32 Izumisaki
Okinawa Prefectural Police Headquarters, 1-2-32 Izumisaki
University:

University of the Ryukyus, 3-1 Tonokuracho, Shuri
Museum: Okinawa Prefectural Museum, 1-1 Onakacho, Shuri
Library: Okinawa Prefectural Central Library, 313 Yorimiya
Churches:

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1-138-20 Sogenjicho
Episcopal Church, All Souls, 935 Makiminato, Urasoe
Naha Shuri Catholic Church, 4-60 Sakiyamacho, Shuri
Shuri Church (United Church), 2-18 Tonokuracho, Shuri
Hospitals:

Japanese Red Cross Naha Hospital, 1-3-8 Kumoji
Tel: 33-3764

Okinawa Prefectural Naha Hospital, 196 Yogi
Tel: 32-3090

Seventh-day Adventist Medical Center, 165 Uenoya
Tel: 33-0107

Other Institutions:

Naha Rotary Club, Pacific Hotel Okinawa, 3-5-1 Nishi
Y.M.C.A., 301-10 Tsuboyacho

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS

10. FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS

Tokyo

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-1760
American Express International Banking Corp., Toranomon Mitsui Bldg., 3-8-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	504-3341
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Annex of Nippon Bldg., 2-7-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	242-3521
Banco do Brasil, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., 3-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-6511
Banco do Estado de São Paulo, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-0608
Bangkok Bank, No. 6 Mitsui Bldg., 2-8-11, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	270-5841
Bankers Trust, Otemachi Bldg., 1-6-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	214-7171
Bank Negara Indonesia, 1946, Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-5621
Bank of America, Shin-Marunouchi Bldg., 1-4 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	271-0241
Bank of California National Association, Palace Bldg., 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-2411
Bank of India, Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 2-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0911
Bank of Tokyo, 1-6-3 Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku	270-8111
Banque de L'Indochine, French Bank Bldg., 1-1-2 Akasaka, Minato-ku	582-0271
Banque Nationale de Paris, Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-2881
Barclays Bank International, Mitsubishi Bldg., 2-5-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-3611
Chartered Bank, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-6541
Chase Manhattan Bank, AIU Bldg., 1-1-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	281-3931
Chemical Bank, Annex of Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg., 2-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-1351
Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Mitsui Seimei Bldg., 1-2-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	216-1661
Crocker National Bank, AIU Bldg., 1-1-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-7241
Daiichi Kangyo Bank, 1-6-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-1111
Daiwa Bank, 2-1-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	231-1231
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank, Annex of Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg., 2-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-1971
Dresdner Bank, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., 1-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-5961
First National Bank of Boston, AIU Bldg., 1-1-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-2611
First National Bank of Chicago, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-0801
First National City Bank, Shin-Otemachi Bldg., 2-2-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	279-5411
Fuji Bank, 1-5-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	216-2211
Hanile Bank, Kasumigaseki Bldg., 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	581-2356
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, 1-3-13 Tori, Chuo-ku	272-6611
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-6461
Industrial Bank of Japan, 1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-1111
International Commercial Bank of China, Togin Bldg., 1-4-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-2501
Irving Trust Company, Tokyo Shoko Kaigishi Bldg., 3-2-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-6551
Korea Exchange Bank, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., 3-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-3561
Kyowa Bank, 1-5-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0211
Lloyds International Bank, Mitsubishi Bldg., 2-5-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-6771
Manufactures Hanover Trust Co., Asahi Tokai Bldg., 2-6-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku	242-6511
Marine Midland Bank New York, Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-0531
Mellon Bank, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., 1-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	216-5861

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS

Mitsubishi Bank, 2-7-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	211-8111
Mitsui Bank, 1-12 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	501-1111
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., 1-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-2761
National & Grindlays Bank, Palace Bldg., 1-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	213-4171
National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-5781
National Bank of Detroit, Togin Bldg., 1-4-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-7301
National Westminster Bank, Mitsubishi Bldg., 2-5-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-5301
Overseas Chinese Banking Corp., Shin-Tokyo Bldg., 3-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-2841
Overseas Union Bank, Shin-Tokyo Bldg., 3-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-0953
Saitama Bank, 1-4 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku	211-1211
Sanwa Bank, 1-4-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-3011
Seattle First National Bank, Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	212-6481
Security Pacific National Bank, Yurakucho Bldg., 1-5 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-2721
Societe General, Hibiya Chunichi Bldg., 2-1-4 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	503-9781
Sumitomo Bank, 1-3-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	282-5111
Swiss Bank Corp., Furukawa Sogo Bldg., 2-6-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-1731
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 1-3-3 Yaesu, Chuo-ku	272-7111
Tokai Bank, 1-12-2 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku	272-1361
Union Bank of Switzerland, Yurakucho Bldg., 1-5 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	214-7474
United California Bank, Shin-Yurakucho Bldg., 1-11 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	211-0751
United Overseas Bank, Shin-Kokusai Bldg., 3-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	216-4251
Wells Fargo Bank, Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	214-1771

Yokohama

Bank of America, 3-35 Onoecho, Naka-ku	681-1941
Bank of Tokyo, 3-27-1 Honcho, Naka-ku	201-6971
Chartered Bank, Maersk Bldg., 18 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku	681-7721
Daiichi Kangyo Bank, 3-33 Honcho, Naka-ku	211-2101
Daiwa Bank, 4-47 Onoecho, Naka-ku	681-6741
First National City Bank, 74 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	681-7641
Fuji Bank, 4-44 Honcho, Naka-ku	201-4431
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, 3-33 Sumiyoshicho, Naka-ku	681-7341
Kyowa Bank, 4-54 Tokiwacho, Naka-ku	681-6241
Mitsubishi Bank, 4-41 Motomachi, Naka-ku	211-2231
Mitsui Bank, 2-20 Honcho, Naka-ku	211-0031
Saitama Bank, 2-10 Honcho, Naka-ku	211-0221
Sanwa Bank, 2-65 Hanasakicho, Naka-ku	242-5231
Sumitomo Bank, 2-22 Honcho, Naka-ku	211-2341
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 3-35 Onoecho, Naka-ku	681-8401
Tokai Bank, 3-63-1 Aoicho, Naka-ku	681-5261
Yokohama Bank, 5-47 Honcho, Naka-ku	201-4991

Nagoya

Bank of Tokyo, 2-2-13 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-8111
Daiichi Kangyo Bank, 1-19-24 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	201-2371
Daiwa Bank, 3-24-22 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	951-1101
First National City Bank, 2-18-25 Marunouchi, Naka-ku	231-7451
Fuji Bank, 3-4-5 Sakae, Naka-ku	262-1231
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, 3-16-28 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	961-8131
Industrial Bank of Japan, 1-11-18 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	201-7151
Kyowa Bank, 2-15-22 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	201-8511
Mercantile Bank, 1-5-15 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-8386
Mitsubishi Bank, 3-15-13 Sakae, Naka-ku	201-3111
Mitsui Bank, 2-18-24 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-1115

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKS

Saitama Bank, 2 Komeyamachi, Nakamura-ku	582-6161
Sanwa Bank, 2-2-13 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-1101
Sumitomo Bank, 2-18-19 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-8261
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 1-20-19 Nishikicho, Naka-ku	231-1221
Tokai Bank, 3-47-3 Hiroicho, Nakamura-ku	563-8551

Kyoto

Daiichi Kangyo Bank, 591 Manjuyacho, Karasuma-Sanjo, Nakagyo-ku	221-1121
Daiwa Bank, 22 Tachiuri-Higashicho, Shijo Fuyamachi, Shimogyo-ku	221-1141
Fuji Bank, 20 Naginatabokocho, Shijo Karasuma, Shimogyo-ku	221-7291
Kyoto Bank, Matsubara-agaru, Karasuma-dori, Shimogyo-ku	361-2211
Kyowa Bank, 691 Takannacho, Karasuma-Shijo, Nakagyo-ku	221-3161
Mitsubishi Bank, 10 Naginatabokocho, Shijo Karasuma, Shimogyo-ku	221-7161
Mitsui Bank, 8 Naginatabokocho, Shijo Karasuma, Shimogyo-ku	211-4131
Sanwa Bank, 101 Kankobokocho, Shijo Karasuma, Shimogyo-ku	211-1111
Sumitomo Bank, 604 Manjuyacho, Karasuma-Sanjo, Nakagyo-ku	221-2111
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 27 Tachiuri-Higashicho, Shijo Fuyacho, Shimogyo-ku	221-7306
Tokai Bank, 689-1 Takannacho, Karasuma-Shijo, Nakagyo-ku	221-7061

Osaka

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Toko Bldg., Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku	261-3251
Bangkok Bank, 2-9 Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	202-4151
Bank of America, 3-11 Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	231-8891
Bank of Tokyo, 5-5 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	202-2151
Chartered Bank, Toyama Bldg., 2-13 Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku	262-0313
Chase Manhattan Bank, Ito Bldg., 4-47-1 Minami-Hommachi, Higashi-ku	252-5731
Continental Illinois National Bank and, Trust Co. of Chicago, Hasegawa No. 1 Bldg., 5-40 Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku	231-4291
Diichi Kangyo Bank, 1 Okawacho, Higashi-ku	202-1151
Daiwa Bank, 2-21 Bingomachi, Higashi-ku	271-1221
First National City Bank, 5-35 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	231-9671
Fuji Bank, 5-23 Imabashi, Higashi-ku	202-2251
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, 4-20 Minami-Hommachi, Higashi-ku	251-5391
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., 4-45 Awajicho, Higashi-ku	231-8701
Industrial Bank of Japan, 5-1 Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	202-2351
International Commercial Bank of China, Shin-Shibakawa Bldg., 4-6-1 Doshomachi, Higashi-ku	202-8575
Korea Exchange Bank, No. 2 Shinsai Bldg., 4-23-1 Sueyoshibashi-dori, Minami-ku	251-7651
Korea First Bank, Sakamoto Bldg., 2-27-15 Motomachi, Naniwa-ku	649-4941
Kyowa Bank, 3-10 Fushimimachi, Higashi-ku	231-2531
Mitsubishi Bank, 1-15-1 Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku	343-1212
Mitsui Bank, 2-1 Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	203-2131
Osaka Bank, 1-1 Awaza Kami-dori, Nishi-ku	538-1021
Saitama Bank, 4-25 Awajicho, Higashi-ku	203-3271
Sanwa Bank, 4-10 Fushimimachi, Higashi-ku	202-2281
Sumitomo Bank, 5-22 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	227-2111
Sumitomo Shintaku Bank, 5-15 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	220-2121
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 4-21 Doshomachi, Higashi-ku	202-1351
Tokai Bank, 4-18 Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku	202-2361

Kobe

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Daishin Bldg., 113-1 Higashimachi, Ikuta-ku	321-4591
Bank of America, 76-1 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-1341
Bank of Tokyo, 24 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	391-8131
Chartered Bank, Hayashi No. 1 Bldg., 2-21 Shimoyamate-dori, Ikuta-ku	321-6161
Daiichi Kangyo Bank, 3-8 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-2621
Daiwa Bank, 2-34 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	391-4251
Fuji Bank, 1-5 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	321-2171
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, 1-2 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-6941
Industrial Bank of Japan, 27 Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku	391-6641

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Kyowa Bank, 1-13 Motomachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-1891
Mitsubishi Bank, 48 Akashicho, Ikuta-ku	391-8141
Mitsui Bank, 35 Nishimachi, Ikuta-ku	321-3131
Sanwa Bank, 2-50 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-3841
Sumitomo Bank, 1-11 Sakaemachi-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-7441
Taiyo Kobe Bank, 56 Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku	331-8101
Tokai Bank, 44 Akashicho, Ikuta-ku	331-7581

11. FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Sapporo

American Consulate, 13-1 Nishi, Kita-Ichijo, Chuo-ku	221-5121/3
Austrian Honorary Consulate, c/o Senshuan Seika K.K., 3-17 Nishi, Minami-Sanjo, Chuo-ku	261-7964
Finnish Honorary Consulate, c/o Naigai Ryokuchi K.K., 3-1 Nishi, Kita-Nijo, Chuo-ku	261-7151
French Consular Agency, 3-11 Nishi, Odori, Chuo-ku	261-1311
Indonesian Honorary Consulate, 21 Nishi, Minami-Jujo, Chuo-ku	551-8111
Korean Consulate General, 21-9-1 Nishi, Kota-Sanjo, Chuo-ku	621-0288/9
Soviet Consulate General, 12-826 Nishi, Minami-Juyojo, Chuo-ku	561-3171/2
Swedish Honorary Consulate, c/o Akiyama Aiseikan, 3 Higashi, Kita-Rokujō, Higashi-ku	721-1161

Hakodate

Italian Consular Agency, 22-15 Wakamatsucho	23-8211
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Sendai

Korean Consulate, 5-5-22 Kamisugi	21-2751/3
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Tokyo

Afghanistan Embassy, Olympia Annex, 6-31-21 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	400-7912
Algerian Embassy, Shibusawa Bldg., 3-5-4 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku	431-7481
American Embassy, 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku	583-7141
Apostolic Nunciature, 9-2 Sambancho, Chiyoda-ku	263-6851
Argentine Embassy, Chiyoda House, 2-17-8 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-0321
Australian Embassy, 2-1-14 Mita, Minato-ku	453-0251
Austrian Embassy, 1-1-20 Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku	451-8281
Bangladesh Embassy, 1-15-9 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku	408-2233
Belgian Embassy, 5 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku	262-0191
Bolivian Embassy, Ambassador Mansion, 1-18-2 Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku	441-3581
Honorary Consulate, Kanematsu-Gosho Bldg., 2-5 Takaracho, Chuo-ku	562-8550
Brazilian Embassy, Aoyama Daiichi Mansion, 8-4-14 Akasaka, Minato-ku	404-5211
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku	265-5511
Bulgarian Embassy, 5-33-5 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku	468-3351
Burmese Embassy, 4-8-26 Kita-Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku	441-9291
Cambodian Embassy, 8-6-9 Akasaka, Minato-ku	401-0191
Canadian Embassy, 7-3-38 Akasaka, Minato-ku	408-2101
Central African Embassy, 8-11-43 Akasaka, Minato-ku	404-4650
Chilian Embassy (Consulate General), Belair Gardens, 4-2-11 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	404-8466
Chinese Embassy, 4-5-30 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	446-6781
Colombian Embassy, 5-9-10 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku	409-4289
Costa Rican Embassy (Consulate General), 2-6-15 Horinouchi, Suginami-ku	312-4734
Cuban Embassy, 2-6-2 Hiro-o, Shibuya-ku	409-6861
Cyprian Honorary Consulate General, Annex of Nissan Bldg., 6-16-9 Ginza, Chuo-ku	543-5523
Czechoslovakian Embassy, 4-6-1 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku	434-4891

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Danish Embassy, Denmark House, 4-17-35 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku Honorary Consulate, Hibiya Kokusai Bldg., 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku	404-2331 508-9841
Dominican Embassy, 3-2-28 Shiroganedai, Minato-ku Consulate General, Daikanyama Tokyu Apts., 20-23 Daikanyama, Shibuya-ku	442-6137 463-8103
Ecuadorian Embassy, Azabu Sky Mansion, 3-19-13 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	442-6008
(Consulate) 444-6341 Egyptian Embassy, 1-5-4 Aobadai, Meguro-ku El Salvadorian Embassy (Honorary Consulate), Yurakucho Bldg., 1-5 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku	463-4564 211-1587
Ethiopian Embassy, 8-2-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku	401-3679
Finnish Embassy, 3-2-7 Roppongi, Minato-ku	583-7790
French Embassy (Consulate), 4-11-44 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	473-0171
Gabonese Embassy, 2-16-2 Hiro-o, Shibuya-ku	409-5119
German Embassy (Federal Republic of Germany), 4-5-10 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	473-0151
German Embassy (German Democratic Republic), Akasaka Mansion, 7-5-16 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-5404
Ghananian Embassy, 5-15-2 Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku	445-4301
Greek Embassy, Green Fantasia Bldg., 1-11-11 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	403-0871
Guatemalan Embassy, 1-17-1 Shoto, Shibuya-ku	467-7276
Guinean Embassy, Hiramawa Bldg., 1-11-28 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-1880
Haitian Consulate General, Meguro Grand Mansion, 4-1-17 Shimo-Meguro, Meguro-ku	711-0657
Honduran Embassy (Consulate General), 4-2-25 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	443-8379
Hungarian Embassy, 1-1-29 Naka-Meguro, Meguro-ku	712-0801
Icelandic Embassy, Chichibu Bldg., 1-8-6 Shinkawa, Chuo-ku	552-1491
Indian Embassy, 2-2-11 Kudan Minami, Chiyoda-ku	262-2391
Indonesian Embassy, 5-2-9 Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku	441-4201
Iranian Embassy, 3-10-32 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	473-4237
Iraqurian Embassy, Riviera Mansion, 1-21-22 Higashiyama, Meguro-ku	719-9147
Irish Embassy, Imperial Hotel, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku Honorary Consulate, Mitsui Bussan Bldg., 1-2-9 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	504-1111 505-5808
Israeli Embassy, 3 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku	264-0911
Italian Embassy, 2-5-4 Mita, Minato-ku	453-5291
Ivory Coast Embassy, Aoyama Tower Bldg., 2-24-15 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku	402-8371
Jordanian Embassy, Chiyoda House, 2-17-8 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	580-5856
Korean Embassy, 1-2-5 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	452-7611
Kuwaiti Embassy, 4-13-12 Mita, Minato-ku	455-0361
Laotian Embassy, 3-3-21 Nishi-Azabu, Minato-ku	408-1166
Lebanese Embassy, Azabu Tokyu Apt., 47 Mamianacho, Azabu, Minato-ku	583-4248
Liberian Embassy, 1 Kjoicho, Chiyoda-ku	264-0651
Libyan Embassy, 5-36-21 Shimouma, Setagaya-ku	410-3261
Malagasy Embassy, 2-3-25 Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku Honorary Consulate, Marunouchi Bldg., 2-4-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	446-7252 201-3487
Malaysian Embassy, 20-16 Nampaidaimachi, Shibuya-ku	463-0241
Maltese Honorary Consulate, c/o Daikin Kogyo, Sumitomo Bldg., 2-6-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku	347-8058
Mauritian Honorary Consulate, Toyo Bldg., 6-12-20 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	407-8411
Mexican Embassy, 2-15-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku	581-1131
Monacan Honorary Consulate General, Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg., 2-6-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku	580-2961 211-4994
Mongolian Embassy, 21-4 Kamiyacho, Shibuya-ku	469-2088
Moroccan Embassy, Silver Kingdom Mansion, 3-16-3 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku	478-3271

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Nauru Consulate, New Shinsaka Bldg., 8-10-22 Akasaka, Minato-ku	403-9481
Nepalese Embassy, 5-17-1 Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku	444-7303
Netherlands Embassy, 1 Sakaecho, Shiba, Minato-ku	431-5126
New Zealand Embassy, 20-40 Kamiyamacho, Shibuya-ku	460-8711
Nicaraguan Embassy, 4-2-3 Roppongi, Minato-ku	401-8677
(Consulate General)	401-0201
Nigerian Embassy, 2-19-7 Uehara, Shibuya-ku	468-5531
Norwegian Embassy, 5-12-2 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	446-4711
Honorary Consulate, Tokyo Sakurada Bldg., 1-1-3 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-5211
Pakistani Embassy, National Azabu Apt., 4-5-2 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	446-5201
Panamanian Embassy, 3-8-6 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	444-2281
Consulate General, 9-2-9 Akasaka, Minato-ku	403-3782
Paraguayan Embassy (Consulate General), 2-6-29 Hiro-o, Shibuya-ku	407-3861
Peruvian Embassy, 4-4-27 Higashi, Shibuya-ku	406-4240
Honorary Consulate, Sanno Bldg., 1-5-12 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku	503-0686
Philippine Embassy, 5-6-15 Roppongi, Minato-ku	583-4101
Polish Embassy, 2-13-5 Mita, Meguro-ku	711-5224
Portuguese Embassy, Olympia Annex, 6-31-21 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	400-7907
Qatar Embassy, Hiro-o Towers, 4-1-12 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	446-7561
Rumanian Embassy, 2-3-1 Aobadai, Meguro-ku	463-3395
San Marino Honorary Consulate General, 2-30-14 Chuocho, Meguro-ku	712-4672
Saudi Arabian Embassy, 3-4-18 Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku	408-5158
Singaporean Embassy, Kasumigaseki Bldg., 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku	581-9631
South African Consulate General, Zenkyoren Bldg., 2-7-9 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku	265-3366
Soviet Embassy, 2-1-1 Azabudai, Minato-ku	583-4224
Spanish Embassy, 1-3-29 Roppongi, Minato-ku	583-8531
Sri Lanka Embassy, 1-14-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku	585-7431
Sudanese Embassy, 6-6-20 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku	406-0811
Swedish Embassy, 1-10-3 Roppongi, Minato-ku	582-6981
Swiss Embassy, 5-9-12 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	473-0121
Tanzanian Embassy, 4-21-9 Kamiyoga, Setagaya-ku	425-4531
Thai Embassy, 3-14-6 Kami-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku	441-7352
Tongan Honorary Consulate General, Sempaku Shinko Bldg., 35 Kotohiracho, Shiba, Minato-ku	502-2371
Turkish Embassy, 2-33-6 Jingu-mae, Shibuya-ku	401-2144
Ugandan Embassy, 2-2-2 Shoto, Shibuya-ku	469-3641
United Arabian Embassy, Kotsu Anzen Kyoiku Bldg., 3-24-20 Nishi Azabu, Minato-ku	478-0650
Uruguayan Embassy, Akasaka Heights, 9-5-26 Akasaka, Minato-ku	403-4725
Venezuelan Embassy, 3-11-23 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku	444-7551
(Consulate General)	446-0221
Vietnamese Embassy, 50-11 Motoyoyogi, Shibuya-ku	466-3311
Yugoslav Embassy, 4-7-24 Kita Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku	447-3571

Yokohama

Argentine Consulate General, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-4194
Brazilian Consulate General, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-0097
Danish Honorary Consulate, Maersk Bldg., 18 Nihon-O-dori, Naka-ku	651-1381
El Salvadorian Honorary Consulate General, Asahi Bldg., 1-3 Honcho, Naka-ku	211-1371
Korean Consulate General, 118 Yamatecho, Naka-ku	621-4531
Netherlands Honorary Consulate, 25 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	651-1661
Norwegian Honorary Consulate, 23 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-0141
Panamanian Consulate General, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	641-8391

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Paraguayan Honorary Consulate, 498 Kikuna, Kohoku-ku	401-3431
Swedish Honorary Consulate, Everett Bldg., 3-13 Kaigan-dori, Naka-ku	201-4171
Thai Honorary Consulate, Silk Center Bldg., 1 Yamashitacho, Naka-ku	651-1361

Nagoya

British Honorary Consulate, Mercantile Bank, 1-5-15 Nishiki, Naka-ku	231-8386
Equadorian Honorary Consulate, 2-6-12 Sakae, Naka-ku	231-4045
French Consular Agency, 2-9 Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku	251-1111
Korean Consulate General, 1-8 Minami, Higashi-Osone, Higashi-ku	935-9221
Mexican Honorary Consulate, 4-20-10 Sakae, Naka-ku	241-6106
Netherlands Honorary Consulate, c/o Okaya Koki, 2-4-18 Sakae, Naka-ku	231-8211
Portuguese Honorary Consulate, Toyota Bldg., 1-221-2 Sasashimacho, Nakamura-ku	541-8481
Thai Honorary Consulate, 3-6-29 Nishiki, Naka-ku	971-9171

Kyoto

Mexican Honorary Consulate, c/o Kyoto Gaikokugo Daigaku, Saini, Ukyo-ku	312-3388
Portuguese Honorary Consulate, Teranouchi-agaru, Ogawa-dori, Kamigyo-ku	431-3111

Osaka

American Consulate General, Sankei Bldg., 27 Umedacho, Kita-ku	341-4258/9
Australian Consulate General, Osaka Kokusai Bldg., 2-30 Azuchimachi, Higashi-ku	271-7071/5
Austrian Honorary Consulate General, c/o C. Ito & Co. Ltd., 4-68 Kita-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku	241-3011
Belgian Consulate General, International Trade Fair Bldg., 58 Hashizumecho, Uchihomomachi, Higashi-ku	941-5881/2
British Consulate General, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4-45 Awajimachi, Higashi-ku	231-3355/7
Central African Honorary Consulate, Nishizawa Ltd., 3-8 Bingomachi, Higashi-ku	203-3231
Chile Honorary Consulate, Osaka Ekimae Daiichi Bldg., 4-20 Sonezaki Kami, Kita-ku	341-5050
Costa Rica Honorary Consulate, Room 322, Osaka Royal Hotel, Tamaecho, Kita-ku	448-1121
Danish Honorary Consulate, 4-45 Awajimachi, Higashi-ku	231-5585
El Salvadorian Honorary Consulate, c/o Toyobo K.K., 2-3 Dojima, Kita-ku	344-1331
Ethiopian Honorary Consulate, 22 Dojima Funadaikumachi, Kita-ku	346-1471
Finnish Honorary Consulate General, Room 523, Dojima Bldg., 50 Kinugasacho, Kita-ku	361-0938
French Consulate General, IYO Bldg., 4-41 Minami-Hommachi, Higashi-ku	251-9731
Guatemala Honorary Consulate, 4-56 Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku	203-3561
Ivory Coast Honorary Consulate, Shin-Sumitomo Bldg., 5-15 Kitahama, Higashi-ku	203-1221
Khmer Honorary Consulate General, 2-51 Junkeimachi-dori, Minami-ku	262-1121
Korean Consulate General, 4-23-1 Sueyoshibashi-dori, Minami-ku	252-4251
Malagasy (Madagascar) Honorary Consulate, c/o Teijin Ltd., 1 Umedacho, Kita-ku	343-0653
Malta Honorary Consulate, c/o Daikin Kogyo Ltd., Shin-Hankyu Bldg., 8 Umedacho, Kita-ku	346-1201
Mexican Honorary Consulate, Suntory Bldg., 2-1-1 Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku	343-0050
Pakistan Honorary Consulate, c/o Marubeni Iida Co., Ltd., 3-3 Hommachi, Higashi-ku	266-2111
Paraguay Honorary Consulate General, Nantai Bldg., 4-40-80 Minami-Motomachi, Higashi-ku	244-0502

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC DELEGATIONS

Portuguese Honorary Consulate, 2-51 Junkeimachi-dori, Minami-ku	262-1121
Soviet Consulate General, Okawa Kagu Bldg., 2-5-22 Higashi-Nakamoto, Higashinari-ku	972-6051/2
Spanish Honorary Vice-Consulate, 1-13 Hashimotocho, Abeno-ku	661-9068
Swiss Consulate General, Daigen Bldg., 20 Dojima Funadaikumachi, Kita-ku	344-7671/3
Thai Honorary Consulate, c/o Mitsui O.S.K. Line Ltd., 1 Sozecho, Kita-ku	441-1731
Turkish Honorary Consulate General, 9-72 Katsuyama-dori, Ikuno-ku	731-1490

Kobe

American Consulate General, 6-10 Kanochi, Ikuta-ku	331-6865/8
Argentine Consulate, Shosen Bldg., 5 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-4648
Bolivian Honorary Consulate, 4-123-5 Kitanochi, Ikuta-ku	231-7171
Brazilian Consulate General, Shosen Bldg., 5 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	391-1717
Danish Honorary Consulate, c/o Hempel's Marine Paints Japan Ltd., Sannomiya Bldg., 8-1-4 Onoe-dori, Fukiai-ku	231-5771
El Salvadorian Honorary Consulate, 119-Ban-Yashiki, Itomachi, Ikuta-ku	391-5406
French Consulate General, Kaigan Bldg., 3 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	391-3531
German Consulate General, Kobe International House, 8-9-1 Goko-dori, Fukiai-ku	221-5194
Greek Consulate General, New Kobe Mansion, 4-52 Yamamoto-dori, Ikuta-ku	241-9331/2
Indian Consulate General, 5-23-1 Yamamoto-dori, Ikuta-ku	341-6512
Indonesian Consulate General, Kato Bldg., 76-1 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	321-1654
Korean Consulate General, 73 Nakayamate-dori, Ikuta-ku	221-4853
Netherlands Consulate General, Denden Bldg., 64 Naniwacho, Ikuta-ku	331-3152
Norwegian Honorary Consulate General, Hatobacho, Ikuta-ku	391-8031
Panamanian Consulate General, Charter Bldg., 9-2 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-8000
Philippine Consulate General, Taiwa Bldg., 18-1 Akashimachi, Ikuta-ku	331-9471/3
Portuguese Honorary Consulate, Jarvis Bldg., 75 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	391-4313
Swedish Honorary Consulate, Moche Bldg., 67 Kyomachi, Ikuta-ku	331-5343/7
Thai Honorary Consulate, Shinko Bldg., 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku	331-3366
Uruguayan Consulate General, 3-1645 Higashi-Nadaberi, Shioyacho, Tarumi-ku	751-3024

Tokushima

Portuguese Honorary Consulate, 4-3-5 Minamisako	25-2400
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Fukuoka

American Consulate, 2-5-26 Oho, Chuo-ku	751-9331
Korean Consulate General, 1-10-20 Akasaka, Chuo-ku	771-0461

Kita-Kyushu

British Honorary Consulate, c/o Holme Ringer & Co., Ltd., 9-9 Minatomachi, Moji-ku	331-1311
Mexican Honorary Consulate, c/o Toto Kiki Co. Ltd., 2-1-1 Nakajima, Ogurakita-ku	951-2041
Swedish Honorary Consulate, c/o Holme Ringer & Co., Ltd., 9-9 Minatomachi, Moji-ku	331-1311

Nagasaki

Netherlands Honorary Consulate, NBC, 1-35 Uwamachi	24-3111
Portuguese Honorary Consulate, The 18th Bank, 1-11 Dozamachi	24-1818

Naha

American Consulate General, Asahai Bldg., 664 Yamakushibarui, Aza Aja	68-0856/9
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Ginowan

Korean Consulate, 604 Isa	55-3381
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GOLF COURSES

12. GOLF COURSES (Main Public Golf Course)

Hokkaido

Sapporo: Sapporo Fuji Golf Course, 40 min. by car from Sapporo Station or Chitose Airport

Northeastern Honshu

Sendai: Sendai Nakayama Golf Course, 20 min. by car from Sendai

East Central Honshu

Akushima: Showa Public Golf Course, 1 hr. 10 min. by car from Shinjuku, Tokyo
Asaka: Asaka Public Golf Course, 40 min. by car from Ikebukuro, Tokyo
Atami: Nishi-Atami Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Chiba: Toyo Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Fuji: Nippon Land Golf Course, 1 hr. 25 min. by car from Tokyo
Fujinomiya: Asagiri Country Club, 2 hrs. by car from Tokyo
Fujisawa: Fujisawa Public Golf Course, 1 hr. 20 min. by car from Tokyo
Gotemba: Fuji Greenhill Country Club, 1 hr. 20 min. by car from Tokyo
Hakone: Hakone-en Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Hakonekohan Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Hakone Kurakake Golf Course, 1 hr. 45 min. by car from Tokyo
Hakone Yunohana Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Ichiهارa: Chiba Public Golf Course, 1 hr. 10 min. by car from Tokyo
Kamakura: Kamakura Public Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Karuizawa: Karuizawa Hotel Golf Course, 3 hrs. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Karuizawa 72 Golf Course, 3 hrs. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Seizan Golf Course, 3 hrs. 10 min. by car from Tokyo
Kawaguchi: Ukima Golf Links, 30 min. by car from Ikebukuro, Tokyo
Kawasaki: Tokyo Yomiuri Public Course, 35 min. by car from Shibuya, Tokyo
Koshigaya: Kita-Koshigaya Public Course, 1 hr. 10 min. by car from Senju, Tokyo
Lake Yamanaka: Fuji Golf Course, 1 hr. 40 min. by car from Tokyo
Mitsukaido: Mitsukaido Golf Club, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Narita: Narita Public Golf Course, 45 min. by car from Tokyo
Nasu: Nasu Kokusai Country Club, 2 hrs. 30 min. by car from Iwatsuki, Tochigi Pref.
Noda: Murasaki Country Club, 1 hr. 10 min. by car from Tokyo
Oiso: Lake Wood Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Tokyo
Ojima: Uetake Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Toda, Tokyo
Ota: Ota Golf Club, 2 hrs. 20 min. by car from Tokyo
Sakura: Keisei Sakura Golf Course, 50 min. by car from Komatsugawa, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo
Sengokuهارa: Sengoku Golf Course, 1 hr. 40 min. by car from Tokyo
Tochigi: Tobu Country Club, 2 hrs. 20 min. by car from Tokyo
Tokorozawa: Seibuen Golf Course, 50 min. by car from Shinjuku, Tokyo

Central Honshu

Iga: Iga Public Golf Course, 2 hrs. 30 min. by car from Nagoya
Owari: Shinrin-Koen Golf Course, 35 min. by car from Nagoya

West Central Honshu

Hirakata: Keihan Kuzuha Public Golf Course, 40 min. by car from Kyoto
Ikeda: Tokiwadai Public Course, 35 min. by car from Osaka
Katsuura: Katsuura Public Golf Course, 30 min. by car from Shingu Station

SKI GROUNDS

Kobe:	Kobe Kokusai Country Club, Kita-Kobe Golf Course, 1 hr. by car from Osaka
	Kobe Kokusai Country Club, Maiko Golf Course, 30 min. by car from Kobe
	Mukonodai Golf Course, 1 hr. 30 min. by car from Osaka
Kyoto:	Kyoto Ohara Public Course, 40 min. by car from Kyoto Station
Lake Biwa:	Biwako O-hashi Golf Course, 15 min. by car from MoriYama Station, Shiga Pref.
Nara:	Nara Public Golf Course, 1 hr. 15 min. by car from Osaka
Nishinomiya:	Yomiuri Public Course, 40 min. by car from Osaka
Okayama:	Ko-nan Public Golf Course, 20 min. by car from Okayama Station
Otsu:	Seta Golf Course, 15 min. by car from Otsu Station, Shiga Pref.
Takatsuki:	Takatsuki Golf Club, 1 hr. by car from Osaka

Kyushu

Fukuoka:	Yakiyama Public Golf Course, 45 min. by car from Fukuoka
Kumamoto:	Mitsui Green Land Golf Course, 10 min. by car from Omuta

13. SKI GROUNDS

Hokkaido

Mt. Daisetsu:	Daisetsuzan Asahidake Skiing Ground, 1 hr. 20 min. by bus from Asahikawa Station on Hakodate Line	Oct.-Jun.
Niseko:	Niseko Kokusai Hirafu Skiing Ground, 25 min. by bus from Kutchan Station on Hakodate Line	Dec.-May
Sapporo:	Teine Olympia Skiing Ground, 45 min. by bus from Sapporo Station on Hakodate Line	Nov.-Apr.

Northeastern Honshu

Amihari:	Kokutei Amihari Skiing Ground, 1 hr. by bus from Morioka Station on Tohoku Line	Dec.-May
Miyagi-Zao:	Miyagi-Zao Skiing Ground, 40 min. by bus from Shirosishi Station on Tohoku Line	Dec.-Jun.
Mt. Hakkoda:	Hakkodasan Skiing Ground, 1 hr. by bus from Aomori Station on Tohoku Line	Dec.-Jul.
Lake Tazawa:	Tazawako Skiing Ground, 25 min. by bus from Tazawako Station on Tazawako Line	Dec.-Apr.
Narugo:	Narugo Skiing Ground, 7 min. by bus from Narugo Station on Riku-u East Line	Dec.-Apr.
Owani Spa:	Owani Onsen Skiing Ground, 7 min. by bus from Owani Station on Ou Line	Dec.-Mar.

East Central Honshu

Akakura:	Akakura Onsen Skiing Ground, 20 min. by bus from Myokokogen Sta. on Shin-etsu Line	Mid. Dec.-Late Apr.
Bandai:	Bandai Kokusai Skiing Ground, 17 min. by bus from Inawashiro Sta. on Ban-etsu Line	Late Dec.-Late Mar.
Goryu-Toomi:	Goryu Toomi Skiing Ground, 5 min. by bus from Kamishiro Sta. on Oito Line	Early Dec.-Mid. May
Hakuba:	Hakuba Norikura Kokusai Skiing Ground, special bus between skiing ground and Chikuni Sta. on Oito Line	Early Dec.-Early Apr.
Happo-one:	Happo-one Skiing Ground, 7 min. by bus from Hakuba Sta. on Oito Line	Mid. Nov.-Early May
Hotaka:	Hotaka Olympia Skiing Ground, 50 min. by bus from Numata Sta. on Joetsu Line	Late Dec.-Late Mar.
Ikenotaira:	Ikenotaira Onsen Skiing Ground, 20 min. by bus from Myokokogen Sta. on Shin-etsu Line	Mid. Dec.-Early Apr.
Inawashiro:	Kokusetsu Inawashiro Skiing Ground, 20 min. by bus from Inawashiro Sta. on Ban-etsu Line	Early Dec.-Early Apr.

SKI GROUNDS

Ishiuchi: Ishiuchi Kogen Korakuen Skiing Ground, 30 min. walk from Ishiuchi Sta. on Joetsu Line	Late Dec.- Early Apr.
Ishiuchi Maruyama Skiing Ground, 15 min. walk from Ishiuchi Sta. on Joetsu Line	Late Dec.- Early Apr.
Iwappara: Iwappara Skiing Ground, 10 min. on foot from Iwappara Sta. on Joetsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Late Mar.
Joetsu: Joetsu Kokusai Skiing Ground, 10 min. walk from Osawa Sta. on Joetsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Mid. Apr.
Kashimayari: Kashimayari Kokusai Skiing Ground, 8 min. by lift from Yanaba Sta. on Oito Line	Early Dec.- Late Apr.
Keichoan: Kokusetsu Keichozen Skiing Ground, 80 min. by bus from Nishi Nasuno Sta. on Tohoku Line	Mid. Dec.- Mid. Mar.
Kusatsu: Kusatsu Onsen Skiing Ground, 40 min. by bus from Naganohara Sta. on Agatsuma Line	Late Dec.- Late Mar.
Naeba: Naeba Skiing Ground, 40 min. by bus from Echigoyuzawa Sta. on Joetsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Mid. May
Nikko: Kokusetsu Nikko Yumoto Skiing Ground, 90 min. by bus from Nikko Sta.	Late Dec.- Early Apr.
Sugadaira: Kokusetsu Sugadaira Skiing Ground, 70 min. by bus from Ueda Sta. on Shin-etsu Line	Late Dec.- Late Mar.
Togakushi: Kokusetsu Togakushi Skiing Ground, 70 min. by bus from Nagano Sta. on Shin-etsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Early Apr.
Manza: Manza Onsen Skiing Ground, 40 min. by bus from Manza Shikazawaguchi Sta. on Agatsuma Line	Early Dec.- Late May
Myoko: Myoko Kokusai Skiing Ground, 25 min. by bus from Myokokogen Sta. on Shin-etsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Late Apr.
Kirifuri Kogen: Nikko Kirifuri Kogen Skiing Ground, 40 min. by bus from Nikko Sta.	Early Jan.- Mid. Mar.
Nipponland: Nipponland Skiing Ground, 60 min. by bus from Gotemba Sta. on Gotemba Line	Late Dec.- Mid. Mar.
Norikura: Norikura Kogen Skiing Ground, 75 min. by bus from Shin-Shimashima Sta. on Matsumoto Dentetsu Line	Early Dec.- Mid. Apr.
Nozawa: Nozawa Onsen Skiing Ground, 30 min. by bus from Kijima Sta. on Nagano Dentetsu Line	Early Dec.- Mid. Apr.
Oze: Oze Katashina Skiing Ground, 80 min. by bus from Numata Sta. on Joetsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Late Mar.
Shiga Heights: Shiga Kogen Skiing Ground, 30 min. by bus from Yudanaka Sta. on Nagano Dentetsu Line	Mid. Dec.- Early Apr.
Tanigawadake: Tanigawadake Tenjindaira Skiing Ground, 5 min. by bus from Doai Sta. on Joetsu Line	Late Nov.- Mid. May
Tsugaik: Tsugaik Kogen Skiing Ground, 20 min. by bus from Hakubaoike Sta. on Oito Line	Early Dec.- Late Apr.
Urasa: Urasa Skiing Ground, 10 min. walk from Urasa Sta. on Joetsu Line	Late Dec.- Late Mar.
Yuzawa: Yuzawa Kogen Skiing Ground, 8 min. by ropeway from Echigoyuzawa Sta. on Joetsu Line	Early Dec.- Late Apr.
Gokurakuzaka: Gokurakuzaka Skiing Ground, 7 min. by bus from Motomiya Sta. on Toyama Chihō Tetsudo Line	Mid. Dec.- Early Apr.
Okuradake: Okuradake Kogen Skiing Ground, 50 min. by train from Komatsu Sta. on Hokuriku Line	Late Dec.- Late Mar.
Tateyama: Tateyama Sangaku Skiing Ground, 75 min. by bus from Bjodaira, which is 7 min. away by cable car from Tateyama	Nov., Apr. & May

West Central Honshu

Mt. Ibuki: Mt. Ibuki Skiing Ground, 15 min. by bus from Omi-Nagaoka Station, on Tokaido Line	Dec.-Mar.
Mt. Daisen: Daisen Skiing Ground, 50 min. by bus from Yonago Sta. on San-in Line	Dec.-Mar.
Mt. Kannabe: Mt. Kannabe Skiing Ground, 30 min. by bus from Ehara Station, on San-in Line	Dec.-Mar.
Shin-Tokura: Shin-Tokura Skiing Ground, 1 hr. 40 min. by bus from Himeji Sta. on San-yo Line	Dec.-Mar.

SISTER CITIES IN JAPAN

14. SISTER CITIES IN JAPAN

Japanese City	Affiliated City	Country	Date of Affiliation
Akashi	Vallejo	Calif., U.S.A.	Dec. 9, 1968
Amagasaki	Augsburg	West Germany	Apr. 7, 1959
Arida	Delano	Calif., U.S.A.	Aug. 26, 1965
Asahikawa	Bloomington	Ill., U.S.A.	Oct. 11, 1962
Asahikawa	Yuzhno-sakhalinsk	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 6, 1968
Ashiya	Montebello	Calif., U.S.A.	May 24, 1961
Ayabe	Nimes	France	Feb. 12, 1961
Chiba	Asuncion	Paraguay	Jan. 1, 1970
Chiba	Houston	Tex., U.S.A.	Oct. 23, 1972
Chiba	Kezon	Philippines	Nov. 9, 1972
Chiba	North Vancouver	Canada	Jan. 1, 1970
Chichibu	Antioch	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 9, 1967
Chitose	Anchorage	Alaska, U.S.A.	June 20, 1968
Fujisawa	Miami Beach	Fla., U.S.A.	Mar. 5, 1959
Fujiyoshida	Colorado Springs	Colo., U.S.A.	Mar. 16, 1962
Fukuoka	Oakland	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 13, 1962
Gotemba	Chambersburg	Pa., U.S.A.	Aug. 22, 1961
Hadano	Pasadena	Tex., U.S.A.	Sep. 19, 1964
Hagi	Ulsan	Korea	Sep. 30, 1966
Hanyu	Baguio	Philippines	June 19, 1968
Haramachi	Phn-Rang	S. Vietnam	Nov. 7, 1971
Higashiosaka	Berlin, Wedding	West Germany	Aug. 12, 1959
Higashiosaka	Glendale	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 8, 1960
Hikone	Ann Arbor	Mich., U.S.A.	Mar. 28, 1969
Himeji	Charleroi	Belgium	Jul. 13, 1965
Hino	Redlands	Calif., U.S.A.	Jul. 15, 1963
Hiroshima	Honolulu	Hawaii, U.S.A.	June 15, 1959
Hiroshima	Volgograd	U.S.S.R.	May 18, 1968
Ichikawa	Gardena	Calif., U.S.A.	Nov. 6, 1962
Ikeda	Launceston	Australia	Nov. 1, 1965
Ishinomaki	Civitavecchia	Italy	Oct. 12, 1971
Iwakuni	Everett	Wash., U.S.A.	Aug. 1, 1962
Iwanuma	Napa	Calif., U.S.A.	Feb. 15, 1973
Kadoma	Eindhoven	Netherlands	May 27, 1966
Kadoma	São José dos Campos	Brazil	Apr. 13, 1973
Kaga	Dundas	Canada	Mar. 21, 1968
Kagoshima	Napoli	Italy	May 3, 1960
Kagoshima	Perth	Australia	Apr. 23, 1974
Kaizuka	Culver City	Calif., U.S.A.	Apr. 29, 1965
Kakogawa	Maringá	Brazil	Jul. 2, 1973
Kamakura	Nice	France	Nov. 9, 1966
Kameoka	Knittelfeld	Austria	Apr. 14, 1964
Kanazawa	Buffalo	N.Y., U.S.A.	Dec. 18, 1962
Kanazawa	Ghent	Belgium	Oct. 5, 1971
Kanazawa	Irkutsk	U.S.S.R.	Mar. 20, 1967
Kanazawa	Nancy	France	Dec. 8, 1972
Kanazawa	Porto Alegre	Brazil	Mar. 20, 1967
Kashiwa	Torrance	Calif., U.S.A.	Feb. 20, 1973
Kiryu	Biella	Italy	Oct. 12, 1963
Kitakyushu	Norfolk	Va., U.S.A.	Jul. 14, 1959
Kitakyushu	Tacoma	Wash., U.S.A.	June 8, 1959
Kitami	Elizabeth	N.J., U.S.A.	June 12, 1969
Kitami	Poronaisk	U.S.S.R.	Nov. 29, 1973
Kobe	Guanabara State (Rio de Janeiro)	Brazil	May 19, 1969
Kobe	Marseille	France	Jul. 2, 1961
Kobe	Seattle	Wash., U.S.A.	Oct. 21, 1957
Kobe	Tienchin	China	June 6, 1973
Kochi	Fresno	Calif., U.S.A.	Feb. 11, 1965

SISTER CITIES IN JAPAN

Kofu	Des Moines	Iowa, U.S.A.	Aug. 16, 1958
Kofu	Lodi	Calif., U.S.A.	Apr. 11, 1961
Komaki	Wyandotte	Mich., U.S.A.	Mar. 22, 1963
Komatsu	Suzano	Brazil	Jul. 11, 1972
Komatsu	Vilvoord	Belgium	May 15, 1974
Kuji	Franklin	Ind., U.S.A.	Oct. 5, 1960
Kumano	Bastos	Brazil	Dec. 8, 1972
Kurashiki	Christchurch	New Zealand	Mar. 7, 1973
Kurashiki	Kansas City	Mo., U.S.A.	May 20, 1972
Kurashiki	St. Pölten	Austria	Sep. 29, 1957
Kure	Bremerton	Wash., U.S.A.	Sep. 22, 1969
Kurobe	Sneek	Netherlands	Sep. 10, 1970
Kuroishi	Wenatchee	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 5, 1971
Kushiro	Burnaby	Canada	Sep. 9, 1965
Kyoto	Boston	Mass., U.S.A.	June 24, 1959
Kyoto	Firenze	Italy	Sep. 22, 1965
Kyoto	Hsian	China	May 10, 1974
Kyoto	Kiev	U.S.S.R.	Sep. 7, 1971
Kyoto	Köln	West Germany	Feb. 25, 1963
Kyoto	Paris	France	June 15, 1958
Maizuru	Nahotoka	U.S.S.R.	June 21, 1961
Matsudo	Box Hill	Australia	May 12, 1971
Matsumoto	Salt Lake City	Utah, U.S.A.	Nov. 29, 1958
Miki	Visalia	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 15, 1966
Mishima	Pasadena	Calif., U.S.A.	Jul. 24, 1957
Mitsuke	Mairinque	Brazil	Sep. 7, 1973
Mizunami	Seib Bayern,	West Germany	Sep. 28, 1966
Mombetsu	Newport	Ore., U.S.A.	Apr. 8, 1966
Moriguchi	New Westminster	Canada	Dec. 12, 1962
Naha	Honolulu	Hawaii, U.S.A.	Jan. 10, 1960
Nagahama	Augsburg	West Germany	Apr. 11, 1959
Nagano	Clearwater	Fla., U.S.A.	Mar. 14, 1959
Nagasaki	Saint Paul	Minn., U.S.A.	Dec. 7, 1955
Nagasaki	Santos	Brazil	Mar. 11, 1972
Nagoya	Los Angeles	Calif., U.S.A.	Apr. 1, 1959
Nanao	Bratsk	U.S.S.R.	Dec. 11, 1970
Nara	Hsian	China	Feb. 1, 1974
Nara	Kyongju	Korea	Apr. 15, 1970
Nara	Toledo	Spain	Sep. 11, 1972
Naruto	Ruhneburg	West Germany	Apr. 18, 1974
Nayoro	Lindsay	Canada	Aug. 1, 1969
Niigata	Galveston	Tex., U.S.A.	Jan. 28, 1965
Niigata	Khabarovsk	U.S.S.R.	Apr. 23, 1965
Niigata	Kingston-on-Hull	England	Nov. 30, 1963
Nikko	Palm Springs	Calif., U.S.A.	Jul. 30, 1969
Nirasaki	Fairfield	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 28, 1971
Nishinomiya	Spokane	Wash., U.S.A.	Sep. 13, 1961
Nishiwaki	Renton	Wash., U.S.A.	June 23, 1969
Noshiro	Wrangell	Alaska, U.S.A.	Dec. 16, 1965
Numazu	Kalamazoo	Mich., U.S.A.	Jul. 1, 1963
Obihiro	Seward	Alaska, U.S.A.	Mar. 27, 1968
Okaya	Mt. Pleasant	Mich., U.S.A.	Sep. 28, 1964
Okayama	Plovdiv	Bulgaria	Apr. 28, 1972
Okayama	San Jose	Calif., U.S.A.	May 26, 1957
Okayama	San Jose	Costa Rica	Jan. 27, 1969
Okazaki	Uddevalla	Sweden	Sep. 17, 1968
Ome	Boppard	West Germany	Sep. 24, 1965
Ono	Lindsay	Calif., U.S.A.	Feb. 17, 1973
Osaka	San Francisco	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 7, 1957
Osaka	Sao Paulo	Brazil	Oct. 27, 1969
Osaka	Shanghai	China	Apr. 18, 1974
Otaru	Nahotoka	U.S.S.R.	Sep. 11, 1966
Otsu	Lansing	Mich., U.S.A.	Mar. 31, 1969

SISTER CITIES IN JAPAN

Owase	Prince Rupert	Canada	Sep. 26, 1968
Rumoi	Ulan Ude	U.S.S.R.	Jul. 5, 1972
Sagae	Andong	Korea	Feb. 4, 1974
Sakai	Berkeley	Calif., U.S.A.	Mar. 30, 1966
Sapporo	München	West Germany	Aug. 28, 1972
Sapporo	Portland	Ore., U.S.A.	Nov. 17, 1959
Sasebo	Albuquerque	New Mexico, U.S.A.	Sep. 30, 1966
Sayama	Chungju	Korea	Jul. 4, 1973
Seki	Moji Das Cruzes	Brazil	May 20, 1969
Sendai	Acapulco	Mexico	Oct. 23, 1973
Sendai	Minsk	U.S.S.R.	Apr. 6, 1973
Sendai	Rennes	France	Sep. 6, 1967
Sendai	Riverside	Calif., U.S.A.	Mar. 9, 1957
Setagaya-ku	Winnipeg	Canada	Oct. 5, 1970
Settsu	Barberton	Ohio, U.S.A.	May 2, 1962
Shimizu	Stockton	Calif., U.S.A.	Mar. 9, 1959
Shimada	Richmond	Calif., U.S.A.	Dec. 12, 1961
Shimoda	New Port	Rhod., U.S.A.	May 5, 1958
Shimonoseki	Istanbul	Turkey	May 16, 1972
Shimonoseki	Santos	Brazil	Oct. 6, 1971
Shiojiri	Mishawaka	Ind., U.S.A.	June 5, 1972
Shizuoka	Omaha	Neb., U.S.A.	Apr. 1, 1965
Suwa	Wörgl Kundl	Tyrol, Austria	Sep. 27, 1960
Suzu	Pelotas	Brazil	May 17, 1963
Tachikawa	San Bernardino	Calif., U.S.A.	Dec. 23, 1959
Tajimi	Terre Haute	Ind., U.S.A.	May 12, 1962
Takahagi	Brewster	Wash., U.S.A.	May 22, 1967
Takamatsu	St. Petersburg	Fla., U.S.A.	Oct. 5, 1961
Takayama	Denver	Colo., U.S.A.	Jul. 29, 1960
Takeda	San Lorenzo	Paraguay	Oct. 28, 1973
Tateyama	Bellingham	Wash., U.S.A.	Jul. 11, 1958
Tenri	Bauru	Brazil	Apr. 18, 1970
Tenri	La Serena	Chile	Oct. 1, 1966
Toba	Santa Barbara	Calif., U.S.A.	Mar. 24, 1966
Tokorozawa	Decatur	Ill., U.S.A.	May 6, 1966
Tokushima	Leiria	Portugal	Oct. 15, 1969
Tokushima	Saginaw	Mich., U.S.A.	Dec. 23, 1961
Tokuyama	São Bernardo do Campo	Brazil	Apr. 23, 1974
Tokyo	New York	N.Y., U.S.A.	Feb. 29, 1960
Tondabayashi	Bethlehem	Pa., U.S.A.	Jul. 21, 1959
Toyonaka	San Mateo	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 8, 1963
Toyota	Detroit	Mich., U.S.A.	Sep. 21, 1960
Tsuruoka	New Brunswick	N.J., U.S.A.	June 10, 1960
Usuki	Kandy	Sri Lanka	Feb. 27, 1967
Wakayama	Bakersfield	Calif., U.S.A.	Jul. 14, 1961
Wakayama	Richmond	Canada	Mar. 31, 1973
Wakkanai	Nevelsk	U.S.S.R.	Sep. 8, 1972
Yamagata	Kitzbühel	Austria	Feb. 17, 1963
Yamatotakada	Lismore	Australia	Aug. 7, 1963
Yanagawa	Bredewiede	Netherlands	Oct. 25, 1973
Yao	Bellevue	Wash., U.S.A.	Sep. 30, 1969
Yokkaichi	Long Beach	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 7, 1963
Yokohama	Bombay	India	June 26, 1965
Yokohama	Lyon	France	Apr. 7, 1959
Yokohama	Manila	Philippines	Jul. 1, 1965
Yokohama	Odessa	U.S.S.R.	Jul. 1, 1965
Yokohama	San Diego	Calif., U.S.A.	Oct. 29, 1957
Yokohama	Shanghai	China	Nov. 30, 1973
Yokohama	Vancouver	Canada	Jul. 1, 1965
Yokosuka	Brest	France	Nov. 26, 1970
Yokosuka	Corpus Christi	Tex., U.S.A.	Oct. 18, 1962
Yonezawa	Taubaté	Brazil	Nov. 17, 1973
Zentsuji	El Dorado	Ark., U.S.A.	Sep. 30, 1964

PRINCIPAL JAPANESE LANGUAGE INSTITUTES

15. PRINCIPAL JAPANESE LANGUAGE INSTITUTES

Tokyo:		
The Berlitz School of Language; Kowa Daini Bldg., 1-11-39 Akasaka, Minato-ku		584-4211
International Center of Keio University; 2-2 Mita, Minato-ku		453-4511
Japanese American Conversation Institute; 1-21 Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku		359-9621
The Japanese Language School of International Students Institute; 2-22-7 Kita-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku		371-7265
Tokyo Japanese Language Center; 3-5-4 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku		433-3378
The Tokyo School of Japanese Language; 16-26 Nampeidaimachi, Shibuya-ku		463-7261
Kyoto:		
Kyoto Japanese Language School; Ichijo-dori, Muromachi Nishi, Kamigyo-ku		414-0449
Ashiya:		
Kobe Japanese School; 35 Maedacho, Ashiya City, Hyogo Pref.		22-0062

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